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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

MANUAL

OF THE

BELLARY DISTRICT,

COMPILED UNDER THE ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

DATED SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1869, No. 2,646,

BY

JOHN KELSALL,

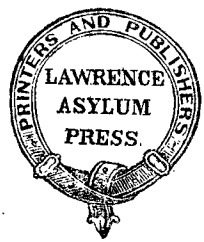
MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE,

ACTING SUB-COLLECTOR, NORTH ARCOT.

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OF THE

BELLARY DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Boundaries—The Rivers—Mountains and Hills—Aspect of the Country—The Area—Number of Taluqs—Villages and Hamlets—Language.

General description of the Bellary District.—The district of Bellary (Valahari) lies between latitudes 13° 40′ and 15° 58′, and longitude 75° 44′ and 78° 19′. Its extreme length from Rampúr in the north, to Hindipúr in the south is 170 miles, and its breadth from Tadpatri on the Pennér river, to Honnúr on the Túngabadra is about 120 miles.

It is bounded on the north by the territory of H. H. the Nizam, from which it is divided by the Túngabadra river; on the south-west and south by the Mysore country, on the east by the districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool, and on the west by Mysore and the District of Dharwar in the Bombay Presidency.

The height of the plateau averages from 800 to 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The western taluqs are the highest, as the country there gradually slopes toward the western ghâts. In the southern taluqs also, as the table-land of Mysore is reached, the elevation is not inconsiderable.

The soil in part of the western taluqs, and in Adoni, Tadpatri and Gooty is the celebrated 'régada' or black cotton soil. In the rest of the district the red soil predominates, changing in the neighbourhood of hills into gravel.

Rivers.—Of these the chief are the Túngabadra, the Haggari, the Hindri, the Pennér, and the Chittravatti. The Túngabadra is

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formed by the junction of two rivers, the Túnga and the Badra. The former of these rises in the western ghâts near Bednore, the latter in the Baba Booden hills near Mangalore. They unite about 70 miles from their sources at Kúrli in the Mysore territory. The Túngabadra river forms the northern boundary of the district. The best known of the towns by which it flows are Hampságra, Hospett, Hampi, Kampli, and Rampúr. "The river at all times contains water, but in the dry season the channel being full of rocks will not admit of floats. In the rainy season it swells prodigiously, and is ... to be eight or ten feet higher than the rocks. Its stream is extremely rapid and muddy." In the dry weather it is easily ...ble in most places. Alligators abound in it. In those places ... the bed of the river is deep, on account of the banks approach-...e another, there are ferry boats. The river is spanned by a ...ficent bridge on 52 piers at Rampúr, where it is crossed by the ...V. Line of the Madras Railway.

...e Pennér river is said to derive its earliest supply from a stone-... in the ruined fort of Chandradrúg, Mysore territory. From this tank a small stream runs down the side of the mountain, and after ...wing to the north-west for 30 miles enters the Bellary district near Purghi. For about 100 miles it flows due north to Uderpidrúg, where it makes an abrupt turn to the east. Passing by the town of Tádpatri it is joined by the Chittravatti river, and the two pass through the narrow gorge of Gundikota into the Cuddapah district. It eventually falls into the Bay of Bengal, after a course of about 350 miles. There are few or no rocks in the bed of the river, but it is very shallow, and is quite dry for nine months of the year. It is considered a sacred river by the natives. In the monsoon, the flood is from 10 to 15 feet in depth and the river is then crossed by means of basket boats.

The *Haggari* river rises in Mysore, and is about 125 miles in length. It is a very shallow river; though impassable, except by boats, in the three months of the monsoon. On both sides of the river are broad belts of sand, and there is reason for supposing that it is gradually changing its bed. At Moka, 12 miles from Bellary, where the river is crossed, these sand beds are two miles broad. The crossings at Permadavenhalli, and Rúpangudi are not so long, but there is a sufficient width of sand to make them very tedious. It flows into the Túngabadra river near Hatsahalli. When the river is in flood, it is, though shallow, very broad, and it occasionally over-

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flows its banks. In 1851 the town of Guliem, once the chief town of a taluq was washed away, and hardly a vestige of the old buildings now remains. The branch line of the Madras Railway will cross the river near Permadavenhalli.

The river *Chittra* rises in the Mysore territory and enters the district near Kodikonda. It is an insignificant stream, with a rocky bed. It is dammed up near Bukkapatnam by an immense bund which joins two hills. In this way the large tank is formed. About 20 miles lower down it is again pent back and forms the Dharmaveram tank. A little lower it is joined by the M[illegible]léru river and winding through the hills joins the Pennér near C[illegible] kota. Except in the height of the monsoon it is always fordable.

The Hindri hardly deserves the name of a river. It rises in the hills near Pattikonda, and after a course of about 30 miles falls into the Túngabadra at Kurnool.

Mountains and Hills.—The hill ranges most worthy of note are those of Sandúr and Kampli to the west, and the Lanka Malla hills on the eastern frontier which separate the district from Kurnool and Cuddapah. The Sandúr and Kampli ranges have a somewhat parallel direction, and in them granite, gneiss, hornblende with ferrugineous and silicious schists prevail. In other parts of the district, granite occurs in clustered and detached dome-shaped masses often crowned with tors. The principal clusters are those near Vijiyanagar on the N. W. frontier, those at Pálsamudram and Pennakondá on the south, and those in the neighbourhood of Adoni. The Copper mountain to the south-west of Bellary has an elevation by trigonometrical measurement of 3,148 feet.

"There are apparently no valleys which have been entirely caused by the erosive action of water; but there are many rifts in the landstone and slate-hills which have been deepened and widened from this cause. Deep vertical fissures cross the sandstone ranges often cleaving the hills to their base, which, (from the absence of disturbance in the stratification) appear to have originated in the contraction of the rock during its solidification, and to have been subsequently enlarged by the action of springs or by the rivers which find a vent through them. The spaces between the granite hills, for they cannot with propriety be called valleys, are often strewed with, or blocked up by large masses of stone, precipitated by spontaneous splitting and exfoliation from the summits and sides of the adjacent clusters of rock."—(*Captain Newbold.*)

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Aspect.—The general character is that of an extensive plateau, elevated on the shoulders of the western and eastern ghâts, the plain of which forms a considerable angle with the horizon inclining towards the east coast of the peninsula. Thus at Belgaum, in the South Mahratta country, the height of the plain is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, at Bellary it is 1,600 feet, the average altitude of the black cotton plain between Bellary and Gooty is 1,182, while at Tádpatri, at the extreme east of the district, it is about 900 feet above sea level. The western ghâts clearly form the anticlinal line to which the arenaceous and schistous eastern ranges are more or less conformable. The plain has another and more gentle dip toward the north, to the beds of the Kistna and Túngabadra rivers. The bed of the Túngabadra is a little more than 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, the plain rises as we proceed south, and in the centre of the district it is 1,500 feet, and on the Mysore frontier in the south 2,223 feet above the sea.

To the centre of the district the surface of the plain presents a monotonous and almost treeless extent, bounded by the horizon, and unbroken, save by a few rocky elevations that stand forth abruptly from the sheet of black soil like rocks from the ocean. Of this tract, Sir T. MONRO wrote, "These districts are more destitute of trees than any part of Scotland I ever saw; the traveller scarcely meets with one in twenty miles and nowhere with a clump of fifty." Since this was written large sums of money have been spent in planting topes and trees and some success has been attained. It has however been found almost impossible to get trees to grow in this soil, and those that do take root are stunted miserable-looking objects. Water is very scarce, and what there is, is brackish and highly impregnated with lime.

The Madaksira taluq alone, the garden of the district, is well watered by streams and springs from the neighbouring heights and is studded with topes and tanks. To the west of Bellary the country is wild and hilly to the verge of the Kampli hills whence it descends in a gently sloping plain to the bed of the Túngabadra.

Area.—The exact area of the district does not appear to be accurately known, but various experiments have been made giving more or less accurate results. In 1858 the Board of Revenue obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office the lithographed map of the district on the scale of 32 miles to an inch, and transferred it to a

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piece of ordinary paper. A square of the same paper corresponding to 10,000 square miles on the map was then cut out and weighed, and it was found to weigh 17·625 grains. As the piece representing the Bellary district weighed 21·642 grains, the area was easily calculated. The balance used was a very fine one turning with $\frac{1}{400}$ of a grain. At the same time the Chief Engineer was conducting experiments. His process was to cover the map with small squares, each representing a certain area, and then, laying them on the map to see how many squares and portions of squares were used. In the process of "plotting," the district was divided into trapeziums and the diagonals and perpendiculars measured on a scale of 32 miles to an inch. The results are given below.

1.—In a return furnished to House of Commons.....	13,056	sq. miles.
2.—By weight (Board of Revenue).....	12,280	„ „
3.—Estimate of Chief Engineer.....	12,101	„ „
4.—By Plotting.....	12,536	„ „

In 1861 the Panchapalliem taluq was transferred to Kurnool, and since then on several occasions, villages have been transferred to Kurnool and Cuddapah, and in some cases others have been received from those districts.

The area of the district, including the Sandúr Jaghire is generally considered to be 11,496 square miles. The Jaghire is 145 square miles.

At the time of the cession that portion of the Ceded Provinces which now constitutes the district of Bellary was divided into twenty taluqs. These were called, Gooty, Yadiki, Chennampalli, Raidrúg, Tádmari, Tádpatri, Anantapúr, Kodikonda, Dharmaveram, Pennakonda, Madaksira, Kampli, Harpanhalli, Hadagalli, Bellary, Kúdlighi, Nagaldinna, Panchapalliem, Guliem and Adoni.

There are now only 15 taluqs. In 1810 Nagaldinna was joined to the Adoni taluq, and in 1821 Chennampalli and Panchapalliem were similarly combined, and in 1858 this new taluq was transferred to the Kurnool district. In 1821 the taluq of Tádmari was broken up and its villages distributed between Tádpatri and Anantapúr. Finally in 1859 the taluq of Yadiki was merged in that of Tádpatri. In some cases the name of the taluq has been altered; thus Kampli has become the Hospett taluq, Kodikonda the Hindipúr taluq, and Guliem the Alúr taluq.

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The following statement shows the area in square miles, the population and the revenue of each of the taluqs.

Taluqs.	Area.	Population 1866.	Population 1871.	Revenue.
				RS.
Bellary	985	129,627	180,157	3,51,231
Raidrúg	890	65,453	88,069	1,81,835
Hospett	540	74,431	91,825	1,55,689
Gooty	1,014	103,121	148,013	2,26,644
Tádpatri	772	105,385	116,714	1,70,511
Alúr...	677	73,886	94,282	2,99,799
Adóni	805	139,629	179,448	2,48,244
Anantapúr	789	85,052	101,558	1,33,533
Dharmaveram	1,226	96,284	119,877	1,23,738
Pennakonda	654	75,463	79,824	1,08,262
Hindipúr	481	71,978	87,763	1,63,479
Madaksira	439	60,592	79,528	1,02,049
Kúdlighi	864	74,217	93,647	1,10,101
Harpanhalli	592	62,869	86,000	1,15,739
Hadagalli	623	73,945	90,306	1,52,605
	11,351	1,291,922	1,637,011	26,13,438

Villages and Hamlets.—There are 2,541 villages (cusbas) with 1,585 attached hamlets (muzras). Full taluqwar particulars will be found in the Appendix A.

Language.—Both Canarese and Telugu are spoken. According to Wilks a line drawn from Gooty to Anantapúr and so on due south should mark the boundary between the two languages. Canarese is almost universally spoken in the western taluqs and Madaksira. The Telugu is not so pure as that of the coast districts, and, as spoken, is full of Hindustani and Canarese words. Mr. Campbell fancifully derives the word "Telugu" from "Tella, white," an appellation which might with much propriety be applied to the people of Telingana compared with the neighbouring nations. *Tenugu* may possibly be derived from "Ten," honey, a denominature by no means inapplicable to a language which has been called the "Italian of the East."—(*Preface to Grammar.*)

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CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTICES OF TALUQS.

BELLARY.—This taluq is for the most part a level unbroken plain gradually sloping down from the small range of hills known as the Mincherri range, four miles south of Bellary, to the rivers Túngabadra and Haggari.

The Copper Mountain (so called because Hyder Ali worked mines of that ore there) is the highest point of this range. Its summit is 1,600 feet above the level of the plain. The other parts of the range are about 500 feet in height, and are covered very scantily with vegetation. The ascent of the Copper Mountain is most difficult, but on one of the lower hills a Bungalow has been built which can be reached with ease. This is the only range of hills in the taluq, but in several places large masses of detached pieces of rock spring abruptly from the plain. Of these the most remarkable are the Bellary rock (on which the citadel is built), and the rocks of Tekalakota, Halkota and Kurgódu.

The soil in about two-thirds of the taluq is the "régada" or black cotton soil, and in the remaining portion the "masab" or light-brown soil changing in the vicinity of the hills into red gravel. In certain places the black soil is impregnated with saline matter which lessens, and in some cases, totally destroys its fertility.

Roads.—The road from Bangalore enters the taluq near Hiréhal, about 10 miles south of Bellary and passing through that town goes on towards Kurnool viâ Alúr. From east to west the trunk road from Gooty going on to Hospett and Dharwar passes through the taluq. On both these roads there are public bungalows at the different stages. The former road, since the opening of the Railway beyond Cuddapah, has been but little used. In addition there are the lately constructed local fund roads from Bellary to Kambadúr, and from Bellary to Siragúpa, but only 10 miles of the first of these roads is in the taluq. On the Siragúpa road only 8½ miles have been properly made, but the road is passable along its whole distance in the dry weather. Another fair-weather road is the one across the cotton plains by Rúpangudi to Anantapúr.

Rivers, Tanks and Channels.—There are only five tanks in the taluq, and these very insignificant ones.

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The rivers Túngabadra and Haggari flow along the boundaries of the taluq. In connection with the Haggari there are channels to the villages of Moka, Chaganúr, Asundi and Rúpangudi. These channels irrigate a total extent of 1,500 acres assessed at Rupees 5,880. Larger channels are taken off from the Túngabadra by anicuts at Desanúr and Siragúpa, by which, speaking roughly, 2,500 acres of land bearing an assessment of Rupees 30,700, are brought under cultivation. The actual figures for A. D. 1867-68, are given below :—

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Siragúpa.....	1,436	15,242	266	3,028	1,702	18,270
Desanúr.....	685	7,463	132	1,508	817	8,280
	2,121	22,705	398	4,536	2,519	26,550

These channels are cleared in the month of January by the P. W. Department, and at the same time any petty repairs required are made. The annual cost of the clearing is about Rupees 5,000.

An account of the Lower Bellary Project of the Madras Irrigation Company will be found under the head of Public Works. Mr. Gordon, the Deputy Chief Engineer, was good enough to supply the information.

Area.—The area of the taluq has been computed to be 985 square miles, and its acreage excluding the rocky portions of the country not entered in the accounts, acres 576,169. At present acres 434,291 are under cultivation, and acres 144,869 are waste.

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Dry.....	275,492	2,29,552	152,097	1,35,784	427,589	3,65,336
2. Wet. Tanks.....	171	732	...	...	171	732
2. Wet. Channels...	3,518	32,974	924	6,416	4,442	39,390
2. Wet. Wells.....	1,772	2,368	317	941	2,089	3,309
Total.....	5,461	36,074	1,241	7,357	6,702	43,431
Grand Total.....	280,953	2,65,626	153,338	1,43,141	434,291	4,08,607

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The rates of assessment vary from two Annas to Rupees 2½ per acre for dry land. The rates charged on irrigated land range between Rupee 1 and Rupees 12. The principal products of the taluq are cholum, cotton, cumboo, korra, rice and pulses of various kinds. The approximate out-turn of the harvest of each variety of grain has been estimated as below:—

White Cholum.....	5,000 garce.
Yellow Cholum.....	4,000 do.
Cumboo.....	2,000 do.
Korra.....	2,000 do.
Paddy.....	1,700 do.
Gram.....	1,000 do.

The greater portion of the surplus grain of the taluq finds its way to Bellary, but a considerable quantity of paddy is annually sent to the principal markets in the Doab such as Lingasagúr and Kanagiri. Dharwar supplies the greater portion of the wheat required in Bellary, about 800 garce being annually imported from that district. A considerable supply of ragi is drawn from the Mysore territories especially in times of scarcity.

NOTE.—The Madras garce is 4,800 seers, of about 80 tolahs each, of cholum (millet) or 9,600 lbs.

Population, &c.—There are 179 villages in the taluq not including 16 hamlets. In 1866 the population was 129,669 souls, and in 1871, 180,157. About two-thirds of these speak Canarese and the remainder Telugu. In Bellary itself, as is natural, Hindustani is largely spoken. The population may be thus classified:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hindus.....	58,004	55,617	113,621
Mussalmans.....	7,309	6,828	14,137
Christians.....	1,054	857	1,911
Total.....	66,367	63,302	129,669

The density of population is therefore something more than 183 per square mile.

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The rain-fall is very small, this taluq being one of the most arid in the district.

The revenue derived from all sources in the last six years is shown in the following table :—

FASLI A. D.	1274 1864-65	1275 1865-66	1276 1866-67	1277 1867-68	1278 1868-69	1279 1869-70	1280 1870-71
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	2,45,377	2,05,047	2,46,123	2,16,161	2,70,114	2,65,154	2,75,078
2. Do. Miscellaneous ...	29,770	26,637	26,731	28,024	27,461	27,236	27,490
3. Abkari	28,501	28,500	62,500	62,533	43,600	66,200	66,200
4. Salt	1,712	1,745	1,325	1,491	1,139	1,136	1,220
5. Stamps...	2,988	3,938	1,660	2,064	1,249	1,289	9,986
6. Road Fund	38	37	38	13,825	13,804	13,642	13,934
Total Rs.....	3,08,386	2,65,904	3,38,377	3,24,098	3,57,367	3,74,657	3,93,908

The principal towns in the taluq are: 1, Bellary; 2, Siragúpa; 3, Hiréhal; 4, Kodutanni; 5, Kurgódu; 6, Kenchengódu.

1. *Bellary.*—In the reign of Krishna Rayel of Vijiyanagar, a small fort was built at Bellary by Timmapa, a dependent of that king. He and his son Rangappa held it for many years, paying an annual tribute of Rupees 1,000. After the battle of Telikota, Bellary became subject to the Muhammadan sovereigns of Bijapúr, but the successors of Rangappa Nair were almost independent and in 1650, Hanumappa, his grandson, defeated the descendant of the Vijiyanagar Rajas, who claimed tribute from him, in a battle which was fought near Kampli. For another century the feud went on between the Rajas of Bellary, as they now styled themselves, and their former masters. After a time Bellary became part of the possessions of the Nizam and was included in the Jaghire of Adoni which had been given to Basálat Jung, the Nizam's brother. In 1769, Safdar Jung and M. Bussy were sent from Adoni to collect the tribute which the Poligar had for some years refused to pay. The Poligar rashly called Hyder Ali to his aid, who reached Bellary by forced marches, and engaged and defeated the army of Basálat Jung in the plain at the foot of the rock. Doddappa Naik, the Poligar, who had watched the contest from the top of the rock fled by night to Sholapúr, and Hyder took possession. He spent much

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money on the fortifications, and with the assistance of some French adventurers who were in his camp, he built the upper and the lower forts much as they now are. Tradition adds, that at the completion of the work these Frenchmen were hanged near the fort gate, because Hyder then for the first time discovered that the other rock was the higher, and that from it his stronghold could be commanded. Bellary was held by Hyder Ali and afterwards by Tippu till 1792, when by the partition treaty of 1792 it fell to the Nizam.

The rock round which Bellary town is built is a huge granitic mass rising somewhat abruptly from the plain. It is about 450 feet above the level of the plain and nearly two miles in circumference. To the east and south the appearance presented is that of a heap of boulders irregularly piled one on the other, but to the west it slopes down more gradually and offers an unbroken surface of sheet-rock. To the north is a smaller detached mass of rocks.

Bellary rock is defended by two distinct lines of works, the upper and the lower fort. The upper fort is a quadrangular building on the summit of the rock, and as there is only one way up to it (easily held by a small force), it was justly considered impregnable by the Mysore princes. A small guard is now kept on the hill, and here Muzuffar Khan,* the ex-nawab of Kurnool, was confined for 40 years for the murder of his wife near Adoni. He was released from confinement on the occasion of Sir W. Denison's visit in 1864.

The lower fort is built at the eastern base of the rock and is about half a mile in circumference. Within it are the Protestant Church, the Arsenal, the Orphanage, the Masonic Lodge, the Post Office, the Commissariat Stores and many private dwellings.

Just out side the fort is the Protestant Burial Ground. This is already full, and a site for a new one has been selected near the Race-course.

* The chiefs of Kurnool are descended from an ancient Affghan family who originally served under the Bijapur Sultáns, but afterwards held Military appointments under the Emperor Shah Jehan. Alif Khan, Nawab, died in 1815, and his eldest son and legitimate successor was Munawar Khan. His next brother however, Muzuffar Khan, claimed the succession and seized the fort, and it was found necessary to send a force against it from Bellary under Colonel Mariott, when Muzuffar Khan surrendered. Munawar Khan was placed on the musnud by Mr. Chaplin and reigned for nine years. On his death in 1823, his brother Muzuffar Khan was recognized by government as his legitimate heir, and orders were issued to Mr. Campbell to instal him. The Nawab met Mr. Campbell at Adoni, and while the camp was halting there for a day or two, the Nawab murdered his wife. This was not the first murder he was suspected of; and as this one had been committed in the Company's territory, an investigation was made and the Nawab sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was confined from 1823 to 1864. He still lives, at a very advanced age, in a house at the foot of the rock.

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On the south of the rock is the native suburb. The Cowle Bazaar containing 4,000 houses with a population of 18,323, is part of the Cantonment, and is under military discipline. The Bruce-pettah and the Mellor-pettah also contain about 4,000 houses and have a population of 18,692. The main street in the Cowle Bazaar is wide, and the houses on either side of it well-built. It is said to be the finest Military Bazaar in South India. There are some fine houses in the Bruce-pettah, but the streets here are narrower and laid out with less regularity. It was commenced in 1815 by Mr. Bruce, the Judge, to shelter a number of people who were ejected from the fort without much warning for strategical reasons. The pettah is named after him, and the Mellor-pettah after a former Collector. To the west of the rock are the regimental lines for two Native Infantry Regiments, one European Regiment and one Regiment of Cavalry. They are for the most part good and substantial buildings regularly and neatly laid out. On the other side of the rock are the Jail, the Sessions Court, the Cutcherry, the Public Bungalow and the residences of the Civil Officers and the Staff. The Railway terminus, now completed, is also here.

Between the Cowle Bazaar and the Bruce-pettah is the tank. It is small and very much silted up, and is of little use. A project is now being carried out, the object of which is to supply the tank and the fort ditch from a reservoir to be constructed at Alipúr.

The houses in the Bruce-pettah below the tank bund are damp and unhealthy. There are but few good wells in the town, and each year the scarcity of water is more severely felt. The fort ditch and Mainwaring's tank supply the bazaars with drinking water. On the top of the rock are three or four pools of water. How these are supplied is a disputed point, but the water is always fresh, and in the hottest season is not dried up. The top of the rock is 1,600 feet above sea level.

The roads in the Cantonment are good, and for the most part well-shaded with avenues. But trees grow with difficulty in Bellary, and the gardens which were once so common are now seldom seen. This is attributable to the brackishness of the water. Every year water is more scarce and falls to a lower level in the wells. The old springs seem to have nearly dried up, and the water now found is generally unfit for use.

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The population of the town in 1866 including the Cantonment and Cowle Bazaar is classified in the accompanying Table:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hindus	13,341	13,691	27,032
Muhammadans	4,178	3,908	8,086
Christians	1,042	855	1,897
Total	18,561	18,454	37,015

2. *Siragúpa* is about 32 miles due north of Bellary. A Sub-Magistrate is stationed here, who has also jurisdiction over 74 of the surrounding villages. The town is built on the south bank of the Túngabadra, and some of the minor channels pass among the houses. The situation is low, the streets narrow and ill-ventilated, and the general health of the people is not good.

3. *Hiréhal* is on the Bangalore road, 10 miles south of Bellary. There are the remains of a strong fort here. The Public Bungalow has been handed over to the Department of Public Works, but a room is reserved for district officers on circuit. Brass work is done here very largely.

4. *Kodutanni* the first stage on the Dharwar road and formerly considered a sacred place as the halting place of Komarasami on his expedition against the Rakshas. The town is a small one, but there is a good tank and the remains of a strong fort. Ruins in the town show that a Jaina settlement lived there at one time.

5. *Kurgódu* is remarkable for the number of temples in its vicinity, among them a very fine new one dedicated to Siva and containing a colossal representation of the bull Nandi, a monolith. There are several inscriptions cut in stone in the temples.

6. *Kenchengódu* on the banks of the Túngabadra is now almost in ruins. The gardens and fort were built by Kenchengowda, the founder of the place. For services rendered to the Vijiyanagar State, the villages of Siragúpa and Desanúr were conferred in jaghire on his descendant Basvanagowda. In the time of his son the place was taken by the Subadar of Adoni. It is now almost deserted. There are some curious paintings on the ceiling of one of the rooms of the palace, and a lengthy inscription in Hali Canarese inserted in one of the walls.

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HOSPETT.—This taluq was formerly known as the Kampli taluq. In 1851 the head quarters of the taluq were moved from Kampli to Hospett. Though small in size it is one of the richest in the district, on account of the large revenue drawn from the lands below the river channels.

Area and Cultivation.—The area of the taluq is 540 square miles exclusive of the Sandúr jaghire which contains 145 more. This jaghire was formerly included in the Kudlighi taluq, was in 1832 transferred to the Hospett taluq, and has recently been declared to be an independent native state. An account of it will be found in another place.

The principal natural features of the taluq are the parallel ranges of hills bounding the Sandúr valley, which run through the taluq from north to south, finishing rather abruptly at Hospett. Some of the higher plateau of these ranges have an elevation of 3,000 feet. There are smaller detached ranges, one commencing near Papanaikenhalli and going on to Daroji, and another starting from Kamlapúr and passing by Bukkásagra to Mettri. The slopes of these hills are well-wooded and most of the fuel consumed in Bellary is brought from them. The western half of the taluq has a more open aspect. The soil is throughout rich. About 4 per cent. of the soil of the taluq is black cotton soil, but in the west the red predominates. Excluding the hill ranges, and the rocky portions of the taluq, 260,114 acres are entered in the accounts as more or less fit for cultivation. Of these 48 per cent. are cultivated, and the remainder waste.

The subjoined table gives an abstract of the cultivation for Fasli 1278:—

		Government.		Inam.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Dry		67,643	30,945	31,951	39,201	99,594	70,146
2. Wet	1. Tanks	3,310	17,750	587	4,607	3,897	22,357
	2. Channels	8,132	62,393	3,934	31,241	12,066	93,634
	3. Wells	755	1,030	225	225	980	1,255
	Total	12,197	81,173	4,746	36,073	16,943	1,17,246
Grand total		79,840	1,12,118	36,697	75,274	116,537	1,87,392

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The rates of assessment on dry lands vary between Rupees 2-8, and two Annas. The highest assessed land under the Túngabadra channels pays Rupees 12 per acre and the lowest Rupee 1. On tank irrigated lands the assessment ranges from Rupee 1 to Rupees 2-8.

Sugar-cane and paddy are largely grown in the rich soil beneath the channels. On the black soil in the north-west of the taluq, cholum is the staple crop, and "Akadi" grains or those pulses which are sown with cholum but reaped at different times such as dhol, green gram, &c.

Cholum being the staple food of the agricultural classes, the surplus rice of the taluq is very largely exported to Bellary, Adoni and to Múndrigi in the Dharwar district. In return, cholum, gram and wheat are sent into the markets of Chitwadi, Kampli and Narayandeverakerra, from the Nizam's country and from Harpanhalli and Dharwar.

Roads.—This taluq is better supplied with roads than any other, not excepting even the Bellary taluq. All are in good condition and may be used at all seasons of the year:

1. The Bellary-Dharwar road enters the taluq near Ingligay and passes through Hospett. There are public bungalows adjoining the road at Gadiganúr and Hospett.

2. Hospett to Kamlapúr. At Kamlapúr the road branches; one arm going to Kampli, and the other viâ Daroji to Kodutanni where it joins the trunk road.

3. Kampli to Daroji.

4. Hospett to Chitwadi (2 miles). The latter place is the great market of the western taluqs, and for goods imported from the Nizam's country. The extension of this road to Hossúr (2 miles) is much required. The only passage at present is a narrow paved lane, winding through the paddy and sugar-cane fields. The traffic is very great, but at present everything has to be unloaded at Hossúr or Chitwadi, as the case may be, and carried through this passage on bullocks or by coolies. Carts cannot pass.

5. Hospett-Ramandrúg. This is about 11 miles long and is one of the three ghâts leading up to the sanatarium. The gradient is an easy one. Of the other two ghâts, one passes along the Sandúr valley and through Yettinhatti to Tornagal, where the trunk road to Dharwar is joined. The third and steepest is made down the

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western slopes of the range and is continued viâ Naglapúr and Donaikenkerra to the Dharwar road which is joined at Ballahunsi.

6. Roads leaving the trunk-road at Gavurupúr lead to Kúdlighi and Hurryhúr.

There are more than 100 miles of well made and metalled roads in this taluq alone.

Rivers, Tanks and Channels.—The river Túngabadra flows along the northern side of the taluq. It is crossed at intervals by anicuts from which six irrigation channels are led off. A description of these channels and of the cultivation below them will be found under the head of Public Works.

There are 27 tanks entered in the taluq accounts but only four are of any size. These are at Daroji, Donaikenkerra, Kamlapúr and Avinamadagu.

A table showing the cultivation under these tanks is given below:

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Daroji	1,578	7,075	61	227	1,639	7,302
Kamlapúr	244	2,203	171	761	415	2,964
Donaikenkerra	310	2,433	51	498	361	2,931
Avinamadagu	210	696	18	65	228	761
Túngabadra Channels	7,128	58,163	3,882	30,523	11,010	88,686

The Daroji tank was constructed under the government of Tippu Sultán. It is formed by damming up a gap in one of the minor ranges of hills with a bund three miles in length, and in some places 60 feet in height. The bund breached in the great storm at the close of 1851, and the greater part of the village was destroyed. It is rarely dry, though in the famine year of 1866 there was no water there for some time. A small bungalow has been built on the bund.

The Kamlapúr tank is supplied by a channel from the river. Excellent fish are caught here and at Daroji.

There is an enormous bund on the Dharwar road about a mile beyond Hospett, but no water is retained by it. The site is a good one, but the soil in the bed of the tank is of so porous a nature that

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the water percolates through it and escapes to the river. A breached bund higher up the valley might be repaired with advantage.

Population, &c.—At the census of Fasli 1276 A. D. 1866-67, the population was returned at 74,431, ten per cent. of whom were Mussalmans. In 1871 it was 91,825. The density of population is 170 to the square mile.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	33,862	32,879	66,741
Mussalmans...	3,980	3,707	7,687
Christians	3	.....	3
Total.....	37,845	36,586	74,431

The language spoken in the taluq is Canarese though Telugu is also understood.

The following table shows the revenue derived from different sources during the last seven years :—

FASLI A. D.	1274 1864-65	1275 1865-66	1276 1866-67	1277 1867-68	1278 1868-69	1279 1869-70	1280 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue.....	1,27,460	1,29,874	1,26,257	1,28,760	1,21,686	1,20,446	1,26,556
Abkari	43,500	43,500	68,250	81,500	45,900	54,000	54,000
Salt	540	553	439	432	412	413	435
Stamps.....	10,933	10,441	10,517	15,228	16,616	15,833	13,840
Miscellaneous	27,243	26,001	25,953	24,816	26,864	27,721	26,237
Road Fund	19	19	18	7,258	7,107	7,107	6,640
Total Rupees...	2,09,695	2,10,388	2,31,434	2,57,994	2,18,585	2,25,520	2,27,708

The chief industrial pursuits in the taluq are the weaving of silk and cotton cloths, (known all over the district by their thickness); the manufacture of brass and copper vessels at Hospett, and the

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iron foundries at Kamlapúr where the chaldrons used in sugar-boiling are made. The iron-ore is procured from the Ramandrúg hills.

The principal towns are: 1, Hospett; 2, Kampli; 3, Kamlapúr; 4, Chitwadi; 5, Narayandeverakerra.

1. *Hospett.* (Hossa petta, new town.) Population 9,419.

This town is now the cusba of the taluq. The Head Assistant Collector was formerly stationed here and had charge of the four western taluqs, but his office was removed in 1868. His Cutcherry is now occupied as a range office by the Public Works Department. The other public buildings in the town are the taluq Cutcherry and the Dispensary. There is also a Travellers' Bungalow. The taluq Cutcherry was built in 1862 on the old standard plan, and with the exception of the one at Hadagalli is the best in the district. The main street of the town is wide and contains good houses and shops, but the back streets are narrow and tortuous. The town was greatly improved in 1866 and 1867 by levelling the old fort wall and filling up the ditch, formerly a receptacle for all kinds of rubbish. The town is situated on high ground and is considered healthy. The hill behind the town is called Joladarashi (heap of cholum) on account of its shape. There are two fine temples at the end of the main street. The chief industry of the place is of course weaving, but brass and copper vessels are made in great quantities. Just outside the town are some curious tombs of Muhammadan architecture. The London Mission had a school here at one time, but it has been discontinued, and a rate-school substituted. The Committee is selected from the leading men of Hospett and Chitwadi.

2. *Kampli.* Population 9,227.

The town is built on the banks of the Túngabadra river, and close to it is one of the fords where the river may be crossed. A Sub-Magistrate is stationed here, but his Cutcherry built in the very heart of the town is in a ruined condition. The town is not healthy, its site is low, and it is surrounded by paddy-fields. Weaving, especially of silk cloths, is carried on here. The town would be improved if the walls of the old fort were knocked down.

3. *Kamlapúr.* Population 4,132.

This town is five miles distant from the cusba and is chiefly

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celebrated for its iron foundries, if they may be so called. An enormous quantity of sugar-cane is grown in the rich lands below the channels, and to boil the juice down, large iron pans are required. These are made at Kamlapúr. There is not a single good street in the town which is built underneath the tank-bund. Kamlapúr was at one time a suburb of Vijiyanagar, and the ruins of the ancient city and the modern houses of Kamlapúr are side by side. There is a small bungalow here, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Hathaway, where visitors to the ruins usually stop. There is also a substantially-built chuttrum for native travellers and pilgrims.

4. *Chitwadi.* Population 3,116.

Here is held weekly the chief market of the western taluqs. The town is two miles distant from the cusba, and many of its leading merchants prefer to live there. There are three or four fine streets here. The Bella channel runs through the middle of the town.

5. *Narayandeverakerra.*

This was the chief town of the jaghire which was resumed in 1837. There is a fine building here known as the palace, but it is falling into decay. Parts of the old fort wall still remain. The chief feature of the place is the tank. A District Moonsiff holds his court here, and the towns people are indebted to him for a fine well at the west end of the town and for carrying out several recently planned improvements.

KUDLIGHI.—The area of this taluq is 864 square miles. It contains 384 villages or one to every 2¼ square miles of country. But of these 102 are 'Bécharák' or deserted, and 73 have a population under 100.

The cultivation in this taluq is very small as the soil is rocky and stony. On the north-east the Komarasami range is prolonged to the neighbourhood of Gudikotta. There are low hills all round the cusba also. The highest point in the taluq is probably Jerrimalla hill about 8 miles from Kúdlighi.

This taluq contains 537,015 acres including the hill tracts and Porumboke land. In the accounts only 523,884 acres are shown as assessed and fit for cultivation. Of these only 124,428 acres are actually under cultivation. The rest or three quarters of the taluq is waste.

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The actual cultivation in Fasli 1278 was—

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Dry	110,207	54,354	20,856	6,307	130,063	60,661
2. Wet — Tanks	5,287	26,463	4,668	3,634	9,955	30,097
2. Wet — Channels	935	2,023	54	162	989	2,185
2. Wet — Wells	3,723	4,401	568	1,338	4,291	5,739
Total	9,945	32,887	5,290	5,134	15,235	38,021
Grand Total	120,152	87,241	26,146	11,441	145,298	98,682

The rates for irrigated land vary from Rupee 1 to Rupees 9; for regad land from 7 Annas up to Rupees 3, and for the mixed soils from 2 Annas to 2 Rupees 8 Annas. The extent of cotton soil is about 20,000 acres. The red and mixed soils largely predominate; they are very poor and in consequence very lightly assessed.

Sources of Irrigation.—The Chinna Haggari river (to be distinguished from the one in the Bellary taluq) flows through the west of the taluq. Its water is not utilized in any way for irrigation. About 15,000 acres are classed in the accounts as wet. The principal sources of irrigation are the tanks of—.

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Kúdlighi	229	1,424	55	383	284	1,807
2. Kottúr	524	3,838	86	523	610	4,361
3. Hansi	406	2,860	77	611	483	3,471
4. Ujini	347	1,581	79	389	426	1,970
5. Chornúr	146	1,148	52	420	198	1,568

The principal products are cholum, ragi, cumboo, horse-gram, korra, green-gram, oil seeds, sugar-cane, and tobacco. Cholum and gram are sent to the Bellary markets and to Múndrigi in Dharwar. A

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small quantity of rice is imported for the wealthier classes, chiefly from the Mysore districts.

Roads.—There are roughly speaking 70 miles of made road. The most important are those connecting Kúdlighi with the adjoining cusbas of Hospett and Harpanhalli. Another road viâ Gudikotta joins the Bangalore road at Ulavasangatahalli; but parts o them are hardly passable for wheeled traffic. Roads are under construction from Kottúr to Ujini and from Kúdlighi to Hossahalli. Another road from the cusba leads to Kannavahalli on the borders of the Sandúr state. If this road were continued through the pass so as to join the Ramandrúg ghát near Sandúr, a large quantity of traffic would be attracted, and the road would doubtless become one of the main thoroughfares from the western taluqs to Bellary.

Population and Language.—At the census of 1866 the population was 74,217 or 86 persons per square mile. A very small percentage are Mussalmans. Canarese is chiefly spoken by the ryots, but Telugu is understood. In 1871 the population was 93,647, or 109 to the square mile.

5. The collections from all sources in the last seven years are as under—

FASLI A. D.	1274. 1864-65	1275. 1865-66	1276. 1866-67	1277. 1867-68	1278. 1868-69	1279. 1869-70	1280. 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue.	93,302	89,116	85,795	93,411	91,690	91,899	86,453
2. Abkari.....	15,100	15,100	35,000	21,541	16,100	21,300	21,300
3. Salt.....	319	254	272	271	289	368	373
4. Stamps	1,235	3,114	2,480	2,030	3,068	2,584	2,127
5. Miscellaneous..	12,966	10,322	9,768	10,523	12,141	10,661	10,388
6. Road Fund	.....	77	75	2,976	3,884	3,839	3,680
Total.....	1,22,922	1,17,983	1,33,390	1,30,752	1,27,172	1,30,651	1,24,321

The chief towns are (1) Kúdlighi, (2) Kottúr, (3) Jerrimalla.

1. Kúdlighi (population 2,726,) contains 350 houses and huts. It is 35 miles in a direct line south-west of Bellary and 30 miles south of Hospett. It is considered a very unhealthy place, and native subordinates would rather take less pay in any other taluq

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than be stationed here. Lately however the walls which surrounded the old fort have been removed and two good streets made through the heart of the town. The principal manufacture is the weaving of woollen cumblies which are made of a peculiarly fine texture and exported to Mysore. About 3 miles from the cusba is a strong fort on a hill called Virandrúg. Tippu Sultán attempted to take it but was unable to do so.

2. Kottúr (population 4,684,) is said to have been founded about 400 years ago by a hermit named Bassappa, in whose honour there is a temple in the village. Since the removal of the Moonsiff's Court, which was once stationed here, the population has fallen off and the importance of the town decreased.

3. Jerrimalla is now a town of no importance but was in the last century the residence of a powerful Poligar. The founder of the family, Pennappa Naik, was rewarded by Achyuta Raya of Vijiyanagar, for his services in capturing a rebellious chief, with a jaghire, with the Kamil rent of 15,000 Pagodas, (Pagoda = Rs. 2½ about) and another jaghire valued at 35,150 Pagodas was granted to him for the service of 500 horses and 300 peons. Under the Bijapúr kings and Aurungzebe, his territory was reduced, and he was compelled to pay a larger tribute and to keep up a larger body of troops. About 1700 he captured Sandúr, but in 1728 this was taken from him by the Mahratta, Siddoji Gorepori. In 1742 the Poligars of Chitteldrúg and Harpanhalli stripped him of all his lands except a few villages close to Jerrimalla. In 1752 the whole country was conquered by the Poligar of Chitteldrúg who obliged the Jerrimalla Poligar to serve with 500 peons and to pay his tribute through him. When Hyder took Chitteldrúg in 1767, the Jerrimalla Poligar appealed to him and was put to death by the Chitteldrúg Poligar. His son fled, but afterwards, having rendered some service to Hyder, he was reinstated by him. He accompanied Hyder into the Carnatic in 1780. The whole district was resumed by Tippu in 1787, and the Poligar fled, but again seized the district during the campaign of 1791. He was expelled at the peace, and when Jerrimalla was given over to the Nizam in 1799, the Poligar was allowed to rent the district at its full value. Soon after he fell into arrears and fled to Mysore where he died. The family is now extinct.

HARPANHALLI.—The area of the taluq is 592 square miles. Situated in the extreme west of the district, it is intersected by low

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ranges of hills which give it a more varied aspect than is presented by the level and unbroken plains of the adjoining taluq of Hadagalli.

The principal of these ranges runs from Adavi Mallankerra to Chikkatér, a distance of 10 miles, and thence is connected by isolated hills with the Mysore table-land.

The Túngabadra river flows along a small part of the western frontier.

Cultivation.—In the Pymaish or old survey accounts 419,977 acres are entered as fit for cultivation, but only 35 per cent. of this is actually cultivated or included in the ryots' holdings.

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
1. Dry.....	126,996	74,966	16,896	9,309	143,892	84,275
2. Wet { Tanks..	2,908	16,380	546	2,626	3,454	19,006
Channels....	158	591	36	150	194	741
Wells.....	505	721	101	200	606	921
Total.....	3,571	17,692	683	2,976	4,254	20,668
Grand Total.....	130,567	92,658	17,579	12,285	148,146	1,04,943

As is shown in the foregoing table, the largest part of the taluq is under dry cultivation. There are only four tanks capable of irrigating an ayacut of 200 acres, and no advantage has been taken of the Túngabadra for the formation of river channels. The cultivation under these four tanks in Fasli 1278 (1866-67) was

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Nilgunda.....	270	1,326	37	163	307	1,489
2. Hagranúr	238	1,106	51	131	289	1,237
3. Arsakerra...	236	2,282	27	198	263	2,480
4. Bagali.....	223	1,388	52	218	275	1,606

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There are 9 other tanks capable of irrigating between 100 and 200 acres, the largest of which is at Kanchúr. All the others are small ones.

The principal crops are jonna, ragi, korra and oil seeds, and on irrigated land sugar-cane and paddy. These are exported to Dharwar and Múndrigi in the Bombay Presidency, and to Hurryhúr and Chitteldrúg in Mysore. Rice is imported from Dharwar and the better irrigated taluqs of Mysore.

Roads.—There are 58 miles of road more or less complete, of these the chief are :—

1. Harpanhalli to Kúdlighi...(10)
2. do. to Hadagalli.(12)
3. do. to Hospett....(11)
4. do. to Tellighi...(9½)

4. The revenue from all sources in the last seven years is shown below :—

FASLI A. D.	1274. 1864-65	1275. 1865-66	1276. 1866-67	1277. 1867-68	1278. 1868-69	1279. 1869-70	1280. 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue.....	90,403	92,186	92,297	95,025	93,425	94,740	95,451
Do. Miscellaneous.	13,853	13,962	13,732	12,766	12,770	12,821	12,819
Abkari.....	14,900	14,900	35,600	35,600	15,100	18,050	18,050
Stamps.....	2,305	2,458	2,152	2,205	2,386	2,379	2,610
Salt.....	421	371	431	525	592	574	555
Road Fund.....	12	10	10	2,992	3,784	3,814	3,792
Total...	1,21,894	1,23,887	1,44,222	1,49,113	1,28,057	1,32,378	1,33,277

Population.—At the census taken in Fasli 1276, (1866-67) the population was 62,864 souls, of whom 3·5 per cent. were Mussalmans. In 1871 it had risen to 86,000.

Most of the people live by agriculture, but there is a small trade in cotton and piece goods which find a market at Uchingi. At Harpanhalli, copper, brass and ornamental metal vessels are made, and some families make a living by the manufacture of wooden toys. The language spoken is almost universally Canarese.

The chief towns are Harpanhalli and Uchingi Drúg.

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Harpanhalli—(population 6,308) the cusba town of the taluq lies 66 miles to the south-west of Bellary. The town is famous as the seat of one of the most powerful Poligars in the district in the last century. The founder of the family was a Boya, one of the lowest of the Indian castes. He was a Taliari, and on the subversion of the Vijiyanagar dynasty seized on two small districts near Harpanhalli. One of his successors married the daughter of the Poligar of Chitteldrúg and received as her dower the taluq of Uchingi drúg, the revenue of which was at that time 20,000 Rupees. The last of the line was Soma Saiker Naik who died without issue in 1766. At this time the Poligar was paying a peshkush of 12,000 Rupees to the Nizam, 6,000 to Morari Rau of Gooty, and three lakhs of Rupees to the Peishwa. The widow of Soma Saiker Naik adopted a child named Giriappa, the son of an inhabitant of Kunchinhalli, who succeeded at her death and held the district till 1786 when Harpanhalli was taken by Tippu Sultán, and the Poligar and his three sons captured and sent to Seringapatam where it is supposed they died. One of his followers escaped some time after, and having joined the army of the Mahratta Purseram Bhow, was set up by him as Poligar. He was expelled in a few days by a detachment sent against him by Tippu, but he returned during the second Mysore war and made himself master of Harpanhalli. He surrendered in 1800 to General Harris, by whom he was recognized as Poligar. This surrender without bloodshed was quite unexpected and was due entirely to the influence of the Dewan Hamsayya who was rewarded with a jaghire in the Hospett taluq worth Rupees 6,000. This jaghire lapsed in 1835 on the death of his son Virupakshappa.

The Poligar of Harpanhalli died in 1825 leaving three widows, each of whom put forward distinct claims. The net revenue after all charges had been paid was Rupees 25,000 per annum. The Board of Revenue considered the jaghire hereditary, but the Government differed and ordered its resumption. One-third of his property was set apart for the payment of creditors, and the widows were allowed to have a life-interest in the rest. The family is now extinct.

The fort has been deserted, and is supposed to be haunted by a late Tahsildar, M. Bhima Rau, who took up arms in 1857 and was killed at the storm of Kopala. The houses in the town are well-built and some of the streets good. There is a small bungalow here, belonging to the Collector, and immediately behind it on some rising

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ground is a fine temple. A colony of Jainas has settled in the town.

Uchingi—(population 2,022) is situated at the foot of a fine drúg. The hill fort built by one of the Harpanhalli Poligars is now in ruins. The drúg has the appearance of great strength being of considerable height, and on the north and west sides almost perpendicular. White and black cumblies are made here.

HADAGALLI.—The area of the taluq has been computed to be 623 square miles. In shape it may be described as an irregular parallelogram with an average length of 32 miles and a breadth of 20 miles. The taluq is in general flat with a gradual fall to the north. There are a few small and unimportant hills in the south near Adavi Mallankerra. The soil is chiefly of the red and mixed description, and only about 9 per cent. of the total area is black soil. Very little of it is irrigated.

2. **Cultivation**—In the accounts the total acreage of the taluq is given at 401,334 acres. Of these 54 per cent. were actually under cultivation in Fasli 1279 (1869-70.)

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Dry	184,628	1,08,899	32,610	23,040	217,238	1,31,939
2. Wet — Tanks	1,021	5,263	205	1,408	1,226	6,671
2. Wet — Channels	765	3,291	104	662	869	3,953
2. Wet — Wells	1,325	1,733	.....	.....	1,325	1,733
2. Wet — Total	3,111	10,287	309	2,070	3,420	12,357
Grand Total	187,739	1,19,186	32,919	25,110	220,658	1,44,296

The rates of assessment vary in the manner usual in the district from Annas 2 to Rupees 2-8 for dry land, and from Rupee 1 up to Rupees 12 for wet land.

The principal products of the taluq are cholum, ragi, sujja, korra, oil-seeds, cotton, gram and other pulses. Cholum is the principal crop. The grain exported is sent chiefly to Chitwadi whence it finds its way to the Nizam's territory and to Bellary. Most of the cotton is

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sent to Kúmpta on the western coast. Little grain is brought into the taluq, as the staple food of the bulk of the population, here as elsewhere, is cholum and ragi; but it has been estimated that 80 garce of rice is annually obtained from Mysore and about 10 garce of wheat from Dharwar. These estimates are of course framed more or less by guess-work, but were supplied by an intelligent Tahsildar.

3. Sources of Irrigation.—The only rivers are the Túngabadra and a small affluent called the Haggari, which must be distinguished from the river of the same name which falls into the Túngabadra lower down. There is an anicut across the Túngabadra at Valabapúr, which will be found described under the head of Public Works, and there is a small anicut across the Haggari near Timbrahalli. There are very few tanks, and those few unimportant. A large one made near the cusba in 1866 out of famine funds has not been a success. The largest tanks and their irrigable area are given below:—

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Hira Hadagalli.....	106	1,003	45	460	151	1,463
2. Maramanhalli.....	258	1,428	77	380	335	1,808
3. Chintalapalli.....	266	1,397	40	250	306	1,647
4. Timbrahalli Channel.....	210	1,405	72	436	282	1,841

4. Roads.—There are about 55 miles of made road. The chief road is the one from Bellary to Dharwar, about 30 miles of which are in the north of the taluq. There is also a road from Hampságra to Hira Hadagalli and so on to the frontier (15), and another from Hadagalli to the neighbouring cusba of Harpanhalli. About 6 miles of the road between Hospett and Harpanhalli is also in this taluq.

5. Language.—The language spoken is, as in the rest of the western taluqs, Canarese. The population at the census of 1866 was 73,914 which in 1871 had risen to 90,306, of whom 4·8 per cent. were Mussalmans. The average density of population is 145 to the square mile.

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6. The revenue from all sources during the last five years is shown below :—

	FASLI. A. D.	1274 1864-65	1275 1865-66	1276 1866-67	1277 1867-68	1278 1868-69	1279 1869-70	1280 1870-71
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1.	Land Revenue.	1,16,951	1,16,787	1,17,705	1,18,120	1,17,103	1,17,523	1,19,285
2.	Abkari.....	13,560	13,500	26,600	26,600	13,600	13,600	16,000
3.	Salt....	170	163	147	186	205	207	251
4.	Stamps.	2,301	3,026	3,588	2,788	3,109	3,278	3,071
5.	Miscellaneous..	17,828	17,102	16,699	16,779	17,338	17,141	16,937
6.	Road Fund.....	...	28	28	4,781	4,755	4,751	4,809
	Total.....	1,50,810	1,50,606	1,64,767	1,69,254	1,56,110	1,56,500	1,60,353

The chief towns are: 1, Huvin Hadagalli, (population 4,400); 2, Hampságra, (population 3,484); 3, Hira Hadagalli, (population 3,270); 4, Hollal, (population 2,361); 5, Magali, (population 2,198); 6, Hollalgúndi, (population 2,571), and 7, Timbrahalli, (population 2,098). Of these, only the first two merit any special notice.

1. *Hadagalli* being the cusba town gives its name to the taluq. The town is built on fine open ground and is considered very healthy. About a quarter of a mile to the south is the taluq Cutcherry, built on the old standard plan and the finest in the district.

2. *Hampságra* is a large town on the banks of the Túngabadra river, and there is a ferry there. There is a public bungalow close to the river and not far from the town. Fine grapes are grown there. Some of the houses are very good ones, and there are some very wealthy merchants who unfortunately are always quarrelling with each other, and the townspeople are split up into two factions, whose disputes not unfrequently end in bloodshed. Till quite recently there used to be at least one murder there each year arising out of these disputes.

RAIDRUG.—The area of the taluq is 890 square miles. It is therefore the fourth in size; Bellary, Dharmaveram and Gooty alone having a greater area.

The soil in the north and west of the taluq round Honnúr and Bellagúpa is "régada," in the rest of the taluq it is a poor kind of red stony soil. There are a few hills in the extreme west of the taluq, the highest point being probably the Drúg, at the foot of which Raidrúg cusba is built.

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The actual cultivation in Fasli 1278 (1868-69) was :—

		Government.		Inam.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Dry		129,051	61,216	37,447	20,258	166,498	81,474
2. Wet...	Tanks	2,870	13,751	1,502	2,369	4,372	16,120
	Channels	3,710	12,339	3,304	5,110	7,014	17,449
	Wells	3,573	5,133	505	1,810	4,078	6,943
	Total	10,153	31,223	5,311	9,289	15,464	40,512
	Grand Total	139,204	92,439	42,758	29,547	181,962	1,21,986

The chief crops are paddy, cholum, ragi, gram, cotton and korra. The rates of assessment for dry land vary between two Annas and Rs. 2-4, and for irrigated land between Rs. 1 and 12.

2. **Sources of Irrigation.**—The Pennér and Haggari rivers flow through the taluq, but with the exception of a few small channels which are made afresh every year through the sand, they have not been utilized for irrigational purposes. An account of a project for an anicut across the Haggari to supply the large Kanakal tank will be found under the head of Public Works. The most important tanks with their ayacut are shown in the following Table :—

		Government.		Inam.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1.—Kanakal	*a*	1,127	6,103	284	1,887	1,411	7,990
	b	210	764	7	19	217	783
2.—Talikerra		283	1,120	64	366	347	1,486
3.—Erradikerra		151	659	70	229	221	888
4.—Kodihalli		132	565	30	163	162	728

3. **Roads.**—There are 100 miles of metalled road in the taluq. Some of these are not yet completed but will be in a year or two.

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1. Raidrúg to Kalyandrúg 18 miles.	Raidrúg to Hiréhal..... 22 miles.
Do. to Budigúma... 28 „	Bellary to Kalyandrúg.. 32 „

About 30 miles of the old road from Bellary to Bangalore passes through this taluq, and though for years nothing has been spent on its maintenance it is still in very fair order.

4. **Language and Population.**—The language is chiefly Telugu, but Canarese is spoken in a few villages to the south-west of Raidrúg. The population in 1866, was 65,453 and in 1871, 88,069, of whom 5 per cent. were Mussalmans. The density of population is therefore 98 to the square mile.

5. The revenue from all sources for a series of years is given below.

FASLI. A. D.	1274. 1864-65	1275. 1865-66	1276. 1866-67	1277. 1867-68	1278. 1868-69	1279. 1869-70	1280. 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue..	1,04,720	96,734	1,01,903	1,09,498	1,10,836	1,07,958	1,13,175
2. Salt.....	2,335	2,523	1,578	1,478	1,598	1,734	1,786
3. Stamps.....	7,518	6,943	4,705	4,377	5,304	4,197	4,217
4. Miscellaneous...	17,633	16,278	13,166	14,456	16,825	16,404	15,313
5. Abkari.....	25,900	25,900	46,000	46,000	19,500	22,000	22,000
6. Road Fund.....	87	94	95	5,756	5,815	5,784	6,011
Total Rs...	1,58,193	1,48,472	1,67,447	1,81,565	1,59,878	1,58,077	1,62,502

The only towns of any importance are, (1) Raidrúg, (2) Kanakal.

Raidrúg (population 5,971), the chief town of the taluq, consists of a citadel and a lower fort, within which is the town, regularly laid out. The citadel occupies the summit of a mass of granite rocks, rising to the height of 1,200 feet, which are connected by a lower ridge with a group of wild and naked hills bounding on the north-east the plains of Chitteldrúg. The south face of the rock is abrupt and inaccessible. The lower fort is guarded by a triple line of works, and a narrow pathway blasted in the rock leads from it to the citadel. At intervals along this path are gateways of solid masonry and fresh lines of fortification. About half-way up the hill is the old palace of the Poligar, said to have been built about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and close by are two fine temples dedicated to Rama and Krishna. Some of the temples in the pettah below are also deserving of attention. Another road to the citadel is from the

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tank to the north of the Eédga. There are the ruins of houses and gardens on the rock, but few people live up there now.

The earlier Poligars of Raidrúg were Boyas, and it is said that the palace and the forts were built by one of them named Janga Naik. About the end of the sixteenth century this family seems to have been deposed, and one of the descendants of the ex-Dalvoye (Commander-in-Chief) of Vijiyanagar, succeeded in making himself master of Raidrúg and the adjacent fort of Konderpi drúg. He was a tributary of the Sultáns of Bijapúr, to whom he paid a tribute of Rupees 60,000. At this time, according to Colonel Monro, he was in possession of land bearing the Kamil assessment of a lakh and a half of Pagodas, (Rupees 4,50,000) and he soon afterwards increased his territory by annexing 152 villages round Konderpi and Kambadúr, and a little later, 190 villages near Dharmaveram. Hitherto he had been obliged to furnish 3,000 peons when called upon; but the Emperor Aurungzebe following his usual policy, remitted the service and increased the tribute to Rupees 72,000. This was a mere trifle, as the assessment of the land in the possession of the Poligar at this time was estimated at Rupees 7,50,000. In 1766 he assisted Hyder Ali in the reduction of Sera, and for this his tribute was reduced to Rupees 50,000 as soon as Hyder became master of the country. The Poligar at this time was named Venkatapati, who left three sons and two daughters. The eldest son was assassinated, the second did not long survive him, and the third, Timmapa Nair, became Poligar. He seems to have been unpopular, and the assistance of Hyder Ali was asked for by one of the factions. He sent some troops under Jehan Khan who took the Poligar prisoner and sent him to Seringapatam, but he was afterwards reinstated. At his death he was succeeded by Venkatapati Nayudu, the son of his elder brother who had been assassinated. This chief gave offence to Tippu by refusing to join him when about to attack Adoni, and Tippu captured Raidrúg and sent the Poligar to Seringapatam where he was assassinated in 1791, just before the place was stormed by Lord Cornwallis. His son was murdered at the same time at Bangalore. In 1799 his sister's son Gopal Nayudu was released from Seringapatam and soon made his way to Raidrúg where he attempted to collect some peons. He was taken prisoner by Muhammad Amin Khan who had been sent by the Nizam to settle the district and was taken to Hyderabad. After the cession he was sent to Gooty, where he resided as a quasi State prisoner till his death. Pensions were granted to his family but none are now alive.

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Kanakal (population 4,190) owes its importance to the splendid tank close to the village. The main bazaar is broad and the houses uniformly built, but the rest of the streets are narrow. The majority of the people live by agriculture. Carpets are manufactured to a limited extent.

ALUR.—The area of this taluq is 677 square miles, and though one of the smallest, it is with the exception of Bellary, the richest of the fifteen taluqs.

The soil throughout is the very best régada, and almost every acre fit for cultivation has been taken up. There are a few low hills near Hollalgúndi, and a bold mass of rocks close to Ramdrúg, but with these exceptions, the surface of the taluq is a uniform dead level. When crops are on the ground the view, if monotonous, is at least cheerful; but at other periods of the year the naked black plains, without even a tree to rest the eye on, present a most dreary aspect. Trees will not grow, for beneath the black soil there is a soft calcareous limestone, which renders the water in all the wells brackish.

2. **The sources of irrigation.**—The Haggari river flows along the western boundary of the taluq, but no channels are taken from it. The river changes its bed a good deal, and on either bank for some distance the soil is deeply covered with drifted sand-heaps which prohibit cultivation. From the uniform dead level of the taluq the storage of water is not easy, and there is not a single tank of any size. The largest is at Arrakerra, about two miles from the cusba, where a small gorge in the hills has been dammed up. This irrigates 44 acres of Government land and 16 acres of Inam, with a total assessment of Rupees 263.

The principal crops are, of course, cotton and cholum, and these are sent out to Bellary and the surrounding taluqs, and a great deal of the cotton is sent down to Madras. Since the cotton-press was established at Adoni much cotton has been sent there and has been pronounced equal to the best "western." Molagavelli is the centre of the trade and many of the merchants here are very wealthy. Paddy and coarse cloths are imported, but there are no data for estimating the value of this trade.

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Excluding Porumboke and rocky ground, there are 405,530 acres in the taluq. The following table shows that of the area 89 per cent. is under cultivation. Though the highest dry rate of assessment is Rupees 3, and though there is hardly any irrigated land in the taluq, the land revenue in Fasli 1278 was more that 2½ lakhs. The actual cultivation in Fasli 1279 is shown in the following statement:—

		Government.		Inam.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Dry		197,614	2,57,919	143,782	1,83,666	341,396	4,41,585
2. Wet	Tanks	352	1,813	42	153	394	1,966
	Channels	12	40	.....	.....	12	40
	Wells	246	482	.....	.....	246	482
	Total	610	2,335	42	153	652	2,488
	Grand Total	198,224	2,60,254	143,824	1,83,819	342,048	4,44,073

The large percentage (37) of Inam land deserves attention, and also the fact that out of 342,048 acres, only 652 can be irrigated.

3. **Roads.**—There are about 62 miles of made road in the taluq. The principal road is the trunk road from Bellary to Kurnool (28 miles) which runs through the heart of the taluq. A portion of the road between Gooty and Adoni (6 miles) is also in this taluq. A road to the important town of Chippagiri (18 miles) has nearly been completed, and from Chippagiri there are short branch roads to the railway stations of Guntakal and Nancherla. The only other road is from Alúr to Adoni (10 miles.)

4. **Language and Population.**—Telugu is spoken throughout the taluq. The population at the census of A. D. 1866 was 73,836, and in 1871, 94,282. About 13 per cent are Mussalmans which may be accounted for by the proximity of Adoni, where for so long there was a Mussalman court.

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5. The revenue from all sources for a series of years is as under:

FASLI. A. D.	1274 1864-65	1275 1865-66	1276 1866-67	1277 1867-68	1278 1868-69	1279 1869-70	1280 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue.	2,59,993	2,02,988	2,57,693	2 56,608	2,62,102	2,60,390	2,72,108
2. Abkari.....	14,000	14,000	52,600	52,600	22,530	39,500	39,500
3. Salt.....	585	516	547	636	565	605	731
4. Stamps.....	3,276	3,289	3,329	4,309	3,616	4,406	3,337
5. Miscellaneous..	22,768	24,064	27,879	28,883	29,718	30,820	28,814
6. Road Fund	6	6	6	14,747	14,610	14,556	14,816
Total...	3,00,628	2,44,863	3,42,054	3,57,783	3,33,141	3,50,277	3,59,306

The principal towns are: 1, Alúr; 2, Harivanam; 3, Molagavelli, 4, Chikka Hottúr; 5, Hollalgúndi, and 6, Chippagiri. There are altogether 99 villages in the taluq, but most of them are very small.

1. *Alúr* (Population 1,694), is noted solely as the cusba town of the taluq. The old cusba was at Guliem, but the tahsildar and his establishment were moved to Alúr in 1805. The Bellary-Adoni road passes through the town and there is a public bungalow. The houses are built on low ground immediately under the tank-bund, and the town is damp and dirty.

2. *Harivanam* (Population 2,145, houses 461). The streets are narrow, but many of the houses are well-built. Weaving is the chief trade. The projected road from Siragúpa to Adoni will pass through Harivanam, but at present nothing has been done beyond sending in estimates.

3. *Molagavelli* (Population 3,279, houses 588) is the centre of the cotton trade. A good fair weather track leads to it, but in the monsoon it is unapproachable. A road to the Asperi station would be of great benefit.

4. *Hottúr* (Population 2,251, houses 467) is on the Bellary-Kurnool road. It is not a town of much importance.

5. *Hollagúndi* (Population 3,500, houses 574) is situated among the hills in the north of the taluq. It is difficult of access, and the streets are narrow and ill-formed. To the west of the town is a fine market-place shaded by avenues of trees and with a temple at one end.

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6. *Chippagiri* (Population 1,652, houses 296) was at one time a much larger town than it now is, but the ryots have deserted it on account of the want of water, and partly perhaps because of the intrigues and faction fights which seem here interminable. It will be connected with the railway by two feeders. On a rock in the centre of the town are the remains of some very fine temples.

7. *Guliem*, the old cusba is now deserted. The Haggari rose suddenly during the great storms at the end of May 1851 and swept away most of the houses. A small village has been built about a mile from the old site.

ADONI.—The taluq is on the whole flat, though here and there there are detached masses of rock. The country between Adoni and Emmiganúr is also hilly. The soil is chiefly red; though near Kosji and also in the south of the taluq, the black soil is abundant. The highest hill in the taluq is the Adoni rock or rather cluster of rocks on which the fort is built. There are smaller hills at Kotakal and Bomanaghatta, but all are of volcanic origin and utterly devoid of foliage. To the north of the town of Adoni the land gradually slopes away to the basin of the Túngabadra.

Area.—The area of the taluq is 805 square miles, and most of this is suitable for cultivation. Of the 449,587 acres entered in the accounts, 378,469 acres are cultivated, and 71,118 acres are at present waste. Further details are given below, showing the actual cultivation in Fasli 1278.

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dry	216,193	2,02,213	155,498	1,43,449	371,691	3,45,862
Wet	4,871	23,767	1,906	9,068	6,777	32,835
	221,064	2,25,980	157,404	1,52,517	378,468	3,78,697

The assessment on Nunjah (irrigated land) varies between Rupees 12 and Rupee 1, and that on Punjah (dry land) between two Annas and Rupees 3 per acre. Under the rules for the administration of the Land Revenue in the District an additional rate of Rupees 5 per acre is charged on all lands watered by the Túnga-

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badra channels. The principal dry crops are white and yellow cholum, gram, wheat, and cotton. Rice and sugar-cane are largely grown under the river channels, and there are also numerous betel and cocoanut gardens near Rampúr and Madaveram.

Roads.—The road from Bellary to Secunderabad passes through the taluq for about 28 miles. It is a metalled road and bridged throughout. The only public bungalow on it is at Madaveram on the banks of the river.

2. Gooty and Adoni road. This road is with difficulty passable in wet weather. Where it passes through the Kurnool district it is intersected by nullahs which require bridging (7 miles).

3. A new road is in contemplation between Siragúpa and Adoni, which will enter the trunk road at Isvi about 5 miles north of Adoni (5 miles).

4. The railway passes through the taluq, and feeders will connect the stations with the main road.

5. Adoni to Emmiganúr and Nagaldinna. Little more has as yet been done than digging side-trenches and putting up milestones. As the country through which it runs is chiefly black cotton soil, the road is impassable in the monsoon.

Tanks and Channels.—An account of the Túngabadra channel taken off from the river by the anicut at Tumbiganúr, will be found under the head of Public Works.

This channel irrigates an area of 965 acres, bearing an assessment of Rupees 9,372. As from July to January there is always abundance of water in the river, the channel is well supplied. A second crop is always obtained from the lands under it.

The tanks in the taluq are few in number. The two most important are at Chikka Tumbalum and Halhervi. There are smaller ones at Adoni, Isvi and Chintalapalli.

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Chikka Tumbalûm	963	6,003	218	1,179	1,181	7,182
Halhervi	109	650	52	314	161	964

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Population.—The population of the taluq in 1866 was returned at 139,629, and in 1871 at 179,448. About 12 per cent. of these are Mussalmans. The density of the population is 222 to the square mile.

The language spoken is Telugu mixed with Canarese. Hindustani is more used than in any other taluq, as might be anticipated from the past history of the taluq.

For the non-agricultural classes weaving is, as in other parts of the district, the chief occupation. The Adoni fabrics are thought highly of, and there is a demand for them even in the markets of other districts. Cotton carpets are made and are sent to Bellary. Silk is obtained from Collegal in the Coimbatore district and from South Mysore; and silk and cotton cloths are exported in large quantities to Dharwar and the Hyderabad country. There is no great trade in grain.

The revenue of the taluq under the several heads for a series of years is shown below :—

FASLI. A. D.	1274 1864-65.	1275 1865-66.	1276 1866-67.	1277 1867-68.	1278 1868-69.	1279 1869-70.	1280 1870-71.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue.	2,19,020	2,20,807	2,25,479	2,25,556	2,25,393	2,28,211	2,31,801
2. Abkari.....	55,900	55,900	1,07,000	1,07,000	82,000	1,08,100	1,08,128
3. Salt.....	1,546	1,629	1,655	1,662	1,743	1,691	1,597
4. Stamps.....	4,796	6,749	5,491	7,612	8,796	9,149	8,535
5. Miscellaneous..	20,471	23,524	22,488	23,075	21,858	23,469	24,087
6. Road Fund.....	54	55	57	7,149	12,282	12,305	12,477
Total...	3,01,787	3,08,664	3,62,170	3,72,054	3,82,925	4,02,459	3,86,625

The principal towns are : 1, Adoni ; 2, Kosji ; 3, Kavutal ; 4, Nagaldinna, and 5, Emmiganúr. Hatsahalli, Halhervi, Kotakal, Gúdihal, Harisamudram and Nandaveram, have each populations exceeding 2,000. No other taluq has so many large villages.

Adoni, the cusba of the taluq had in 1871 a population of 22,429, of whom perhaps 40 per cent. are Mussalmans. According to tradition it was founded about 3,000 years ago by Chander Singh of Beder, who was succeeded by his son Bhim Sing. Early in the 16th century the place was taken by Krishna Rayel of Vijiyanagar.

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Ram Raja, his successor, received it as a dowry with his wife and appointed his brother Kanam Raja, Governor. After the battle of Telikota (1564) the Sultán of Bijapúr captured the place and appointed one of his officers named Malik Raiman Khan, an Abyssinian, to be Governor. He commanded the place for 39 years and died there. His tomb on the Talibunda hill is still an object of religious veneration, and a small grant for its repair is allowed by Government. He was succeeded by his adopted son Siddi Masad Khan, who built the lower fort and the fine mosque known as the Jama Musjid, at a cost of two lakhs of Rupees. About the same time his Dewan, Venkanna Pantulu, built the large square well close to the mosque. Masad Khan also built the suburb of Babanagar, called after his son. At this time the revenue of the Adoni district was six lakhs of Rupees, and an army of 12,000 men was kept up.

In 1690 the place was captured, after a desperate resistance, by one of Aurungzebe's Generals, and on the decline of the empire, Adoni became a part of the possessions of the Nizam. On his death, Salabat Jung, his successor, granted it in jaghire to Basálut Jung, his younger brother, who made Adoni his capital and attempted to establish a separate principality. He died in 1782 and was succeeded by his son Mohabat Jung. He is buried at Adoni, and a fine mosque and tomb, though now much in decay, have been erected over his grave and that of his mother who lies close by. For the support of this charity, Government grant a monthly sum of Rupees 100, but none of this seems to be spent on the building. In 1786 the citadel was captured by Tippu after a siege of one month, who demolished the fortifications and removed the stores and guns to Gooty. In 1792 it was restored to the Nizam, and was exchanged by him in 1800 for Kopala, Kanagiri and other places north of the river.

The citadel is built on five hills, or rather five peaks of the same range, of which the best known are the Barakilla and the Talibunda, both of which rise to the height of 800 feet above the plain. Half way up the rock is a fine tank, containing excellent water, which is never dry. On the summit of the 'Talibunda' is a fig tree standing alone. From its position it is visible for 20 or 30 miles in every direction and is an excellent landmark.

The town consists of nine pettahs or suburbs, and most of the streets are miserably narrow and crooked. In the last year or two,

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two broad streets have been constructed through the heart of the town, which was formerly a hot-bed of cholera, and the dirtiest in the district. It is now vastly improved, thanks to the energy and tact of the Tahsildar and Vice-President of the Municipal Commission.

Kavutál—(population 5,650.) Tradition states that the site of the present town was originally a jungle of palm trees, and that it belonged to the dominions of King Pratapa Chuckrawatti Kallian. This king bestowed it on a young hanger-on of his court. Hence the name of the town; Kuvi-talum, poet's palm. There is one broad street, but the houses flanking it are poor and irregularly built. There is a good tope to the south of the village. Weaving is carried on to a small extent, and some ten or a dozen merchants are engaged in the cotton trade.

Kosji (population 5,463), is about 18 miles north of Adoni. There is not a single good street in the place which is built in a most irregular manner. On the rock at the foot of which the town is built are the ruins of some fortifications and temples. According to tradition the town was founded by Surapah Naik, an officer of the Anegundi Raja, who visited the place on a marauding expedition. There is a railway station here. Not far from the town is a curious isolated rock known by the name of "The Sisters" (Akkachellelu.)

Emmiganúr (population 6,243), is the station of the Deputy Tahsildar of the taluq. There are about 1,100 houses, and the town is laid out in three broad and tolerably well-formed steets. The town was founded by the Poligar of Kapitral, and was a place of some importance. Mr. Robertson brought over a number of weavers from the Nizam's territory; and in other ways gave a stimulus to the industry of the place which was dying out. Excellent cloths are woven here which are exported towards Hyderabad and the west coast.

Nagaldinna (population 2,134), was once a large and prosperous town, but has never recovered the effects of the great storm in 1851, when a great portion of the town was washed away. On the 6th May in that year the river was almost dry, on the 7th it had risen 33 feet! The streets are narrow and the houses poor. There are the remains of an old fort which was destroyed soon after the cession of the district. The majority of the inhabitants live by agriculture; but there are 200 looms in the village. Only very coarse cloths are made.

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At Hulvi, there is a magnificent well said to have cost 5 lakhs of Rupees. It is the finest work of the kind in the district. It was built by the Dewan of Basálut Jung, a pious Hindu, and as he had been informed that he would live to see the well completed, he judiciously and with a view to a long life, intentionally omitted to finish the parapet wall.

GOOTY.—In the south of the taluq are large unbroken plains of black cotton soil very thinly wooded. It is almost impossible to grow trees on this soil. A soft limestone is generally found from 5 to 10 feet below the surface, partially soluble in water. The trees planted grow well enough for three or four years, but directly the roots strike this limestone strata the tree withers. Nothing will keep it alive. The consequence is that in the Alúr and Adoni taluqs and in the south of the Gooty taluq, there is hardly a tree to be seen. In the north of the taluq the soil is red and gravelly; in many places rocky and stony; and there are numerous small hills. At Gooty a massive precipitous rock springs abruptly from the plain which with the outlying rocks is strongly fortified. The other noteworthy hills in the taluq are at Nagasamudram, Konakondla and Gúlpalliem. At Uravakonda and Uderpidrúg there are isolated hills about 400 feet in height.

Area and Cultivation.—The area of the taluq is 1,014 square miles. There are 575,183 acres of cultivable land entered in the accounts, of which a proportion of 66 per cent. was actually under cultivation in Fasli 1278. The rates charged on unirrigated lands range from Rupees 2-8 to 2 Annas. On irrigated land (Nunjah) the rates vary between Rupees 12-12 and 1 Rupee.

The annexed table shows the particulars of the Government and Inam cultivation in Fasli 1278.

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Dry	218,451	1,45,034	132,908	99,202	351,359	2,44,236
2. Wet	9,749	41,780	2,618	13,288	12,367	55,068
	228,200	1,86,814	135,526	1,12,490	363,726	2,99,304

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The principal crops on dry soils are cholum, cotton, korra and other pulses. Under the tanks and channels, paddy; and under wells, paddy and ragi are largely grown.

The cotton grown in the south of the taluq is sent down to Madras, and the chintzes and dyed cloths of Pamadi are sought for all over the district. A large quantity of cholum and ragi is sent into the Bellary market.

Rice is imported from the richer southern taluqs, and cattle in large droves arrive from Nellore through the Kurnool district.

Roads.—There are roughly speaking 95 miles of made road in the taluq. From north to south runs the trunk road connecting Secunderabad and Kurnool with Bangalore. The road from Bellary to Cuddapah and Madras crosses this at right angles in the town of Gooty.

3. Gooty to Adoni, about 10 miles of this road is in the taluq.

4. Bellary to Anantapúr, (25 miles.)

5. Uravakonda (on road No. 4,) to Joladarashi (on the trunk road between Bellary and Gooty.)

6. A new road to connect Guntakal and Uravakonda has been surveyed, but has not yet been opened out.

All these roads are passable throughout the year. In the south of the taluq very little has been done, and from the nature of the soil a large outlay will be required to form roads passable in all weathers. For this last reason, coupled with the enormous traffic at present passing over it, the road between Gooty and Bellary is seldom in good condition.

Rivers, Tanks, Channels.—The Pennér is the only river, and it flows along the southern edge of the taluq. From it small channels are taken off by excavations in the sand. No anicuts are attempted and these channels require to be renewed year by year. The Public Works Department do not interfere with them, they are kept in order exclusively by the villagers. The usual custom is that for each acre held by him the ryot must contribute a day's labour either in person or by a hired substitute.

There are 45 tanks in the taluq, but few of these really deserve the name. Only five irrigate an area of more than 200 acres, and seven have an irrigable area of between 50 and 200 acres. All the rest have less than 50 acres dependent on them.

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The annexed table shows the cultivation under the five principal tanks:—

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gooty	674	4,332	420	3,241	1,094	7,573
Erratimraz	300	2,831	309	2,130	609	4,961
Patakotacheruvu	143	1,013	120	637	263	1,650
Ramgiri	97	773	29	169	126	942
Appicherla	182	1,183	4	24	186	1,207

Population.—At the census of 1866 the population was 103,121, and in 1872 it was 148,013 or 146 to the square mile. The prevailing language is Telugu. Canarese and Hindustani also are commonly spoken.

The revenue of the taluq for a series of years is shown below:—

FASLI. A. D.	1274. 1864-65	1275. 1865-66	1276. 1866-67	1277. 1867-68	1278. 1868-69	1279. 1869-70	1280. 1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	1,96,109	1,68,953	1,78,793	1,60,538	1,86,972	1,85,011	1,87,554
Do. Miscellaneous	24,823	25,265	24,747	25,216	28,113	25,093	24,730
Abkari	40,200	40,363	96,500	96,611	47,568	10,767	10,858
Salt	938	846	855	806	822	864	1,012
Stamps	20,075	19,690	20,412	30,757	34,145	66,361	66,476
Road Fund	1	62	63	10,811	10,799	6,337	6,981
Total	2,82,146	2,55,179	3,21,370	3,24,739	3,08,419	2,94,433	2,97,611

There is no special trade in the taluq except at Pamadi where there are great dyeing works, and where large quantities of chintz and coarse cloths are made up. In all the other villages there are looms, but the cloths produced are of the ordinary kinds. At Ramgiri, Pandikunta and Nilgunda, glass bangles are made. At Kristapad, good silk cloths are woven.

Excluding hamlets there are 144 villages and towns in the taluq. Of these the principal are: 1, Gooty; 2, Pamadi; 3, Uravakonda; 4, Karúr; 5, Amdial; 6, Konakondla; 7, Penna Hoblum.

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1. *Gooty* (Guṭṭi) is a place of remarkable strength. The name is said to be derived from the Rishi Gautama, who, according to tradition, lived here. The fort was begun in the reign of Krishna Rayel by Bukka Raj, one of his officers. The following is a list of the chiefs of this line :—

	Years.		Years.
1. Bukka Raj.....	36	5. Tirumal Rau.....	38
2. Ram Raj.....	24	6. Erra Timma Raj.....	24
3. Timma Raj.....	34	7. Tirumala Deva Rau....	22
4. Ranga Raj.....	30		

During the reign of this last chief, the fortress was invested by the celebrated Mir Jumlah and fell after a siege of 12 years. The Mussalman Governors were—

	Years.		Years.
1. Mir Muhammad Masum	12	3. Chab Mir Khan.....	5
2. Nawab Mir Khan.....	25	4. Bahadur Ruddi Khan	15

The fortress was then taken by the chiefs of Cuddapah and Adoni, but they did not hold it long, for in the reign of Aurungzebe about 1670 it passed into the possession of Mir Abid Khan of Savenúr. In 1758 it was taken by stratagem by Hindu Rau, father of the celebrated Morari Rau. This Mahratta chief greatly strengthened the fortifications, and selected the rock as his stronghold and capital. It was taken from him in 1776 by Hyder Ali after a siege of nine months, and Morari Rau was sent prisoner to Seringapatam and afterwards to Kopala Drúg where he died. His family were murdered by Tippu in 1791. General Bowser took the fortress from Tippu in 1799.

"The fort is composed of a number of strong works occupying the summits of a circular cluster of rocky hills connected with each other and enclosing a level space which forms the site of the town. The town is approached from the plain by a single fortified gateway on the south-west, and by two small foot-paths across the lower hills communicating through small sally-ports. An immense smooth rock rising from the northern limit of the circle, and fortified by gradations surmounted by 14 gateways, overlooks and commands the whole of the other works and forms a citadel which famine or treachery alone can reduce." (Colonel Wilks.) When it was taken by Hyder the supply of water had failed and the garrison were compelled to surrender unconditionally. The rock is composed of granite

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in which red felspar prevails. Its extreme height above the sea has been ascertained to be 2,171 feet, but notwithstanding this, the heat in April and May is intense. Its height above the plain is 989 feet. On the summit of the hill are several wells and reservoirs for water, and various buildings where state prisoners were at one time confined. On one of the bastions overlooking a precipice of about 300 feet is a small building of polished chunam called Morari Rau's seat. Here the Mahratta chieftain used to sit and play chess, while at the same time he could see all that was going on in the town, and, as occasion offered, could watch prisoners hurled from the top of an adjoining precipice and dashed to pieces on the rocks below.

About half way down the side of the great rock is a projecting shoulder of considerable extent on which are barracks formerly occupied by a detachment of a European regiment, but now fast falling into decay. At the foot of the rock and completely shut in by the lower hills is the fort. Within the fort is the taluq cutcherry, the Sub-Collector's Office, the district Moonsiff's Court, the Post Office and other public buildings. As might be supposed from its confined situation, and from the radiation of the heat from the adjoining masses of rock the fort is a very hot place. Here also is the European cemetery, where on the 7th of June 1827 the body of Sir Thomas Monro, first Collector of the district and afterwards Governor of Madras, was interred. He had died on the preceding evening of cholera at Pattikonda. His remains were afterwards taken to Madras, and now rest in Saint Mary's Church in Fort St. George. To commemorate his death a large well has been dug at Pattikonda, and a tope planted on the spot where he breathed his last, at a cost of Rupees 3,091. At Gooty a similar well has been dug and faced with stone steps; and a large choultry to accommodate travellers of all castes was erected. Till quite recently food was distributed gratuitously, but the privilege was abused, and with the sanction of Government changes have been introduced. An account of these will be found under the head of Civil Dispensaries. The cost of the well and the choultry was Rupees 18,000. At the same time the burial ground was enlarged. There are now about 100 graves in the cemetery. The principal monuments, besides that erected to the memory of Sir T. Monro, are those of Mr. F. W. Robertson, (1837) Collector of the district, and Mr. Bruce, first Judge of Circuit, who was connected with the district for more than twenty years. It is after him that the Brucepettah in Bellary is named. There are three large

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square wells of excellent drinking water in the fort which have recently been thoroughly cleansed out.

The majority of the houses are outside the fort, and a few of them are substantial stone buildings. The ruined remains of the lines of a Native Infantry Regiment are being removed, and the town is being opened out. The main street though narrow is well metalled. At a little distance are the public bungalow, the police station, and some private residences. The Railway Station is two miles distant from Gooty. Few houses have as yet been built there, but in time, no doubt, merchants and others will erect buildings there. Precautions have been taken to ensure this new suburb being properly laid out. On some high ground between the town and the station it is proposed to erect cutcherries for the Sub-Collector and the Tahsildar.

The population of Gooty in 1871 was 6,033; of whom 25 per cent. are Mussalmans.

The large tank was built by Timma Raj, the third of the line, and the Erra Timma Raj tank by one of his successors, after whom it is called.

2. *Uravakonda* (population 4,601) lies about 30 miles south-west of Gooty, a little to the north of the Bellary—Anantapúr road. A Sub-Magistrate is stationed here, and in the last two or three years a great deal has been done to improve the town. The main street is wide and regular, and there is a very fine tope just outside the town. The triangular-shaped hill round the base of which Uravakonda is built is a conspicuous object from all sides and can be seen from great distances over the level cotton-plains.

3. *Penna Hoblum*, is on the banks of the Pennér, and is celebrated for its fine temple, where annually a large festival is held. The river here is very narrow, and in the rainy season dangerous, on account of the numerous rocks. A proposal to build a bridge here has been definitively abandoned.

4. *Pamadi* lies 14 miles south of Gooty on the north bank of the Pennér river. The town is an unhealthy one for the situation is low, the streets are very narrow, and the ground in the neighbourhood is a saltish swamp. There is a large colony of weavers here, and the Pamadi chintzes are well-known throughout the Ceded districts. Population 5,004.

5. *Amdial*, is a large village in the black cotton country in the south of the taluq.

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6. *Wajra Karúr* (population 3,229) has fallen off very much. At one time the diamond mines, which were worked by Tippu and at the commencement of this century also, attracted many people. There are no good houses in the place, and it is one of the dirtiest villages in the whole district.

Kristapád (2,585), Appicherla (2,294), Konakondla (2,769), and Guntakal (2,660), have large populations, but call for no particular notice.

TADPATRI.—The area of the taluq is 772 square miles. The country is exceedingly flat and monotonous except on the eastern boundary where a low, flat-topped range of hills separates it from the Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. Through the centre of the taluq the river Pennér flows, and on either side of it are rich plains of black cotton soil. There is hardly any red soil in the taluq.

According to the accounts there are 287,246 acres available for cultivation, and most of this has already been taken up. The actual cultivation in A. D. 1869-70 was—

		Government.		Inam.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Dry		151,111	1,05,937	73,977	50,098	225,088	1,56,035
2. Wet	Tanks	1,165	5,673	513	2,359	1,678	8,032
	Channels	5,741	24,619	1,077	3,349	6,818	27,968
	Wells	6,255	9,837	2,131	10,710	8,386	20,547
	Total	13,162	40,161	3,721	16,419	16,883	56,580
Grand Total		164,273	1,46,098	77,699	66,517	241,971	2,12,615

The rates of assessment for dry lands vary between Rupees 3 and 2 Annas, and for irrigated lands between Rupees 12 and 1 Rupee. They are much the same as in other taluqs, but there is a larger proportion of highly assessed dry land. Cotton is of course the principal crop, but a fine kind of cholum is also largely grown.

2. **Tanks, Channels, &c.**—The taluq has very few irrigation works, the only tanks of any size being the singular double tank at Rayelcheruvu and one at Bhogasamudram. There are seven other

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smaller tanks. Several small channels are taken off from the river, which irrigate about 200 acres of land in the vicinity of Chukkalúr and Egadúr. The cultivation under the principal tanks for Fasli 1279 was as under:

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rayelcheruvu.....	474	2,576	204	948	678	3,524
Bhogasamudram	381	2,034	166	1,104	547	3,138
Egadúr Channels.....	100	365	60	215	160	580

In this account Fasljasti or the tax imposed on the second crop is not included.

3. **Roads.**—The principal road is the old trunk road joining Bellary and Cuddapah, 26 miles of which are in this taluq. For nearly its whole length it is shaded by fine avenues, but as it is made through black cotton soil, and has been neglected since the opening of the railway, it is hardly passable in wet weather.

2. Tádpatri to Anantapúr (12 miles). This road is not yet completed, but will be a most useful feeder for the railway, as will a short road of 3 miles from Yadiki to Rayelcheruvu.

4. **Language and Population.**—Though Canarese and Hindustani are understood the language usually spoken is Telugu. The population in 1866 was 105,385, and in 1871, 116,714; of whom about 9 per cent. are Mussalmans.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hindoos.....	49,935	45,704	95,639
Mussalmans.....	5,025	4,661	9,686
Christians.....	30	30	60
Total.....	54,990	50,395	105,385

There are only 93 villages in the taluq, a smaller number than in any other except Pennakonda, which however has a much

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smaller area. In Pennakonda this is caused by the numerous rocks and hills, in Tádpatri as in Alúr the cause is black cotton soil. As explained before in soil of this nature, water is extremely scarce and even when found very brackish. Villages can be built only on the banks of some jungle stream or in the few places where for some cause or other fresh water is procurable.

The average density of the population per square mile is 144.

5. The revenue from all sources in the last seven years is shown in the following table:—

FASLI. A. D.	1274 1864-65.	1275 1865-66.	1276 1866-67.	1277 1867-68.	1278 1868-69.	1279 1869-70.	1280 1870-71.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue...	1,62,745	1,62,452	1,61,388	1,61,848	1,61,667	1,60,809	1,60,695
2. Land Rev. Misc.	13,712	13,202	12,943	13,034	12,895	13,041	13,932
3. Abkari.....	20,700	20,700	15,243	38,750	26,400	30,050	30,050
4. Salt.....	857	703	691	686	426	547	599
5. Stamps.....	4,274	5,514	6,875	8,839	8,077	8,552	7,505
6. Road Fund.....	...	137	139	5,045	7,539	7,520	7,540
Total...	2,02,288	2,02,708	1,97,279	2,28,152	2,17,004	2,21,519	2,20,321

Tádpatri and Yellanúr are the chief markets, and grain and cloths are sent to Bellary and Cuddapah. A large quantity of the cotton grown in the taluq is sent down to Madras, much of it in the old-fashioned way by road, though the road runs by the side of the rail. The ryots complain of the delay and the high prices asked by the railway for the conveyance of unpressed cotton.

The principal towns are Tádpatri; 2, Yellanúr; 3, Yadiki; 4, Rayelcheruvu. Nittúr, Senigal-Gudúr, and Guttlúr are large towns also, but call for no special notice.

Tádpatri (population 7,869) is built on the right bank of the Pennér river which flows close underneath its walls. According to tradition it was founded by Ramalingam Nayudu, a subordinate of the Vijiyanagar kings, about 400 years ago. The village was first called "Talepalli," having been built in a grove of palmyra trees, and this was afterwards corrupted into Tádpatri. He also built the fine temple dedicated to Rama Ishwara. The other temple on the river bank called that of Chintaraya was built by his grandson

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Timma Nayudu, who also founded several other villages in the neighbourhood. These two temples are "elaborately decorated with sculptures representing the adventures of Krishna, Rama and other mythological events. Among the bas reliefs is a figure holding a Grecian bow, rarely seen among Hindu sculptures." The temple on the river bank is by far the finest but was never finished. The Goparam of the other temple was struck by lightning about 30 years ago and split in half. After the battle of Telikota the country round Tádpatri was subdued by the forces of the Kutb Shahi dynasty, and a Muhammadan Governor was appointed. Afterwards the town was captured by Morari Rau, and still later by Hyder Ali. The situation of Tádpatri is low, and in the rains and when the river is in fresh, the worst parts of the town are under water. The main street though narrow is straight and the houses on each side of it well and substantially built. Another good street might be made along the bank of the river, and the embankment necessary would have the effect of preventing the river from undermining the Rama Ishwara temple as it now does. The streets in the rest of the town are small and crooked, and lined with squalid mud houses built without any attempt at regularity. The road from Cuddapah to Bellary passes at the rear of the town, as does also the railway, though the station is at Nandelpád, about 2½ miles off. Tádpatri has always been a great trading centre and on this account and also on account of its peculiar sanctity (one authority reckoning it next to Benares) it has always been a thriving and populous town. Silk and cotton cloths are woven here, which are sent to Bangalore and to the Bombay side. There is a small trade with Cuddapah in cotton and indigo.

Yadiki, (population 6,500.) This, the second town in importance in the taluq, is 17 miles from Tádpatri and 66 from Bellary. It is not on any road, but the trunk road to Cuddapah passes within 2 miles of it. There are no streets, but the houses are irregularly grouped round a small tank or "kunta." Many are built of the rough stone easily procurable in the adjacent hills. There are some temples here which are greatly revered, and this perhaps has preserved the town from being more deserted than it now is. The carving of these temples and the architecture generally is poor, but they are greatly esteemed by the religious Hindus. According to tradition the town was built by Timmapa Nayudu, the founder of Tádpatri. A Sub-Magistrate was till recently stationed here, but in 1868 his office was removed to Rayelcheruvu. The old cutcherry has since been sold.

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Yellanúr.—This town is built on the banks of the Chittravatti river, and according to tradition was founded more than 600 years ago by Chikka Wadeyar. Its old name was Vellalur. In the 17th century it became the residence of a Muhammadan chief, from whom it was taken by one of the Cuddapah Poligars. There are no roads leading to the town, which consists of about 1,000 houses irregularly scattered about and surrounded by a sandy waste. The population in 1866 was 4,690, more than 1,000 of whom were Mussalmans. This is a large proportion but may be accounted for by the fact already mentioned that Yellanúr was once the capital of a Muhammadan chief.

Rayelcheruvu (population 1,872), is situated on the trunk road midway between Gooty and Tádpatri. The old travellers' bungalow has been converted into a cutcherry for the Sub-Magistrate. From a hill in the neighbourhood, Tippu used to get the flints required for the match-locks of his army. A curious kind of soft limestone is found close by from which cups and vases are made.

ANANTAPUR.—The general appearance of the taluq is a level plain bounded on the north and north-east by the chain of hills at the back of the Singanamalla tank, and the low hills round Tádmari. The highest point in the taluq is Chiyédu Drúg (1,200 feet above the level of the plain) on the top of which are the remains of an old fort. Déverakonda, the hill close to Anantapúr, is not fortified.

The soil is for the most part red and gravelly, though in the north of the taluq large tracts of black soil are found.

Area and Cultivation.—The area of the taluq is 789 square miles. According to the Old Survey accounts there are 382,660 acres more or less fit for cultivation. A table showing the actual cultivation for 1868-69 is appended. From this it appears that out of the total number of acres 227,110 were cultivated and 155,550 waste in that year.

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dry	157,928	40,232	No Accts.		.....	.....
Wet	18,204	64,342			.....	.....
Total	176,132	1,04,574	50,978	33,371	227,110	1,37,945

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The rates of assessment on dry lands range between Rupees 3 and Annas 8, while for wet lands the highest rate is Rupees 12 and the lowest Rupees 3. The rates for well-lands and channel-lands average about Rupees 5 per acre. The channels, such as they are, are cut by the villagers from the Pennér and Chittravatti rivers. They are silted up nearly every year and are cleared again by village labour. There are about 40 of them, but the amount of cultivation below them is extremely small.

Cholum and oil seeds are imported from Bellary and Kurnool, and also jaggery and cocoanuts to a limited extent. It has been estimated that 145 garce of paddy and 96 garce of gram are annually sent out of the taluq to the Nizam's country and the western markets.

Roads.—Two roads cutting one another at right-angles divide the taluq into four parts. From north to south runs the trunk road from Bangalore to Secunderabad, while a road leading from Bellary to Tádpatri enters the taluq near Kudéru in the west and leaves it at Nyanapalli in the east.

A new road is being opened out to Dharmaveram, and great progress is being made with the extension intended to meet the road from Kadiri (Cuddapah district) at Dampetla. This passes through gravelly soil, and though not completed is passable throughout the year.

A road connecting Nyanapalli and Dharmaveram, and intended to serve as a railway feeder, will shortly be commenced.

There are altogether about 75 miles of made road.

Rivers, Channels, Tanks.—The river Pennér forms for some little distance the northern boundary of the taluq and separates it from the taluq of Gooty. The Chittravatti river skirts the eastern side of the district. A feeder of the Anantapúr tank has been called the Pandulér river, but it is really nothing more than an exaggerated jungle stream. It crosses the trunk road at Raptád, but as it is dry for ten months in the year, the only inconvenience to traffic is having to cross half a mile of deep sand.

An account of the Bukkacherla project will be found under the head of Public Works. Surveys have been made, and the project has finally been approved of by Government. Want of funds prevents its being carried out for the present.

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The most important tanks in the taluq are those at Singanamalla, Anantapúr, Brahmin Yallári, Alamúr and Mudiguba. Particulars of the cultivation dependent on these tanks are given below. The figures represent the average cultivation between Faslies 1274 and 1279. (A. D., 1864-65 and 1869-70.)

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Anantapúr	1,690	10,542	258	1,546	1,948	12,088
2. Singanamalla	1,549	10,718	1,032	7,729	2,581	18,447
3. Yallári	342	1,947	32	219	374	2,166
4. Mudiguba	172	864	26	132	198	996
5. Alamúr	98	665	18	103	116	768

At the general census of 1866 the population of the taluq was 85,056, and in 1871 it was 101,558 or 128 to the square mile. About 7,000 of these Mussalmans.

The revenue of the taluq for a series of years under different heads is shown in the next table.

Fasli. A. D.	1274. 1864-65	1275. 1865-66	1276. 1866-67	1277. 1867-68	1278. 1868-69	1279. 1869-70	1280. 1870-71
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	1,33,768	1,24,184	1,13,881	95,361	1,26,115	1,21,271	1,19,376
2. Abkari	21,300	21,300	50,000	14,000	15,273	26,000	26,000
3. Salt	328	347	288	264	242	215	239
4. Stamps	1,964	6,927	8,046	11,194	9,676	8,170	7,708
5. Miscellaneous	30,735	29,326	1,06,194	49,396	31,670	34,615	36,285
6. Road Fund	...	153	160	4,800	5,396	5,290	5,255
Total	1,88,095	1,82,237	2,78,569	1,75,015	1,88,372	1,95,561	1,94,863

The principal towns in the taluq are: 1, Anantapúr, with which Bukkarayasamudram may be joined; 2, Tádmari; 3, Singanamalla.

Anantapúr, or rather Handé Anantapúram, the eternal city of Handé, was anciently called Anantasagaram. It was built in A. D.

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1364 by Chikkappa Wadeyar, Dewan to the Raja of Vijiyanagar. This Chikkappa raised an embankment so as to stop the river Pandu near Déverakonda. At each end of the bund was a calingula, and close to each calingula he founded a village. The western one was called after his wife Anantasagaram, and the eastern one after his master Bukkarayasamudram. Some time after his death the tank bund breached, and tradition says that to prevent similar disasters in future, Muselamma, daughter-in-law of Bassi Reddi of Bukkarayasamudram was offered as a sacrifice and built up in the breach. In 1569 Anantapúr and the surrounding districts were bestowed on Handé Hanamappa Nayudu. This chief had assisted Rama Raja of Vijiyanagar to suppress an insurrection headed by a Gollah named Salika Timma, and had even defeated the Sultán of Golcondah who was marching southwards to assist Timma. Hanamappa Nayudu settled at Bukkarayasamudram in 1569 and died there in 1582.*

He was succeeded as Poligar by his son Immadi Hampa Naik (1583—1595*).

His son Malakappa Nayudu (1595—1619*) was the next Poligar. He assisted the Raja in his wars with the Mussalmani Sultáns, and was present at the battle of Telikota. He submitted to the Sultán of Golconda and his territory was confirmed to him, and fresh districts as far south as Bukkapatnam were added. Colonel Monro estimates that at this time Malakappa Nayudu was possessed of territory bearing the Kamil assessment of Rupees 1,37,316. He shortly afterwards removed to Anantapúr where he built a palace. According to family history, which is however probably much exaggerated, his kingdom was divided among his four sons, thus:—

1. Devappa Nayudu—Tádpatri and Podatur.
2. Chinna Ramappa Nayudu—Bellary, Kurgódu, and the surrounding districts.
3. Lingappa Nayudu—Konderpi and Kanakal (now in the Dharmaveram and Raidrúg taluqs).
4. Hampa Nayudu—Anantapúr, Bukkapatnam and Dharmaveram.

If this account were true the Poligar must have been in possession of half the present Bellary district.

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* These dates seem to be about 50 years too late. The battle of Telikota was fought in A.D. 1564.

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Hampa Nayudu, (1619—1631) reigned for eleven years, but no event of interest occurred in his reign, or in that of his successor, *P. Siddappa Nayudu*, (1631—1659).

Pavadappa Nayudu, (1659—1671) was the next chief, and in his time the country was invaded by the Poligar of Raidrúg who made his way as far as Dharmaveram and left a garrison there. He died rather suddenly; and as his son Siddappa Nayudu was a minor, the administration was for some years carried on by his mother Ramakka. In 1690 the Nawab of Cuddapah invaded the country and demanded tribute which was paid to him. Siddapa died in 1696 leaving two sons, of whom the eldest *Prasanappa Nayudu* (1696—1719) became Poligar. He made an endeavour to recover the country which had been taken by the Raidrúg Poligar and was assisted by troops sent from Cuddapah. He was in fact a dependent of the Nawabs of Cuddapah, who, to render him harmless, ordered him to disband the 1,200 armed peons that he had hitherto kept up. He was murdered in 1719 by a dancing girl named Vasanthamma.

Pavadappa Nayudu, (1719—1737) his brother succeeded him and appears to have been of a firm and resolute disposition. He refused the customary tribute to Cuddapah and gave battle to the troops sent against him. He was at one time captured but was rescued again by his followers headed by the family guru. He died at Nidimamadi, when on a pilgrimage in 1737.

Siddappa Nayudu, (1737—1740) his son, was a dissolute youth and brought the country to the verge of ruin. At last the chief men rebelled and brought forward Ramappa Nayudu, a son of the late Poligar Prasanappa Nayudu, who had fled to Mysore on the accession of his cousin. Siddappa obtained help from his adopted son, the Poligar of Tádmari, and for a long time Ramappa Nayudu could do nothing. At last he obtained the assistance of Morari Rau who was returning from the south. He then easily captured Anantapúr and Tádmari and took his cousin prisoner. Siddappa died in prison soon afterwards and was succeeded by

Ramappa Nayudu, (1740—1745). This chief was warlike and commenced by attacking Kanamokla (8 miles south of Dharmaveram) which had formerly belonged to his family but had been taken by the Poligar of Raidrúg. He was repulsed, and in the following year, Konéti Rau of Raidrúg attacked the wealthy village of Bukkapatnam. Just before the place capitulated, Ramappa Nayudu

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entered it by a bye-path over the hills to the north of the town and then by a vigorous sortie repulsed the forces of Konéti Rau who retired on Dharmaveram. He made another attempt in the following year but was defeated at Muktápuram (1742).

The widow of Siddappa, the last Poligar, had fled to Bellary and had taken refuge with her kinsman there. She induced the Poligar of Bellary, Ramappa Nayudu, to propose the adoption of the eldest son of his connection Anantapúr Ramappa Nayudu. This device was not suspected and the boy was sent to Bellary. After a year his father went to see him there, and the Bellary Poligar with a large force escorted him home again.

As there was no room in the Anantapúr fort for the forces of both parties, the Anantapúr Poligar in an excess of politeness removed his own men and left the fort garrisoned by the Bellary troops. In the morning the Anantapúr Poligar, who without any retinue had remained in the fort to look after his guest, was treacherously murdered. Bellary Ramappa Nayudu made himself master of the surrounding districts and reduced the forts of Bukkapatnam, Kottacheruvu and Raptád. He then returned to Bellary taking with him Siddappa, the son of the murdered Poligar, whom he threw into prison and treated very cruelly. By bribing the jailor the boy escaped with his brother-in-law Bassappa to Hiréhal, and there placed himself under the protection of the Amin of Morari Rau to whom the matter was reported. By his directions the Amin furnished Bassappa with a small body of troops with which he proceeded to Raptád. Here he was joined by numbers of the adherents of the family, and was soon enabled to attack Bukkarayasamudram, but before he could take it, the place was relieved by troops sent out from Bellary. On this Bassappa applied to Cuddapah for assistance which was speedily sent. This force had reached Narpalla when the garrisons of Anantapúr and Bukkarayasamudram took fright and fled to Bellary. As soon as Bassappa had established order he sent for his master Siddappa Nayudu and installed him as Poligar (1753). As a recompense for the services rendered by Morari Rau, the new chief agreed to pay peishkush to him.

In 1757 Anantapúr was besieged by the Mahrattas who were at last bought off for Rupees 50,000. The State had been so much impoverished by the recent fights, that there was great difficulty in raising the money. Bassappa, as minister, hit upon the plan of

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sending out plundering expeditions. These were on the whole successful, and such important places as Tádpatri, Ellutla, Ruddam and Putaparti, fell into the hands of the Poligar. Siddappa died in 1772 from over-fatigue in endeavouring to stop a breach in the Bukkapatnam tank.

In 1775 Hyder Ali took Bellary and Gooty, and then demanded tribute from Anantapúr. The tribute fixed was Rupees 45,000, and for some time this was punctually paid though the amount was raised with great difficulty. At length the tribute fell into arrears, and one of Hyder's officers came down to Anantapúr, arrested the Poligar and attached his property. From this time the family fell into obscurity. The two eldest sons were drafted into Hyder's army in which they lost their lives, and the third Siddappa Nayudu was sent to Seringapatam. Crushed by all these troubles the old Poligar died in 1788. Soon after this Tippu, who wanted all his troops to the front and could spare none for distant garrisons, sent orders that all the males of the family were to be put to death. This order was at once carried out, and they were hanged on hooks just outside the town. The third son who had been at Seringapatam, escaped about this time and took refuge with the Raja of Kálastri.

In 1799 he returned to Anantapúr, but soon after submitted to the Nizam, who granted him the village of Sidrampúr in fee-simple. On his death in 1801 the direct line became extinct, but some of the family were receiving pensions so lately as 1860.

When the districts were ceded in 1800, Colonel Monro chose Anantapúr for his residence, and for many years it was the head quarters of the Ceded districts. In 1822 Mr. Campbell removed his office to Bellary on the ground that this was a more central place in the newly constituted Zillah of Bellary. In the following year, however, Mr. Robertson was directed to return to Anantapúr. The place eventually (1830) became the head-quarters of the sub-division, and till 1869 a succession of Sub-Collectors administered the five taluqs of Anantapúr, Dharmaveram, Pennakonda, Hindipúr and Madaksira. In 1869 a re-distribution of divisions was made, and the Sub-Collector was removed to Gooty.

The Assistant Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Engineer still reside there. Their bungalows and the original house built by Sir T. Monro, which is now falling into ruins, stand among some fine trees about half a mile out of the town on the Bellary road.

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The avenue of banyan trees between the town and these houses is the finest in the district.

The great feature of the town is a large square where the market is held on Friday. It has been named by the Municipality "Robertson Square." Round it stand the principal public buildings, such as the Civil Dispensary, the Government School, and the pile of buildings formerly Monro's Cutcherry, but which now accommodates the District Moonsiff, the Tahsildar, the Police, the Post Office, the Municipal Commissioners and several others. The building has been repeatedly condemned, and a design for new offices has been approved. Want of funds prevents anything being done. Leading out of this square is "Monro Street," and parallel to this "Reid Street," both wide, well-drained and level roads. Anantapúr is probably the neatest and cleanest town in the district, and great efforts are being made by the Commissioners for its improvement. Not far from the fort-gate is the public bungalow, built on the edge of the tank, and beyond that again is the European burial-ground. There are about 1,100 houses, and at the census of 1866 the population was returned at 4,426. Some of the merchants have the reputation of considerable wealth, and do a large trade in piece-goods, grain and iron.

Bukkarayasamudram, though it pays an annual revenue of Rupees 8,010, has a population of only 1,450. The principal ryots live in Anantapúr, which is only two miles distant. The village is small and dirty. It is built immediately under the tank-bund, and the streets and lanes are usually under water. As might be supposed it is very unhealthy, and fever and cholera are almost endemic there.

Tádmari is among the hills on the east of the taluq, and there are traces of what was once a strong fort. It was built by a petty Poligar named Saké Kondanna Nayudu, who possessed about 90 villages on this side of the country. He was deposed by Hyder when he over-ran the province. At one time it was a large town and the cusba of a taluq, but about 1820 the villages were divided between the taluqs of Anantapúr, Tádpatri and Pennakonda. There was a Moonsiff's Court at Tádmari till quite recently. The village presents a straggling ruined appearance. The better class of merchants has long ago deserted it, but a few good houses remain in the fort. Weaving is carried on on a small scale.

Singanamalla.—The town is small and singularly dirty. It is

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built at the base of the Gampennamalla hills, and these together with the tank serve to cut it off from the rest of the taluq. The only road to it passes over the apron of the calingula and under the bund of the tank, so that when the calingula is discharging the village cannot be approached. Three attempts have been made to bridge over this surplus channel, but on two occasions the arch gave way as soon as the centering was removed, and on the third the bridge subsided after the first rains. The tank, which is one of the finest in the district, is said to have been built by Sri Ranga Raz of Vijiyanagar. The assessment of the village is Rupees 6,875. The population in 1866 was about 2,500, but there is not a single good street or substantial house in the village.

DHARMAVERAM.—The area of this taluq is 1,226 square miles, so that it is by far the largest of the fifteen. It is on the whole level, except on the eastern frontier and in the south of the taluq. The highest hill is at Darsimalla, about seven miles south of the cusba. There are other high hills at Kalyandrûg and Konderpidrûg. The soil is chiefly red and gravelly, and there is very little 'régada,' so common in the adjoining taluqs.

2. The following table gives the actual cultivation of 1869-70.

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Dry	194,651	40,492	49,760	8,409	244,411	48,901
2. Wet — Tanks	7,279	44,218	1,855	12,054	9,134	56,272
2. Wet — Channels	4,262	19,143	488	2,227	4,750	21,370
2. Wet — Wells	6,462	8,875	1,732	6,240	8,194	15,116
Total	18,003	72,236	4,075	20,522	22,078	92,758
Grand Total	212,654	1,12,728	53,835	28,931	266,489	1,41,659

The principal crops are gram and paddy, and in smaller quantities ragi, cholum and castor-oil. It is estimated that one-fourth of the paddy grown is sent to Cuddapah and the adjoining black-land taluqs. Oil seeds and cholum are received in exchange. The rates of assessment do not differ from those of other taluqs.

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3. **Sources of Irrigation.**—Compared with the size of the taluq the irrigation works are few and insufficient. If the Bukkacherla project is ever carried out, the country round Perúr will be greatly benefitted. There are no river channels. The principal tanks, their ayacut, &c., are shewn below :—

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Dharmaveram	756	6,574	660	5,234	1,416	11,808
2. Mulkalédu	543	4,599	42	306	585	4,905
3. Kambadúr	746	5,823	153	825	899	6,648
4. Mallianúr	297	1,402	30	197	327	1,599
5. Nagasamudram	223	1,711	84	687	307	2,398
6. Rayelcheruvu	327	1,760	88	355	415	2,115
7. Kuntimada	312	1,698	66	311	378	2,004
8. Kanamokla	106	851	23	194	129	1,045

From the nature of the soil and the generally level character of the country there are good cross-country tracks to almost every village. There are 100 miles of made road either completely finished or which will be finished in a year or two.

Trunk road from Bangalore to Kurnool	... Miles.	17
Kalyandrúg to Dharmaveram	„	46
Do. to Kambadúr	„	16
Dharmaveram to Bukkapatnam ...	„	12
Do. to Damajipalli	„	9
		100

About 30 miles of the old Bangalore road passes through the taluq but it has been abandoned for many years and no money spent on its repair. It is still in very fair order. A road has been sanctioned to join the Anantapúr—Tadpatri road at Nyanapalli, but has not yet been commenced.

4. **Language.**—The language is almost universally Telugu, but in a few of the western villages Canarese is spoken.

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The population in 1866 was 96,284 souls, of whom 2·7 were Mussalmans. In 1871 it had risen to 119,877. The density of the population is 97 to the square mile.

5. The collections from all sources in the last 6 years are—

FASLI. A. D.	1274 1864-65.	1275 1865-66.	1276 1866-67.	1277 1867-68.	1278 1868-69.	1279 1869-70.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue	1,41,037	1,30,162	1,12,088	98,975	1,06,109	1,21,770
2. Abkari	27,200	27,200	71,005	43,900	36,500	41,100
3. Salt	387	400	378	372	235	332
4. Stamps	2,761	3,213	3,790	2,558	2,641	1,755
5. Miscellaneous	11,379	9,267	15,757	13,717	15,464	14,351
6. Road Fund	109	116	120	5,110	5,410	5,544
Total...	1,82,873	1,70,358	2,03,138	1,64,632	1,66,359	1,84,852

The chief towns are: (1) Dharmaveram; (2) Kalyandrúg; (3) Konderpidrúg.

Dharmaveram (population 5,239) is said to have been founded by Kriyasakti Wadeyar. The streets are narrow and confined, and there are very gew food houses. There is a remarkable house in the main street, of five storeys, from the top of which a good view can be obtained. The town lies low and is not considered healthy, but since the fort walls have been partially removed, there has been an improvement. A large market is held here on Monday.

Kalyandrúg (population 2,089) was at one time a much larger town than it now is, and till four years ago there was a Munsiff's Court here.

Konderpidrúg (population 1,606) is chiefly celebrated from the Drug or hill at the foot of which the town is built, one side of it being perfectly perpendicular. There are a few houses on the top of the hill, and the remains of a fort, built by one of the Raidrúg Poligars.

Mulkalédu, Mallianúr, Kambadúr and Kanamokla are also important villages but call for no special notice.

PENNAKONDA.—This is a very hilly taluq, and much of it is quite unfit for cultivation. The principal ranges of hills are those

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near Pennakonda, and those on the south-west frontier of the district near Bukkapatnam and Vengalacheruvu. There is no black soil in the taluq; mixed and gravelly soils predominate.

Area and Cultivation.—The area of the taluq is 654 square miles, and about 56 per cent. of this is under cultivation.

In Fasli 1278 (1868-1869) the actual cultivation was—

		Government.		Inam.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Dry		100,847	25,296	25,041	6,260	125,888	31,556
2. Wet.	Tank	11,873	49,656	2,529	13,119	14,402	62,775
	Well	2,740	10,884	522	2,417	3,262	13,301
	Channel	3,603	4,125	193	467	3,796	4,592
	Total	18,216	64,665	3,244	16,003	21,460	80,668
Grand Total		119,063	89,961	28,285	22,263	147,348	1,12,224

The principal crops raised are cholum and gram, and on the irrigated land rice, sugar-cane, and to a limited extent, ragi. The produce is sent for sale to the markets at Hindipúr and Madaksira. A large market is held weekly at Ruddam.

Population, Language, &c.—The population at the last census was 75,463, of whom 6·5 per cent. were Mussalmans. Telugu is understood and to some extent spoken, but Canarese is the more common language, especially in the south and south-west, in the villages bordering on Mysore. In 1871 the population was 79,844.

Rivers, Tanks, &c.—The river Pennér flows along the western frontier of the taluq, past the town of Ruddam, and the Chittravatti bounds the east of the taluq and passes close to Bukkapatnam, where it is dammed up by a strong bund connecting two low ranges of hills so as to form the Bukkapatnam tank.

There are in the taluq 150 tanks, 61 river channels, 107 spring channels and 2,154 wells. Seven tanks irrigate an area of more than 300 acres. The largest are those at Bukkapatnam, Ruddam, Kalipi and Çholamari.

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	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bukkapatnam	2,768	22,486	715	5,425	3,483	27,911
Ruddam 1.	254	1,197	63	113	317	1,310
2.	375	1,674	49	176	424	1,850
Cholamari	275	926	30	63	305	989
Kalipi	311	1,517	25	122	336	1,639

The rates of assessment are the same as in other taluqs.

Roads.—There are 86 miles of made road.

1. Trunk road, Bangalore to Kurnool ... Miles 29
2. Pennakonda to Ruddam ... ... „ 12
3. do. to Hindipúr ... ... „ 7
4. do. to Madaksira ... ... „ 12
5. do. to Bukkapatnam ... ... „ 18
6. Bukkapatnam to Dharmaveram ... „ 8
7. do. to Pámdurti ... ... „ 14

Revenue from all sources during the last 6 years:

FASLI. A. D.	1274 1864-65.	1275 1865-66.	1276 1866-67.	1277 1867-68.	1278 1868-69.	1279 1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	1,09,664	1,01,104	1,01,048	76,869	91,860	1,03,582
Land Revenue, Miscellaneous	11,056	12,352	10,560	9,313	14,062	6,836
Abkari	18,000	18,000	34,100	34,100	26,000	24,850
Salt	562	627	547	600	636	787
Stamps	1,078	3,361	3,659	3,122	2,728	3,939
Road Fund	69	69	73	4,298	4,535	4,537
Total	1,40,429	1,35,513	1,49,987	1,28,302	1,39,821	1,44,531

The principal towns are (1) Pennakonda; (2) Bukkapatnam (3) Pámdurti; (4) Ruddam. No other town has a population exceeding 2,000.

Pennakonda (population 4,141), is a place not a little celebrated in the histories of the old native Governments, and contains many

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fine memorials of former grandeur. "Dilapidated palaces and other architectural remains, both Moslem and Hindu, are here thrown together in strange confusion, and in some cases the most grotesque instances of these incongruous styles are found in the same structure. An ancient palace called the Ganga Mahal, exhibits some strange token of these reverses. The basement is of plain massive Hindu construction and of great antiquity, coeval apparently with some temples of Maha Deo which stand close by it. The next story is of more recent date and is built in the best style of Muhammadan architecture, elaborately ornamented. Since its erection it is evident that attempts have been made by the Hindus to alter the Moslem devices into something which should better assimilate with their own work. The very cupolas have been surmounted with inelegant pyramidal work, and a beautiful saracenic screen carved in white marble has been mutilated and in some parts replaced by some miserable representations of dragons and other grotesque monsters." It was proposed in 1869 to restore this fine building in the Department of Public Works style and convert it into a Cutcherry for the Head Assistant Collector, but this idea has been given up. "The mosque of Shere Ali is perhaps the handsomest building in Pennakonda, and if erected by the chief whose name it bears must be nearly 300 years old. It is of dark-grey granite with mouldings of a jet-black stone resembling hornblende. Behind this mosque the hill rises precipitously to the height of five or six hundred feet * presenting a rugged and apparently inaccessible face partially overgrown with stunted bushes and jungle. In other places again the naked rocks lie piled heap upon heap, with here and there perched on some giddy point a tomb, an altar or a line of battlements without an indication of the path by which it is to be approached." (Captain Medows Taylor in Oriental Annual, 1840.) There are two fine wells in the town, with cut stone steps, and some of the houses are well built. On the top of the hill an old temple has been converted into a convenient, if small bungalow. Just outside the town is a tope of fine trees, but the situation is low. The place was once strongly fortified, but much of the walls has been pulled down. There are also some good gardens in which grapes are successfully grown.

Bukkapatnam (population 4,339), is built at the foot of a low range of hills to the north of the tank of the same name. Tradition says that this tank was built about 400 years ago by one of the

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Handé family. The town is unhealthy and fever is almost endemic there. On two sides the hills shut out the air, and on the other side the paddy fields come up to the very walls of the houses. A Sub-Magistrate is stationed here. At the other end of the bund is the village of Kottacheruvu.

Pámdurti (population 2,853), is about 14 miles from Bukkapatnam, and the road to it lies through the 'Otikanama' ghát through the hills. Till quite recently these hills were the haunts of some of the worst characters in the district where they met to arrange their plans for gang robberies, and into the recesses of which they retreated with the plunder obtained from the rich villages around. About 30 years ago one of these gangs attacked a village in the Otikanama, and having looted it set fire to a large hut in which some seventy women and children had taken refuge. Some of the ringleaders were captured, and after being executed were hung up in chains near the scene of their crime, where their bones are still to be seen in the iron cages in which they were suspended. There are similar gallows near Bellagupa and Vanavúl and in a few other places. The town of Pámdurti is built on good soil on the banks of the Chittravatti river. Some of the merchants are the reputed possessors of great wealth, and there is a very fine breed of cattle in this town and some of the neighbouring villages. At present the town is almost inaccessible either from Bukkapatnam or from the north by Krishnapúr. When the new road is completed it will be a great boon to the inhabitants.

Ruddam (population 2,622), is built on the banks of the Pennér, about 12 miles south-west of Pennakonda. It is chiefly remarkable for the large weekly market held there.

HINDIPUR.—The area of this, almost the smallest taluq in the district, is 481 square miles. It was formerly called the Kodikonda taluq, and till 1813 a Sub-Collector was stationed there. The country is on the whole flat, though in the north-east corner of the taluq there are some low hills which separate it from the Cuddapah district. The soil throughout is the red soil, changing near the hills into gravel and sand.

According to the old survey accounts 2,59,304 acres are available for cultivation. In 1868-69 about 40 per cent. of these were actually under cultivation.

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	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Dry	67,798	24,887	13,813	6,267	81,611	31,154
2. Wet. Tanks	15,183	77,523	3,195	14,742	18,378	92,265
2. Wet. Channels	1,493	7,120	81	329	1,574	7,449
2. Wet. Wells	1,851	2,844	1,793	4,956	3,644	7,800
Total	18,527	87,487	5,069	20,027	23,596	1,07,514
Grand Total	86,325	1,12,374	18,882	26,294	105,207	1,38,668

The rates of assessment are nearly the same as in other taluqs. In the case of dry lands they range between Rupees 3 and 2 Annas, and for irrigated lands the highest rate is Rupees 12 and the lowest Rupee 1. The principal products are grain, wheat and castor-oil, and to a limited extent cholum, cotton and saffron. Hindipúr is the largest market in the south of the district, and a large traffic is carried on in jaggery, piece-goods and grain.

2. **Roads.**—There are about 89 miles of made road. The trunk road from Bangalore to Kurnool enters the taluq at Nagireddipalli and passes into the Pennakonda taluq near Somundapalli. The other roads are:

1.	Hindipúr to Kodikonda	Miles 22
2.	Do. to Chavulúr	„ 6
3.	Do. to Somundapalli	„ 17
4.	Do. to Purghi	„ 4
5.	Peddapalli to Kodúr	„ 16
6.	Gonewaripalli to Budali	„ 9
		74

3. **Rivers, Tanks, &c.**—The river Pennér passes through the west of the taluq close to the walls of Hindipúr, and the river Chittra flows through the east, but neither are as yet made use of for irrigation.

There are 225 tanks in the taluq, and seven of these are capable

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of irrigating an area of more than 500 acres. The actual cultivation in 1868-69 was—

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Bichaganhalli	816	3,411	338	1,265	1,154	4,676
2. Hindipúr	785	2,757	349	1,026	1,134	3,783
3. Purghi	585	2,934	166	900	751	3,834
4. Sirakolam	434	1,734	106	572	540	2,306
5. Narsaparam	483	1,797	82	423	565	2,220
6. Pidati	461	1,691	91	423	552	2,114
7. Kotanúr	627	3,947	134	864	761	4,811

Canarese is the language best understood in this part of the district. At the census of 1866 the population was estimated to be 71,978, or 148 to the square mile. About 17 per cent. are Mussalmans. In the census of 1871 the population was 87,763 or 174 to the square mile.

The revenue of the taluq under the several heads for a series of years is given below:

FASLI. A. D.	1274 1864-65.	1275 1865-66.	1276 1866-67.	1277 1867-68.	1278 1868-69.	1279 1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	1,36,316	1,25,434	1,22,307	97,403	1,15,332	1,10,193
2. Do. Miscellaneous	4,130	7,898	11,717	12,304	7,435	8,928
3. Abkari	15,000	15,000	25,000	18,733	18,164	21,200
4. Salt	509	566	501	443	414	441
5. Stamps	11,305	12,924	12,316	16,520	16,905	15,786
6. Road Fund	26	40	44	5,088	5,379	5,286
Total	1,67,286	1,61,772	1,71,885	1,50,491	1,63,629	1,61,834

Excluding hamlets there are 79 villages in the taluq. The best known of these are Hindipúr; 2, Purghi; 3, Pálsamudrum; 4, Budali: 5, Kodikonda.

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Hindipúr (population 4,983). The local account is that this town was founded by Morari Rau, the Mahratta who named it after his father Hindu Rau. There is one good street in the town, at the end of which is the taluq cutcherry, but there is nothing else deserving attention.

Purghi (population 3,502,) is four miles distant from Hindipúr, and has a large agricultural population cultivating the fields below the fine tank. There is a Munsiff's Court here.

Pálsamudrum is a small village, but is well known as a halting place on the Bangalore road. There is a public bungalow here, built by Mr. Robertson for Rupees 1,200.

Kodikonda was for a time the head quarters of a district, and there was a zillah court there, the ruins of which still exist. At one time it must have been a flourishing town, but in the last 30 or 40 years many people have left it and settled in Hindipúr or Purghi.

MADAKSIRA.—Madaksira is the smallest of the fifteen taluqs, but though small in extent, the extreme fertility of the soil and a bountiful supply of water combine to make it, for its size, one of the most productive of all. Its area is only 439 square miles. In the south, the taluq is very hilly and rocky, the two highest peaks being at Ratnagiri and Madaksira, both of which have at one time been strongly fortified. Towards the west the country is more level and here nearly every available acre has been taken up for cultivation. The soil is chiefly red, though in the south there are large patches of 'régada.'

Cultivation.—According to the accounts 265,040 acres are more or less fit for cultivation, of these 30 per cent. or 91,812 acres were actually cultivated in Fasli 1279.

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Dry	58,679	21,276				
2. Wet. Tanks	11,524	62,749	No accounts.			
Channels	2,571	13,439				
Wells	1,914	3,074				
Total	16,010	79,264				
Grand Total	74,698	1,00,540	17,123	11,645	91,812	1,12,185

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The principal products are paddy, ragi, cholum, cumboo, oil seeds and gram. The largest market in the taluq is at Amrapúr. Grain is imported from Chitteldrúg, Heriúr and Konakúpa, and exported to Sera, Powghur and Hindipúr.

Tanks and Channels.—There are 102 spring channels and about 2,500 wells, most of which are the private property of the ryots. There are altogether 143 tanks in the taluq, and the cultivation under the largest of these is shown below.

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Harisamudram..	826	5,250	91	512	917	5,762
Madaksira.	481	3,871	85	467	566	4,338
Amrapúr.	530	4,028	72	146	602	4,174
Morabagul	835	5,244	135	907	970	6,151
Sivarem	577	3,457	39	292	616	3,749
Aggali.	471	4,007	121	683	592	4,690

Roads.—There are 36 miles of metalled road.

Madaksira to Amrapúr, 21 miles.
Do. to Hindipúr, 8 „
Do. to Pennakonda, 7 „

The road from Madaksira to Ratnagiri is rocky but passable by bandies. There are also good fair-weather roads from Gudibanda to Madodi and from thence to Ratnagiri.

Population and Language.—Canarese is the language almost universally spoken in the taluq, but in the northern villages Telugu is spoken. There is no special trade and there are but few looms, most of the people living by agriculture. The population at the census of 1866 was 60,600, of whom 1,533 or 2·8 per cent. were Mussalmans. In 1871 it was 79,528.

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	Men.	Women.	Total.
1. Hindoos	30,634	28,425	59,059
2. Mussalmans	822	711	1,533
3. Christians	.....	.....	.....
Total	31,456	29,136	60,592

The average density of the population per square mile in this taluq is 181.

The following table exhibits the revenue derived from all sources for a series of years:—

FASLI. A. D.	1274. 1864-65	1275. 1865-66	1276. 1866-67	1277. 1867-68	1278. 1868-69	1279. 1869-70	1280. 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			
Land Revenue	1,01,730	91,754	91,695	75,227			
Miscellaneous	8,473	7,512	9,102	7,625			
Abkari	13,900	13,900	31,000	31,000			
Salt	1,356	1,071	986	903			
Stamps	2,380	5,921	4,596	4,220			
Road Fund	.....	36	36	3,767			
Total	1,27,841	1,20,194	1,37,415	1,22,746			

The principal towns are: 1, Madaksira; 2, Amrapúr; 3, Ratnagiri.

1. *Madaksira,* (population 4,969). Hera Wadeyar, the founder of the Poligar family, formerly established here, served the Vijiyanagar Government with 1,000 peons, for the support of whom 12 villages in the Chitteldrúg taluq were given to him in jaghire. This jaghire was afterwards augmented by the incorporation of adjacent districts bearing a rent of one lakh of Pagodas. One of the family built the fort at Sera. Much of the country was taken from the Poligar by the Sultán of Bijapúr early in the 17th century. The two chief forts which remained in his possession were Madaksira and Ratnagiri; the former of these was at one time resumed but afterwards restored. In 1741 Morari Rau captured the fort of Madaksira and imposed a "chout' of Rupees 8,000. Hyder Ali took

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it in 1769 and demanded from the Poligar a peishkush of Rupees 15,000, and as this was not punctually paid he captured the Poligar and his five sons in 1776 and sent them prisoners to Seringapatam. The eldest son was taken by the English troops at the siege of Seringapatam in 1792 and set at liberty. He returned to Ratnagiri and captured the place, but was soon driven out and died a year or two afterwards without issue. His brothers were all hanged by Tippu Sultán and the family became extinct.

The town is situated at the foot of the rock, and at one time had a wall and ditch which have been removed recently. There are some fine wells with steps of cut stone, but there is little else of interest. The taluq Cutcherry was built early in the century and is of the old square standard with a court-yard in the centre. In 1866 a Subsidiary Jail was built here. A fine view is obtained from the summit of the rock. To the east of the town is a large tope of tamarind trees, and some carefully tended gardens.

2. *Ratnagiri* (population 1,355,) is not a very important town and is chiefly remarkable for its fortified rock, which in former times must have been impregnable.

3. *Amrapúr,* (population 2,774). Here on Fridays there is a large market. According to local tradition the ancient name of the place was Nadimépalli, (middle village) because it lay midway between the two towns of Pylagiri and Kottacotta which were built by Hotail Naik. The old site is about half a mile to the west of Amrapúr. The main street is broad, but the rest of the town confined and ill-ventilated. In the vicinity are some of the finest "dopair" gardens in the district.

CHAPTER III.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

Climate.—Rainfall.—Direction of wind.—Range of Thermometer.—The seasons.—Unusual storms.—Famines.—Table of the state of each season since 1800.

Climate and Rainfall.—The climate of Bellary is characterized by extreme dryness in consequence of the air passing over such an extent of heated plains. Less rain is supposed to fall at Bellary than at

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any place in south India. The quantity of moisture in the air as indicated by the hygrometer is exceedingly minute, though the air is remarkable for its transparency. More rain falls in the taluqs bordering on the Túngabadra and in the hilly country round Pennakonda.

Rainfall.—Rain-guages are kept at all the taluq head quarters but till very recently the returns furnished by the Tahsildars were manifestly incorrect, and cannot be relied on. The fall of rain is also registered at the Garrison Hospital, and in the Office of the Superintending Engineer. A statement is appended showing the total yearly rainfall in the district for the last 16 years. Fuller particulars of the rainfall throughout the district will be found in one of the appendices:

Year.	Rain.	Year.	Rain.	Year.	Rain.	Year.	Rain.
A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.	
1854-55.	15·1	1858-59	21	1862-63	21·7	1866-67	16·8
1855-56.	17·6	1859-60	13·2	1863-64	13·7	1867-68	13·9
1856-57.	20·4	1860-61	16·1	1864-65	18·1	1868-69	20·1
1857-58.	15·5	1861-62	17·1	1865-66	15·6	1869-70	21·6

From the situation of the district almost in the centre of the Peninsula, it benefits by both monsoons and yet does not get the full force of either. From the commencement of November to the end of May rain rarely falls, though sometimes in April and May there are violent thunder-storms and much atmospheric disturbance. In the first week in June the south-west monsoon is looked for, and with the first few heavy showers the hot weather is at an end. About 12 inches of rain fall in this month and July. Towards the end of September the wind veers round to the north, and about the middle of October the district is visited by the north-east monsoon. The average rainfall is 7 inches, and the rain lasts generally for three weeks.

The following table shows the rainfall month by month for the last three years as measured at the Civil Dispensary and at the Garrison Hospital in the fort. At the hospital the rain-gauge is to some extent sheltered by the rock.

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		Jan.	Feb	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1868.	Hospital ..	..	..	1·0	1·52	·69	2·70	3·74	2·85	9·01	2·10	·47	..	24·08
	Dispensary	..	..	1·0	1·52	·69	2·10	3·77	3·84	7·64	2·10	·47	..	23·13
1869.	Hospital ..	..	..	·01	·48	·98	·59	·98	7·11	2·11	2·08	·26	·41	15·01
	Dispensary	..	..	·01	·48	·99	·59	·98	7·11	2·11	2·18	·26	·41	15·12
1870.	Hospital ..	·02	..	..	·01	1·27	4·41	·7	2·41	2·09	2·52	..	..	13·43
	Dispensary	..	..	..	·01	1·62	4·45	·74	1·70	1·95	3·12	·93	..	14·51

The difference in 1870 is so marked as to lead to the belief that in one place at least, the fall has not been properly measured.

Direction of Wind.—From March to October the wind blows generally from the south-west, and west, and during the rest of the year it blows pretty steadily from the north-east and more rarely from the east. In January and February there are often sudden variations, and the wind changes rapidly from one quarter to another. During the months of March, April and May a steady hot wind blows from the west, even at night.

Range of Thermometer.—It is only within the last three years that any registered observations have been taken at Bellary. The mean temperature of each month is shown below. The results have been obtained by taking the average of the mean temperature of each day in the month :—

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1868.	...	88	86	92	96	84	83	81	79	82	79	79
1869.	80	85	91	95	93	89	83	79	82	82	81	81
1870.	80	83	89	93	91	83	80	82	81	78	...	...

The Seasons.—The cool season begins in the month of November at the close of the north-east monsoon. During this period the wind is steady from the north-east and the weather is extremely pleasant. In the early mornings the thermometer is often as low as 62°, but the usual daily range is from 67° to 83°. The atmosphere is clear and the nights very cool. Towards the end of February the weather begins to get hot and early in March the country presents

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an altered appearance. As the month advances the hot west winds set in, vegetation disappears, all the grass is burned up, and the country resembles a dreary waste. In the black cotton country the soil, baked as hard as a stone, is split in all directions by cracks and fissures from one to three feet in depth. In the other taluqs dust-storms are of frequent occurrence. The atmosphere glows intensely, and the glare increased by the white and sparkling nature of the ground is most distressing. The tanks rapidly dry up and expose beds of slime and decomposing mud. The nights are generally calm, and the atmosphere is stagnant and oppressive to a degree. Towards the end of May the heat, both night and day, is almost insupportable. At midnight even the thermometer sometimes marks 100° Fahr., and glass and wood crack simply from the heat. In the day-time the house can be cooled by cuscus tatties, but after sunset the hot wind usually fails. At the end of the month or in the beginning of June, heavy ink-black clouds begin to gather in the south-west, and generally after a few days of oppressive stillness, the approach of the monsoon is heralded by two or three violent thunder-storms. These cool and refresh the air, and the hot weather is at an end.

The interval between the two monsoons is generally very pleasant. The days are cloudy, and the air fresh and agreeable. September is usually close and oppressive, and this lasts till the rain falls. On the whole, from its elevation above the sea-level and from other natural causes, the climate of Bellary is better than that of most of the other districts in the Presidency. For three months of the year the heat is excessive, but the remaining nine months are comparatively cool and pleasant.

It may not here be out of place to bring together some facts relating to the seasons of distress and famine which have from time to time visited the district.

With the exception of a passing notice of a series of bad seasons culminating in a most disastrous year in 1751, the earliest famine of which we have any record was in 1792 and 1793.

1792.—With regard to this latter famine Colonel Monro writes :—"Had the officers of Government lowered the assessment, its effects would probably only have been felt so long as it lasted, but as they raised it cent. per cent. wherever there was a crop, this addition to the high prices necessarily ruling rendered grain so dear that very little could be purchased by the lower classes and great numbers of

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them perished in consequence." Rice sold for two, and cholum (the staple food of the agricultural classes) for six seers for the Rupee.

1803.—The next visitation was in 1803. The seasons of 1801 and 1802 were very unfavorable, and in 1803 the scarcity almost amounted to famine. Colonel Monro in a letter to the Board stated, "the season is worse than has ever been known before, worse even than in 1792." Prices rose from 200 to 300 per cent., and the ryots in large bodies emigrated. Though the famine was even more severely felt near Kurnool and in the Nizam's territories, Colonel Monro was induced to suspend all duties on the importation of grain, and to impose an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent. on all grains sent beyond the Túngabadra. This state of things continued in 1804 when heavy rain fell, and the ryots were again enabled to commence cultivation and procure fodder for their cattle.

1833.—This was the year of the Guntoor famine, when in that district alone, 150,000 persons out of a total population of 500,000 perished from starvation. The rains failed in September and October 1832, and prices at once rose 200 per cent. The Collector reported the season to be "beyond all comparison the worst that has ever been known." There were grain riots in the garrison towns of Gooty and Bellary, and more than 12,000 people died from cholera, which spread rapidly all over the district. Transit and import duties on grain from foreign countries were suspended, and a large expenditure on public works sanctioned.

1854.—The next period of scarcity was 1854, but on this occasion happily the distress was confined to the Bellary district. The rains of June and July 1853 were very scanty, and the north-east monsoon completely failed. The rain-fall throughout the year was only 6·45 inches, and the grain-harvest was in consequence lamentably deficient. Unfortunately the district had sustained previous disasters which diminished its means of meeting a deficient harvest. The damage done to its great tanks and irrigation works by the storm of May 1851 had only just been repaired, and in 1852 and the early part of 1853 the crops were extensively injured by unseasonable falls of rain. The cholum crop, which furnishes the principal food of the district, was especially injured by the rains of January and February, and the extent to which the general harvest fell short became afterwards apparent in the small stock of old grain which the district contained to meet the wants of the disastrous year 1854.

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At the beginning of that year prices were double the ordinary rates. The drought continued through the earlier months of the year and fodder failed. Mr. Pelly wrote: "One-third of the cattle throughout the district have perished (representing an estimated loss of 13½ lakhs), and even this computation is moderate. In the northern and central tâluqs which suffered most from the drought it would not, I believe, exceed the truth to say that four-fifths of the cattle have perished. In some villages they have entirely disappeared, and as, besides the direct loss of capital, this calamity has also raised the markets by increasing the difficulty and expense of importing grain, it has had a most unfavorable effect in augmenting the general distress." In July the Collector reported that work must be found for the distressed population, and he estimated that a monthly outlay of four lakhs would be required till December. The Police were strengthened throughout the district to keep down crime, and European officers and overseers were sent up from Madras to superintend the public works which were hastily commenced. "About sixteen lakhs of Rupees were expended on this account during the year, and the number of people employed on these works varied from 9,000 in January to 97,000 in July, from which date they steadily decreased. At one time however 8 per cent. of the population were receiving charitable assistance in this form. It was estimated that the whole of the work performed on this occasion cost about three times what it could have been executed for in the ordinary manner, so that about two-thirds of the outlay incurred should be debited to charity." There are no data for forming an estimate of the loss of life by starvation, but there is reason to suppose it was not large. The Court of Directors thus summed up the results of the year: "Mr. Maltby estimates the actual and prospective loss in direct revenue at 10 lakhs of Rupees. Nearly fourteen lakhs have been spent in providing work for the poor by which 300 miles of road have been constructed, the actual value of which is estimated at 5 lakhs, thus making the loss to the State, in this single district in this one year about 19 lakhs of Rupees. The loss of produce you consider cannot be estimated at less than 33 or 34 lakhs of Rupees and that occasioned by the destruction of cattle at 13½ lakhs."

1866.—The season of 1865 was unfavorable, and when the early rains of 1866 failed, the pressure of high prices began at once to be felt. In July, 1866, 7,000 persons were relieved in the town of Bellary by Sakri Karadappa, a merchant, and his example was

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followed by others in different parts of the district. The value of this local charity was, as far as could be officially ascertained, Rupees 48,000. Subscriptions were received from Madras in August, small at first, but subsequently largely increased as the necessities of the district became known. 21,700 was the largest number of people employed at any one time, including women and children. The men were paid 3 Annas, the women 2 Annas and the children 1½ Anna per diem till December, when it became possible to reduce the rates. Relief houses were opened in all the taluqs, and relief works set on foot, chiefly roads connecting the head station of one taluq with the adjoining one. The total expenditure was Rupees 4,47,540. In famine *relief*, Rupees 1,06,793 was expended in 234 relief houses established to supply the aged, sick and infirm with cooked food. 134,433 persons were thus relieved from July 1866 to May 1867. In famine relief *works* a number varying from 3,300 to 21,700, or an average daily number of 13,950 persons were employed. In November the Honorable R. S. Ellis was sent up as Special Commissioner, and he visited many of the distressed taluqs. Cholera was very prevalent both in 1865 and 1866, and in many villages the panic was so great that the corpses remained unburied.

Great Storms and Hurricanes.—1804.—In 1804 in October, at the break of the south-west monsoon the district was visited by a series of terrific storms. In a letter written to the Board soon afterwards Colonel Monro gave it as his opinion that not less than 1,000 tanks had been breached and 800 channels and wells utterly destroyed. He estimated that seven lakhs of Rupees would be required to make good the damage.

1851.—On May 6, 1851, a storm swept through the district in the direction of north-west to south-east, entering the district in the Hospett taluq. The storm was accompanied by torrents of rain which produced a general inundation and destroyed, or otherwise injured, all the communications of the country and all the works of irrigation within its influence. Several of the finest tanks in the district were completely destroyed as reservoirs. "The bunds of these works that had stood the usual rain of centuries and that might have challenged the whole of India to produce their like in strength and careful construction, were over-topped by the waters which broke through them leaving large chasms from 10 to 420 yards in length. Daroji tank sustained two breaches, one 160 and the other 80 yards in length. The bund of Singanamalla was in perfect order and had

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effectually resisted the heavy flood of 1804. But in 1851 it suffered severely, the chasms in its embankments extending altogether 842 yards. The estimate for its repair was Rupees 60,000. The total number of tanks breached or seriously damaged amounted to 253 with a Revenue on their irrigable area of Rupees 2,69,285. The Board estimated that the emergent repairs alone would cost 2 lakhs. From the over-flowing of the rivers the channels of irrigation on their banks suffered severely. Many were entirely obliterated, and from the same cause a great extent of valuable land was rendered useless, the best soil having been washed away from its surface and sand deposited. Whole villages were swept away and many of the ryots ruined by the loss of their cattle and other property. The large towns of Guliem and Nagaradona were destroyed, and the loss of life was very large.

In the following table, an attempt has been made to show the climatic characteristics of each Revenue year since the cession. In another column the prevalence of particular diseases is noted:—

Fasli.	Rainfall.	Prevalence of Disease.	Remarks.
1210	Season good.		
1211	Average.		
1212	Below the average.		
1213	Rainfall deficient.....	.....	Scarcity amounting to famine.
1214	Heavy floods in October.		
1215	Rain seasonable & abundant.		
1216	Good season.		
1217	Below the average.		
1218			
1219			
1220			
1221	Scanty south-west monsoon. Good rain in Oct.		
1222	Good south-west monsoon. No rain in September.		
1223	Average monsoons. Season fair.		

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Fasli.	Rainfall.	Prevalence of Disease.	Remarks.
1224	Rainfall abundant & seasonable. Grain cheap.		
1225			
1226	Failure of rain.		
1227	Early rains deficient. Unusual rain and storms in October.	.....	Immense damage to tanks.
1228	Heavy rain in both monsoons.	Cholera, 5,000 deaths...	First appearance of cholera.
1229	Rain deficient.....	Cholera, 6,000 deaths in 3 months.	
1230	Rain scanty in June, but a fair north-east monsoon.		
1231	Season fair.		
1232	Good south-west monsoon. Total failure of later rains.		
1233	Both monsoons failed. Great distress.	.....	Famine anticipated, relief works commenced.
1234	Average season.		
1235	Abundant rain in both monsoons.	Cholera and fever.....	Túngabadra anicut breached.
1236	Season very bad.		
1237	Heavy and continuous rains.	.....	Dry crops spoiled.
1238			
1239	Unusual storms.....	Cholera very bad.	
1240	.....	Cholera increased in western taluqs.	
1241	Early rains deficient, abundance in September and October.		
1242	Both monsoons failed. Great drought.	.....	Worst year yet known. Grain rose 300 per cent.
1243	Seasonable and abundant rains.		
1244	Both monsoons partially failed. Season below the average.	7,000 deaths from fever.	

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Fasli.	Rainfall.	Prevalence of Disease.	Remarks.
1245	Season very favorable.....	.....	Prices fell 50 per cent.
1246	South-west monsoon failed. Abundant rain in Sept. and Oct.		
1247	Season fair. The north-east monsoon abundant.	7,500 deaths from cholera.	
1248	Both monsoons failed. Great distress.	.....	"Almost a famine year."
1249	A particularly good season		
1250	South-west monsoon failed, but the later rains were abundant.		
1251	Season favorable and rainfall plentiful.	Cholera and fever very bad.	
1252	Commenced unfavorably. Severe storms in Nov.	5,000 deaths from cholera. Cattle disease prevalent.	
1253	Rainfall small and unseasonable.	Cholera and murrain on the decrease.	
1254	Both monsoons failed.....	Fever, cholera & murrain very prevalent.	
1255	Season again very bad.....	18,000 deaths from cholera.	
1256	A good south-west monsoon, but a total failure of later rains.		
1257	Rainfall deficient.....	Murrain among cattle.	
1258	Rain deficient.....	Cholera and murrain very bad.	
1259	Rainfall abundant, but unseasonable.	Murrain.	
1260	Season good. Severe storms in May.	Cholera and murrain severe.	
1261	Generally favorable.....	Cholera on the decrease.	
1262	Both monsoons were plentiful. Heavy rain in Sep.	Cholera.	
1263	Monsoons totally failed. A most disastrous season.	.....	"A famine year."
1264	Failure of the rains till October.	.....	Famine continued.

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Fasli.	Rainfall.	Prevalence of Disease.	Remarks.
1265	South-west monsoon failed, but abundant rain fell in September.		
1266	Both monsoons were abundant.	Cholera, fever and murrain prevalent.	
1267	Rainfall deficient.....	Murrain very bad. A little cholera.	
1268	North-east monsoon failed almost entirely.	Cholera prevalent.	
1269	Rain scanty.....	1,000 deaths from cholera.	
1270	Both monsoons unusually favorable.	1,500 deaths from cholera.	
1271	Season good.....	Cholera very bad.	
1272	The rainfall was heavy, but unseasonable.	Fever and cholera.	
1273	An average season.....	Fever and cholera prevalent.	
1274	South-west monsoon very good, but the later rains failed.	5,000 deaths from cholera.	
1275	The season began well, but the later rain entirely failed.	Fever and cholera very bad.	Distress anticipated.
1276	South-west monsoon failed. Great distress. Heavy rain in October.	20,000 deaths from cholera, and fever very bad.	Famine.
1277	Rainfall seasonable tho' scanty.	Fever.	
1278	Season above theaverage.	Fever and some cholera. Much murrain.	
1279	A very good season.....	Fever.	

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CHAPTER IV.

PART I.

ETHNOLOGY AND POPULATION.

The Hindu Castes.—Brahmins, Sudras, Pariahs, Muhammadans, Christians.—Part 2, Population.—Birth and Death statistics.

Ethnology and Population.—At the census of Fasli 1276 (1866-1867), the population of the district was estimated at 1,304,998. Of these 94 per cent. were Hindus and 6 per cent. Mussalmans and members of other foreign nations.

Hindus.—The usual course adopted in giving an account of the caste system of the Hindus is to begin by dividing them into five grand divisions :

1. Brahmins.
2. Kshatriyas.
3. Vaisyas.
4. Sudras.
5. Pariahs and out-castes.

The first three of these admit of no sub-division of caste. Such differences as exist are due to religious causes.

1. *Brahmins,* according to the faith they adopt may be classed as (1) Smartas, (2) Madvas, (3) Shri Vaishnavas.

" The *Smartas* are the followers of Sunkarachariar, and while worshipping the whole triad, give special honour to Shiva. In philosophy they are ' Adivaitas," that is, they believe that there is but one soul in the universe, the soul of man being identical with that of God.

The Madva Brahmins are the followers of Madvachari and ascribe supreme honour to Vishnu. They are ' Divaitas' in philosophy and believe the human soul to be distinct from that of God.

The Shri Vaishnava Brahmins are also worshippers of Vishnu. In philosophy they are ' Visiolet Adivaitas' or Adivaitas with a difference. Their belief is that though the divine and human souls are in some points identical, yet that for all human purposes they

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may be counted as distinct, and that in life the human soul is subordinate and responsible to the divine soul. These distinctions are vital among the Brahmins, but find no place in the theology of the common people." (Report of Madras Census Committee.)

Smartas and Madvas intermarry, at least a Madva male will marry a Smarta girl but not *vice-versâ*. These two sub-divisions will also eat food together, but neither will eat with Shri Vaishnavas.... They marry young, and widows are not allowed to re-marry. The dead, except in the case of young children, are burned.

There are no true representatives in the district of the second and third of our divisions, Kshatriyas, and Vaisyas.

The Brahmins were sub-divided according to the religion followed. The best sub-division of Sudras is according to their castes or professions. These castes differ from one another so widely as to make it necessary to enter into some detail: "It is quite certain that in early times the present almost innumerable sub-divisions did not exist, for a large number are merely repetitions of castes in another tribe or language. Long separation and infrequent communication have led to insulation so complete that former union is forgotten and intermarriage prohibited. Another very large aggregate has sprung up from a few root-castes, simply because of a few local variations in the modes of labour. Length of time has fossilized minute changes, and so new castes have grown up, which from an ethnic and social point of view are the same as the older castes. On the other hand from the very first settlement of the population, there must have been a division of labour and therefore of caste. Before long however different orders must have branched out, and if it were possible to recover an accurate knowledge of the social system of the Hindus, it is morally certain that it would be found that all of the present Hindu castes have sprung from a few stems." Following chiefly the classification adopted by the Madras Census Committee, a short account of the leading castes will be given.

1. *Balija vandlu.*—By common consent these have obtained a high place in the social system of South India. Some are landholders residing on and working their own property by the help of members of inferior castes; but the majority live by trade. In the Gooty taluq several families of this caste make glass bangles. Most of them are Lingayets. They bury their dead.

2. *Kápu vandlu.*—The great cultivating body. Most of the

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ryots belong to this caste. The Reddi Mirassidars almost to a man are Kapus. They are a short, sturdy race of men.

3. *Panchala.*—The great mass of artizans, skilled in particular trades belong to this caste. The name 'Panchala' is given because the caste is supposed to include only the five classes of workers in (1) Gold and Silver (Kamsala), (2) Copper and Brass (Kanchera), (3) Iron (Kammara), (4) Wood (Vadla), and (5) Stone (Silpi). The members of these five sub-divisions, intermarry, and do not object to take food in each others' houses. These artizan castes have always maintained an animated fight for precedence in Hindu Society and wear the sacred thread of the twice-born. They bury their dead and strictly abstain from meat and intoxicating liquors.

4. *Gollah vandlu.*—These were originally the pastoral part of the nation and were engaged in the management of cattle, sheep and goats. Many now live by cultivation. This was considered rather an inferior caste, but the advent of Krishna has raised them somewhat in public estimation. They usually burn their dead.

The three castes last mentioned form the great trio of public labour. Next to the cultivation of land and the various subsidiary labours of providing for the cattle and the tools and dwellings of the people, comes the necessity of providing for their clothing.

5. *Nesé vandlu.*—A respectable and industrious body of men. Sub-divisions of the caste are the Salilu and the Patti Salilu. The members of the last sub-division confine themselves to the weaving of silk fabrics.

6. *Kummara vandlu*—(Potters.)

7. *Satani vandlu.*—Some of the branches of this caste are in high repute, while others are considered as very inferior. It comprises, speaking generally, the temple servants. The Satanis are devoted Vaishnavas, while among the worshippers of Siva, the corresponding class are known as Pandarams. The Lingayets present a similar class in their 'Jangams.' The functions of all are the same though they belong to different religious sects. The 'Pujaris of minor temples are usually members of this caste. Its inferior branches include professional mendicants, singers, torch-bearers at festivals, &c.

8. *Uppera vandlu*—Makers of Salt.

9. *Vodde vandlu*—Tank-diggers. These two castes furnish the great body of agricultural labourers, the 'Wudder' corresponding

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to the English 'Navvy.' As a rule they are strong and athletic, but often addicted to drinking. Both castes bury their dead.

10. *Mangala vandlu*—(Barbers.) They are also employed as musicians on the occasion of marriages, funerals or other ceremonies. Most of them pretend to some knowledge of surgery, and of the properties of herbs and drugs. This is worth noting, for a generation or two ago in England, it was the village barber who was generally the village surgeon and local 'bone-setter.'

11. *Sakala vandlu.*—(Washermen.)

12. *Besta vandlu.*—This is not a very numerous caste. It is the same caste that in coast districts furnishes fishermen. The few representatives of this caste in the district are employed as agricultural labourers.

13. *Idiga vandlu.*—This caste is rather looked down on. The members of it earn a livelihood by manufacturing toddy, arrack, and other intoxicating liquors. As might be supposed they are, as a rule, addicted to drinking.

14. *Dommera vandlu.*—Athletes and jugglers. Some are agricultural labourers, others wander about the country with puppet-shows.

15. *Mediharlu.*—These are mat and basket-makers. Their wares are made of bamboo only. Date mats and baskets are made by Korachas.

16. *Bogum vandlu.*—The females are the dancing girls and professional prostitutes. The males hold menial appointments about temples, or provide music at ceremonies.

17. *Boya vandlu.*—This caste is called Beder in Canarese and Baindar in Hindustani, and Taliaries and other inferior village servants belong to it. Other members live by hunting; many are peons. The old native armies were largely recruited from this caste, and some of the Boyas rose to power. The Poligars of Harpanhalli and Raidrúg were Boyas.

18. *Koracha vandlu.*—This is a caste almost peculiar to the Ceded districts, and on that account it merits a fuller notice than has been necessary for the other castes which are, more or less, common to all the districts of the Presidency. This is, *par excellence*, the criminal caste. Korachas live in huts constructed of mats, neatly interwoven from long grass, which grows in the bed of tanks and

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which they spread over a bamboo frame. The men marry about the age of 18 with girls who have attained maturity, but the girls do not go to the husband's house until two months after the marriage. They marry one wife only, but are allowed to keep as many women, (generally widows) as they choose. The marriage ceremony consists in sprinkling rice and turmeric over the heads of the bride and bridegroom, and after this is done the bride returns to her parents' house and five days are spent in feasting. On the fifth day the relations tie five pice, five betel leaves, five betel-nuts, five pieces of turmeric, five seers of rice and a cocoanut in the woman's cloth. They attach much importance to the chastity of unmarried girls, but adultery is a venial offence. Their principal food is cholum and their meals are taken at 6 A.M., at noon and at sunset. They never use the flesh of the horse, jackal, tiger, cheetah or crow, but will eat hog, mouse, rat or fowls. It is difficult to say what their religion is. The married women wear no 'tali.' The males do "pooja" at no temple nor do they reverence Brahmins. When they die the married people are burned, but the unmarried are buried naked. On the third day after the funeral, rice is placed over the grave. They are naturally of a bamboo colour, but are often tanned darker by the sun. Their faces are oval with prominent bones and have something of a Tartar cast. The figures of both sexes are very ungainly, the men average feet 5-3 in height and the women feet 4-9. They have a dialect of their own. (From a Report by Asst. Surgeon Balfour, Proc. Mad. Lit. Soc., Part I, No. 17, 1851.)

V. Pariahs and Out-castes.—1, *Malas, Madigas.*—In the villages they prepare such articles as sandals, leather buckets and ropes. They are the village scavengers and their habits are filthy in the extreme. They will eat or drink anything, even the putrid carcases of cattle. They live outside the town in a suburb of their own.

The Muhammadans may be divided into five classes. Syuds, Shekhs, Pathans, Moguls and Lubbeys. Their habits, customs, &c., differ so slightly from those of Mussalmans in other districts of the presidency, that any detailed account seems uncalled for.

There is a small Christian population of about 5,500, of whom some account will be given under the head of Missions.

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PART II.

Population.—The population of the district in Fasli 1276 (1866-1867) when the census was taken was 1,291,932. If to this be added 13,066, the population of the Sandúr jaghire, we have a grand total of 1,304,998. At the census of 1871 the population was 1,637,011, or if the population of Sandúr (15,033) be counted 1,652,044. This large increase is only nominal, and is attributable to the greater care taken in the enumeration.

The area of the district being about 11,496 square miles the average density of population is a little more than 143 to the square mile; probably a less percentage than in any other district. The average density is greatest in Adoni taluq where there are 222 persons to each square mile, and least in Raidrúg where the average is only 98 to the square mile.

In one of the appendices will be found such particulars as have been collected from past census reports. The figures are, (at all events till quite recently) almost entirely the result of guess-work.

The proportion of females to males is as 91 to 100. There is no reason to suppose that infanticide is practised, but no satisfactory reason has been given which will account for this proportion.

It was estimated that 9,42,712 or 71·8 per cent. lived by agriculture.

Dividing the whole population by the number of houses, the average is 4½ to a house.

In the five years between 1861 to 1866, the population increased at the rate of 6 per cent. The apparent increase in 1871 is 26 per cent.

It is only within the last three years that any attempt has been made to register the births and deaths. Such particulars as are available have been abstracted in the following table:

	Population.			Deaths.				Births.			
	Men.	Women	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Per mille.	Males.	Females	Total.	Per mille.
1277	6,80,698	6,24,300	13,04,998	10,257	9,087	19,344	14·8	..	..	..	..
1278	..	..	..	13,253	12,137	25,390	19·4	11,359	10,703	22,062	16·1
1279	..	..	..	12,412	11,335	23,747	18·2	13,300	12,723	26,023	19·9
1280	..	..	..	11,670	10,678	22,348	17·1	14,349	13,452	27,801	21·3

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CHAPTER V.

ON THE PREVALENT DISEASES OF THE DISTRICT.

Cholera—Small-pox—Fever—Ophthalmia—Dysentery—Hepatitis—Leprosy—Guinea-worm—Skin Diseases.

Prevalent diseases of the district.—The most fatal diseases are, as in other districts, cholera, fever, and small-pox.

Cholera (according to a report of the Collector in 1845,) made its appearance for the first time in the district in 1818, on the return of the British force from the Mahratta war, and since that time there have been frequent epidemics, the two most severe being in 1842 and 1866. An attempt has been made in a preceding chapter to show the years in which cholera was unusually prevalent. The Collector reported that the disease usually appeared at the close of the hot weather and increased with the north-wind in June and July. The first outbreak was generally in some village in the black cotton plains or in some open tract. Mr. Mellor suggested that the great increase of labour in June and July might have something to do with it, but he ridiculed the idea that it was caused by the coarse food of the ryots, pointing out that sepoys who lived on rice were frequently attacked.

The south-west monsoon usually breaks over the district in the first week in June, and the first showers soak the heaps of manure and other refuse which have been carefully piled up in the village for agricultural purposes. The ryot has by this time ploughed his field and proceeds to open out these dung heaps and scatter the contents about preparatory to carting them off to his fields. The dried beds of the tanks moistened for the first time for weeks give off most malarious exhalations, and these causes have always seemed to me quite sufficient for any outbreak. There is a popular belief that in years when cholera is prevalent, there will be but few cases of fever and *vice versâ*. The mortuary statistics, incorrect as they are, seem to confirm this. In former years the disease almost invariably broke out at Hampi during the festival, and was spread all over the country by the returning pilgrims. For the last five years a Surgeon has been sent out from Bellary and strict sanitary regulations have been enforced. The result has been that during

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that period there has not been a single case at Hampi. Similar measures in the over-crowded town of Adoni, formerly a hot-bed of disease, have been attended with the happiest results.

Small-pox.—The Sanitary Commissioner in a letter dated December 14, 1870, wrote: "Unless 5-6ths of the children born in a year are vaccinated within a year of birth, the protection of the people against small-pox must be very small indeed. In Bellary 3,512 children were vaccinated in 1868, and 3,542 in 1869. As the births of 23,502 children were registered in 1869, the proportion vaccinated is 15·07. Small as this is, this percentage is greater than in any other district except Coimbatore. Too great dryness of the air or excess of moisture would appear to be alike unfavorable to the increase of small-pox. In Bellary the intensity is greatest in June and July, the dry and moderately cool weather after the monsoon."

Fever is prevalent more or less throughout the year, but is not of a malarious type such as that in the Circars and the Godaveri district. Fevers prevail chiefly in November and December, and gradually decline in January, February and March. Cases of the remittent type, except in certain seasons, are comparatively rare, the continued and intermittent forms are most prevalent. The medical officers in charge of the troops ascribe the continued fever to irregular habits, exposure to the heat of the sun during the day, and to cold at night when on guard. In many instances this fever assumes an acute inflammatory character, with local determination to the head and chest. This latter complication occurs chiefly in the cold season, and in such cases very active antiphlogistic treatment is required, at other seasons low typhoid symptoms occasionally appear in the course of the disease. These fevers are not usually severe and if timely assistance be given the patient speedily recovers. The native doctors enforce fasting, which simply serves to weaken the system, and usually administer severe doses of mercury. In the cold months of the year there is always a great deal of fever about, much of which is doubtless due to the native habit of sleeping out in the open air, in the streets, or fields, when a heavy dew is falling. When the disease is severe or fatal, the danger is generally owing to the supervention of affections of the head or heart.

Intermittents are generally of the quotidian type. There is no marshy ground or vegetation near the cantonment, and the existence and marked prevalence of this form of fever in the station tends

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therefore to favor the opinion that the disintegration or decomposition of rocks gives rise to or is attended by the evolution of miasma which is the cause of this fever; or the noxious effluvia may be exhaled from the black cotton soil. The late Staff Surgeon Smith who was for many years a resident of the station has recorded in a report written in 1836, "that he never knew an instance of a European officer being seized with an original attack of intermittent fever at Bellary, and he adds that the chief exciting causes of this disease among the soldiery must be looked for in their careless imprudent habits and exposure at night."

An abstract of the deaths from fever, cholera, and small-pox in the last three years is given below. Trustworthy statistics for earlier years are not forthcoming, nor can entire credit be given even to the returns of the last three years. Cholera and small-pox are easily recognized and the more marked forms of fever, but there is no doubt that very many deaths are from ignorance ascribed to fever which are really due to some other cause.

Years.	Population.	Cholera	Small-pox.	Fever.
A. D.				
1867-68.	.....	2	1,718	7,883
1868-69.	1,304,998	1,488	2,102	8,845
1869-70.	.....	1,396	816	7,001
1870-71.	.....	9	907	9,143

At one time the cantonment of Bellary was considered one of the most unhealthy in the Presidency, and the evil reputation then acquired still to some degree remains. Since the troops were moved out of the low ill-ventilated buildings in the fort into the open barracks they now occupy, there has been a marked improvement in their general health.

Ophthalmia.—The marked prevalence of this disease is attributed to the extreme dryness of the atmosphere, to the excessive glare and reflection from the numerous large masses of granite, and in some parts of the district, to the light colour of the ground and the fine white sandy nature of the soil. The disease commonly appears in the form of the mild purulent ophthalmia (country sore-eyes), but

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occasionally the deeper-seated portions of the eye are involved, giving rise in such cases to opacity of the cornea, and in some instances to destruction of the organ.

Dysentery occurs chiefly during the wet weather in June and July, but the cases are not numerous, and those only appear to be attacked who are highly predisposed to the disease.

Cases of *Hepatitis* occur pretty frequently throughout the year, but rather more frequently in July and August than in the other months.

Leprosy and *Elephantiasis* are very uncommon and cases are rarely met with.

Guinea-worm is, so far as my observation extends, most common in the black-soil taluqs, and is attributed by the natives to the brackish nature of the water.

Skin Diseases are common especially among the lower castes, but readily yield to treatment.

CHAPTER VI.

PART I.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The aspect of the district presents a vast surface of apparently boundless plains, broken here and there by detached rocky hills, and occasional clusters and chains of small elevation.

The soil consists of three classes, Régada (black); 2, Masab (mixed,) and Lál (red). The first of these soils which in this district covers over a million acres is from 1 to 12 feet in depth, and is mingled with decomposed felspar and gritty particles of quartz, and is often covered with angular pebbles of white quartz, ferrugineous quartz and jasper. Below this soil is usually found a kunker resembling gravel which is found to answer well for making roads. Analysis shows that the régada soil consists of silica in a minute state of division, together with lime, alumina and oxide of iron and minute portions of vegetable and animal débris. The general idea is that it is formed by disintegration of trap-rocks, but this is not the case. It is more probably a sedimentary deposit from water in a state of repose. (Proceedings of the Royal Society, March 22, 1838.)

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The Masab or mixed soil is found in all parts of the district and covers perhaps twice as many acres as the pure 'régada.' The lál is hard, gravelly and sterile, seldom cultivated and often covered with low jungle. There are about 2½ millions of acres of this sort of land.

In giving a brief account of the chief geological features of the district, it will be convenient to begin in the south, and after proceeding northwards to finish with the Ramandrúg hills and the western taluqs.

From the frontier at Kodúr to Pálsamudram the formation is thick-bedded or granitoidal gneiss in highly-inclined strata. This gneiss is intersected by basaltic greenstone dykes, which run generally in an easterly direction. Bands of slate, often flanked by beds of a red felspar with a transparent quartz, traverse the gneiss in the neighbourhood of these greenstone dykes, with the direction of which they in a great measure conform. Kunker is seen in compact nodules both of a grey and reddish colour, forming small mounds round the mouths of the dried-up springs by which it was probably originally deposited. To the south, near Hindipúr and flanking the greenstone, are some angular and irregular blocks of a syenitic granite imbedding crystals and a little grey quartz. These crystals decay into a reddish-white earth, which in time falls out and leaves large cavities on the surface. Magnetic iron ore in crystals is found in most of these rocks. Iron sand is procured in the neighbourhood of Papareddipalli, and there are smelting furnaces here and at Nidimamadi. Proceeding northwards, a hilly undulating country is entered. These hills are masses of granite covered with huge detached boulders and destitute of vegetation with the exception of a few hardy shrubs such as the euphorbia, the mimosa, or various kinds of cactus. The hills take the form of two parallel ranges of which the eastern one terminates in the rock of Pennakonda. The western range continues for some distance to the north-west, presenting a deeply indented and serrated outline. Indications of the régada soil appear in this vicinity, and there is abundance of a whitish-grey kunker. Gneiss interstratified with micaceous hornblende slate is the principal rock found in the plains between these ranges. The strata are nearly vertical, with a slight dip to the east. Near Trimanni the hills end, and the country opens out into a broad undulating plain of reddish soil with granite and gneiss not far below the surface. Here and there an irregular mass of rock, such as Konderpi Drúg, rises abruptly from the plains.

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Near Honnúr on the banks of the Haggari river are some sand-dunes which easily attract attention. These hillocks advance in an easterly direction yearly in the months of June, July and August when strong westerly winds blow. On an average they progress about 2½ yards annually. In 1832 these dunes threatened to overwhelm Honnúr, and the sand rose in the streets to the height of five feet. Formerly the villagers used to cut down for fuel the Babul trees and other scrub jungle between them and the river, but they now see the policy of leaving them as a barrier. These dunes are also kept back by the long fibrous plants which find root in them and bind them together. Small freshwater univalve shells have also been carried along and are found imbedded in the sand. In 1825 the village of Bodurti was entirely overwhelmed by these sand-dunes and is now hardly visible. Similar ones, though fewer and covering a less extent, may be seen on the left bank of the Pennér river near Tádpatri. (Madras Literary Society's Journal, April 1839, No. 23.)

Close to Honnúr is Bellagúpa and in the vicinity of this village commences the great plain of black cotton soil which stretches as far as the Túngabadra river. Hitherto the régada has been seen only in detached patches, generally occupying the banks of nullahs and low swampy ground; now it occurs in one vast and almost unbroken sheet. The interruptions, when there are any, will be found generally on the summit of the rocky swells which are covered with a red soil, caused by the detritus of the subjacent or protruding rocks. The black cotton soil is from 10 to 12 feet deep, and underneath it is found kunker and beds of soft limestone. The Adoni rock and the adjacent hills are the only obstacle that break the dead level till the river is reached.

Turning westwards from the Túngabadra, the vast plain is still continued, though it gradually rises towards the south. Near Kurgódu it slopes off gently to the east and west, as is evinced by the course the lesser streams take on their way to join the Haggari and the Túngabadra rivers. The anticlinal line is marked by a low range of hills, which starts from Dasapúr in a south-easterly direction, and then abruptly turning, pursues a northerly course toward the Túngabadra. Crossing the plain toward Tekalkota the granite is seen rising into clustered hills, which extend to Siragúpa and have a general direction to the south-east. Bands of gneiss are observed in the plain between these two places, and also beds of a chloritic and

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hornblende schist. At Kurgódu the granite again rises into hills not remarkable for their height. A well about 50 feet deep affords the following section,—3 feet régada, 45 feet calcareous nodular deposit cementing fragments of granite and basaltic greenstone, 2 feet granite. The rivulets in this neighbourhood deposit a considerable quantity of carbonate of lime.

The fort of Bellary stands upon a convex mass of granite, the outline of which resembles the hull of a vessel reversed. Gneiss imbedding garnets and iron pyrites, occurs in the plains. This rock and the other granitic hills between Bellary and the river are cut by dykes of basalt, which have generally an easterly direction. The low rocky hills round the cantonment are of precisely the same structure, and one of them contains large crystals of a flesh-coloured felspar. To the south of Bellary is a range of hills composed chiefly of a chloritic slate crested with angular masses of a rock made up of a jaspery clay highly impregnated with iron, and a chertz-like quartz in alternate laminæ. The highest point of the range is called the "Copper Mountain," because it contains the carbonate of copper in some quantities. This range is of considerable extent and great altitude, far exceeding any of the neighbouring granitic clusters, and is the commencement of the series of secondary rocks which are continuous with the hills of Sandúr.

The Raidrúg hills are of gneiss and grey granite. Veins of iron ore and nests of mica abound in the former. There is another mass of granitic rocks near Hampi and Daroji.

In the Sandúr hills there is not a trace of granite. The principal hill, known as Ramandrúg, is one of a singular series of rocks. It is a long narrow hill, the upper part of which is composed of clay iron-stone, and the slopes in every direction consist of a very great variety of schistose rocks containing antimony and manganese. The iron-stone has all the appearance of being an erupted rock, and of having been the cause of the up heaval and dislocation of the shales, which on every side rise towards it in highly inclined strata, sometimes almost vertical. It is massive and very heavy, and the proportion of iron it contains is apparently very large. It is occasionally perforated with cavities which are filled with an ochrous red or yellow earth. Some of the shales of Ramandrúg are soft and aluminous, coloured with iron, friable, and easily to be separated into laminæ. Much of the formation is a highly siliceous flinty slate, much variegated, which breaks into slabs with difficulty. There is

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also a highly crystallized sandstone which contains iron pyrites. In these shales, nests and small beds of manganese are found, and occasionally crystals of the grey sulphuret of antimony are met with. In many places the hills are crested with mural ridges of a ferruginous quartz rock embracing a variety of colors from a steel-grey to a liver-brown. The valley of Sandúr lies between two ranges ofa lmost parallel hills, and a most striking geological feature is a fissure, which cuts through both the ranges at nearly right angles with their general line of direction.

In the western plains, flanking the Sandúr ridges, the prevailing rock is gneiss, alternated with mica and hornblende schists, and the whole intersected with greenstone and basaltic dykes. Granite occurs in detached clusters, and is seen bursting up through the gneiss and its associated schists. The soil covering the plains near the hills varies from a dark coffee-colored clay earth to a light sandy soil. The former is highly impregnated with oxide of iron, and in some instances with carbonate of lime. Deposits of 'natron' occur sparingly on the banks of some of the small rivulets. These plains spread to the western frontier of the district. The principal clusters of rocks are at Jerrimalla and Arsakerra.

On the eastern side of the district, a low range of hills separates the Bellary from the Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. In the south they are chiefly limestone and sandstone, but a little to the west of Rayelcheruvu granite appears and takes the place of these formations. The summits of these ranges of sandstone are horizontal, and the continuity of the strata can be distinctly traced from one range to another though extensive plains may intervene. The sandstone exhibits many varieties of grain, color and hardness. In some places it is white or red, and can be cut into slabs and pillars of great size and beauty. In other places it is soft and friable and its inferior beds are not unfrequently schistose, so as to be with difficulty distinguished from the subjacent rock, with which it has in one or two places been observed to alternate. Where the sandstone approaches the great granitic tracts to the west, it passes into a compact quartose rock. The schists on which the sandstone rests vary very remarkably in color, being in different places blue, red, green, or even white, when they seem to bear some relation to the incumbent sandstones. Sometimes they are altogether wanting, when the sandstones rest on the limestone below. The limestone is a compact rock, but the strata are often thin, and occasionally intersected by vertical

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partings, which limits the use of the stone in ornamental architecture. Small 'avatars' are made at Tádpatri from stones procured from quarries in these hills, and occasionally some finely sculptured basso-relievos carved from the same material are met with. Were it not for the occurrence of small crystals of quartz the same quarries would furnish an excellent stone for lithographic purposes. In this country beautiful varieties of marble, streaked with pink, blue or green, are found, and some specimens were sent to the exhibition of 1857 under the name of Gooty marbles. The Museum in Madras is rich in specimens of these rocks, most of which were presented by General Cullen. Near Rayelcheruvu is a small hill of a limestone abounding in flints, which were used largely by the Mysore armies for matchlocks. Here and at Upalpád are large quarries, for it has been found that the limestone burns into an excellent snow-white chunam. Fossils were found near here by the late Dr. Cole. At Kona Upalpád a peculiar black viscous substance oozes in some quantity from the face of a bluff weather-worn rock. The rock is a friable, oolitic kind of limestone which contains iron pyrites and a conglomerate of pebbles from the adjoining sandstone formation. This substance, in spite of its strong animal odour, and of the fact that it would not burn was for a long time supposed to be a coarse kind of petroleum or mud-oil. Mr. Bruce-Foote of the Geological Survey, pronounces it to be composed chiefly of bat's dung, and of the droppings of cattle pastured on the plateau above! It is among these hills that Dr. Hunter thinks coal may be found. He writes on April 18, 1871: "A block of the black limestone lately received from Talapodatúr is very like the celebrated black lucullite marble found in the vicinity of Rome. It is a very fine marble for decorative purposes as it takes a fine polish. Mr. Kelsall also sent a variety of sandstones, limestones and whetstones from the same district. On testing the dark-coloured and black limestones, I find they all burn to a pure white, showing that the colouring matter is carbonaceous."—(Board's Proceedings, 27th April 1871.)

PART II.

METALLIC AND MINERAL PRODUCTS.

The chief mineral products are iron of good quality, copper, lead, antimony and manganese, diamonds, alum and gun-flints. Salt, salt-petre and batron or native soda are also extracted from the soil. Lead, antimony, manganese and iron are found in the Sandúr hills.

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The green carbonate of copper is found in the ferrugineous clay on the southern side of the Copper mountain near Bellary. Excavations are still to be seen, said to be the remains of mines commenced by order of Hyder Ali, which were given up because the expense of working them was not covered by the profits.

The most celebrated diamond mines are at Munimadagu (Tádpatrí taluq) and Wajra Karúr (Gooty taluq). The diamonds are found in the sandstone breccia and conglomerate. The mines are no longer worked systematically, though every now and then diamonds of little value are met with. It is possible that valuable ones are still found, but the finder would take care to conceal the matter as much as possible. The old method of working the mines was to excavate pits about twenty feet square and about four feet deep. The earth taken out was washed in pans, and the diamonds were found at the bottom with the sediment. The conditions under which they were worked under the native governments were—

1. All diamonds of the weight of one Pagoda and upwards to be the property of Government.

2. On all others a royalty of 2½ per cent. to be paid to Government.

3. A monthly Nuzzur of one Madras Pagoda to be paid for each mine.

It is stated that half a lakh was annually paid as nuzzerana about 1770. Many merchants came down from Guzerat and settled at Munimadagu where their descendants still reside. Tippu Sultán carried on the business on his own account, but as he spent Pagodas 12,000, and only found diamonds to the value of one thousand Pagodas, he gave up the speculation. After the district had been ceded, and quiet was restored, the old workers came forward and sought permission to open out mines. The revenue to be expected from this source for 30 mines was estimated by Colonel Monro at Company's Pagodas 808, but the actual rent realized between 1803 and 1813 was on an average Rupees 3,600 per annum. The people engaged were a class of Balijas called "Gunekara," and the profession was hereditary. No ryots or comaties were ever tempted to embark in the speculation. But by degrees fewer and fewer diamonds were found, (between 1803—1813 only seven which weighed more than a Pagoda) and the leases gradually expired and were not renewed. The system was something like the Australian one.

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Each man on payment of a small fee was placed in possession of a plot of ground, which he was at liberty to sublet if he chose, and which he worked on the conditions above stated. Since 1813 no revenue has been raised from the mines. (For further and fuller information, consult letter from Monro to Board, 24th July 1804, No. 748; from Collector to Board, 24th December 1814, and Board's Monthly Volume for March 1869, page 1,570.)

CHAPTER VII.

FAUNA.

1, *Mammals, Carnivora, Ruminantia, Rodentia, Pachydermata, Quadrumana, Cheiroptera;* 2, *Birds;* 3, *Fishes;* 4, *Reptiles.*

Fauna.—1. *Carnivora.*—Tigers are rare but are still to be met with in the Sandúr hills. Panthers and cheetahs are more common especially in the western taluqs and in the hills round Bukkapatnam. Wild cats and toddy cats abound as in other districts.

Wolves are very rare but have been seen in the Hindipúr taluq and near the Copper mountain in the Bellary taluq. Jackals and foxes are found all over the district and especially in the rocky stony plains in the Kúdlighi and Dharmaveram taluqs. The striped hyæna is not very common. The black Indian bear is found in the hills in the Pennakonda and Kúdlighi taluqs. Mongooses are very common and are often tamed and treated as pets by the natives. There is a breed of Poligar dogs in the Raidrúg taluq, which are large powerful animals but usually savage and ill-tempered. They are owned chiefly by people of the Boya caste who use them in hunting. The sheep-dogs are often well-bred animals and fetch good prices, as the ryots are particular about the breed. The ordinary village dog is a wretched animal.

2. *Ruminantia.*—Antelopes are common, especially in the western taluqs and in the red soils of Gooty, Anantapúr and Dharmaveram. They are not often seen in the black soils. The spotted deer and the "chikara" are not so common. The Sandúr hills is, I believe, the only place where sambhur can be found. The ox, goat and sheep are of course found in every village and will be noticed in another chapter.

3. *Rodentia.*—Rats, mice and bandicoots exist everywhere; as does the common grey-striped squirrel. Porcupines are not very common. Hares are found in all the taluqs.

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4. *Pachydermata.*—The crested hog (Sus indicus) is found in the Kúdlighi and Raidrúg taluqs and in the hilly country in the south of the district. These hogs do great damage to the sugar-cane crops, and the Boyas make raids upon them. When practicable they catch them in nets, but more often they attack them on foot with knives and spears. The sounders are hardly ever seen in the open country or away from the rocks, where it is impossible to ride them.

There are some good specimens of the country pony, but most of the horses and ponies possess nearly every fault possible. No care is taken of them, and they usually have to carry heavy burdens when only a few months old. They are generally very vicious.

5. *Quadrumana.*—The ordinary grey monkey is very common, and in a few places the black monkey (Innuus Silenus) may be found. It is rare, but I have seen it in the Adoni taluq.

6. *Cheiroptera.*—This order is represented by the common and great bat, the flying fox, &c.

2. **Birds.**—Among the birds are the Indian eagle, the vulture, varieties of the hawk and falcon tribe, parroquets, king-fishers, jays, wood-peckers, and the common sparrow, swallow and crow. Pea and jungle fowl, partridge, rock-pigeon, quail, bustard, florikin, plover, snipe, stork and heron also abound. The 'karra-karra' is seen in the cold season in the north of the district. The representatives of the "natatores" are a variety of gulls and terns, the common wild duck and goose, the black-backed goose, (anser melanotos), teal and pelican.

3. **Fish.**—The right of fishing is let out in a few tanks, but nothing is caught but a few miserable carp. In the Túngabadra river fish are caught at the weirs and anicuts in wicker baskets, such as eels are trapped in. They are very small and very tasteless and appear to be a kind of carp.

4. **Reptiles.**—The cobra and the venomous whip-snake are very common. The rock-snake is not so often found, but there are numbers of small green snakes, harmless I believe, which are hardly to be distinguished from the trees in which they live. Frogs, toads, lizards, tortoises, &c., abound as in other districts. Alligators are often seen in the Túngabadra river.

There is a countless variety of insects, the most useful are the lac insect and the honey bee.

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CHAPTER VIII.

FLORA.

The trees most commonly met with in gardens and topes are the same as in other districts of the presidency, such as the mango, tamarind, banian, margosa and cocoanut. The avenues lining the roads near Gooty and Anantapúr are the finest in the district. The topes planted by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Robertson have already been mentioned. The more common indigenous trees are the babul (acacia arabica), the bér (zizyphus jujuba) and the wild date (elate sylvestris). The bark of the useful and hardy babul tree (often the only prominent object in the boundless plains) is used in tanning and in medicine; its wood serves for the harder implements of agriculture, the thicker branches for tent pegs, and the gum, (which closely resembles that of the Arabian tree,) in medicine and the arts. (Newbold). "The bér tree has some resemblance to the birch, the upper surface of the leaves being of a deep green and the lower of a whitish colour. The wood is used for building and for agricultural implements and the fruit is eaten by natives. The leaves ground up with tyre are given in bowel complaints and in difficult parturition. The leaves of the wild date are made into mats, and the stalks into baskets and tatties, and the fruit is much prized by natives." The babul is found chiefly in the black soils, the bér and the date in low sandy situations near nullahs.—(Medical Topographical Report.)

Captain Newbold writes: "The plains yield trees and shrubs, many of which are employed in medicine, agriculture and the arts; the indigofera cœrulea yielding a blue dye, the *kusum* or carthamus tinctorius yielding a pink and scarlet, the *maddi* (terminalia alata) and the morunda citrifolia yielding red dyes, the common milk-hedge used as a black dye for leather, the jaman or *neredi* (calyptranthes caryophyllifolia) the juice of which is employed to precipitate the colouring matter of the indigo. The bark of the *turwer* (cassia auriculata), the *tangadi* (cassia fistula) and the juice of the *yercum* (asclepias gigantea) are used in staining and preparing leather; the latter and the milk-hedge afford the charcoal used by natives in the manufacture of gunpowder. The flowers of the nictanthes are used as a yellow dye, and the leaves of the shumbali (vitex megundo) and the fruit of the trailing elalerium in medicine."

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Much useful wood is brought from Sandúr and the Kampli hills, and in the "sandy alluvial flats and moist low ground the feathery cocoanut, the graceful palmyra (borassus flabelliformis) and the oderiferous dwarf date abound. To these may be added the Parkinsonia, the nim or margosa tree, useful for its timber and the bitter medicinal oil prepared from its seeds, the sacred banian and the graceful tamarind whose acidulous fruit is used as an article of food, in medicine and in the arts, while its wood affords a strong durable timber, though the natives I am assured are averse to its use in house-building."—(Captain Newbold in Journal of Madras Lit. Soc.)

The verdant guruvi (ixora parviflora) whose branches are used for torches is found growing in the low jungly hills all over the district.

"The only shrubs seen, and which over-run the uncultivated black soil are the tangadi (cassia auriculata,) and the physic nut (jatropha glauca). The former resembles the broom in appearance having a bright yellow flower, and its seeds are considered refrigerant. The latter has a very unsightly appearance, and from the seed an oil is extracted which is used in chronic rheumatism and paralytic affections. These with a few acacias are the only plants to be seen on the vast plains of cotton-ground. The tortilis euphorbia is commonly found amongst rocks with many other shrubs such as the milk-hedge, prickly-pear, aloes, (asclepias gigantea and datura fatuosa.)—(Medical Topographical Report.)

Teak and other valuable timber is floated down the Túngabadra from the Canara and Mysore forests during the south-west monsoon and landed at the Vallabapúr anicut in the Hadagalli taluq.

Some account of the grains and pulses commonly grown is given under the head of agriculture (Part III, Chapter I.) The fields are seldom hedged or protected by a wall, but in the black cotton soils are often bordered by rows of the prickly Jamaica yellow thistle. (Argemone Mexicana.)

Notices of the plants cultivated for the sake of their fibres and the various vegetable products from which oils are expressed or manufactured will be found in Part III, Chapter II, Trades and manufactures. T. Subramanya Pillay, Dresser, attached to the Sub-Collector's Office, assisted by some local native doctors, drew up for me a list of the most common native drugs indigenous to the district. I find however that this list is so similar to the one given by Mr. Carmichael at page 48 of the Vizagapatam Manual that I have thought it needless to reproduce it here."

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PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

SECTION I.

The five ancient divisions of the country.—Sketch of the history of Kernata.—Of Telingana.—Of Maharashtra.

THE ancient history of this part of the country is lost in obscurity. Admitting that identity of language implies identity of origin, an examination of the present limits of the different vernaculars of Southern India will be our best guide towards ascertaining the ancient divisions of the country. There are five languages spoken in the Dekhan, and they doubtless mark an equal number of early national divisions.

1. **Dravira or Tamil country.**—Tamil is spoken in the country which occupies the extreme south of the Peninsula, and which is bounded on the north by a line drawn from Pulicat to the ghâts near Bangalore, and so along the curve of those mountains westward to the boundary line between Malabar and Canara.

2. **Kernata or Canarese Country.**—Part of the northern limit of Dravira forms the southern one of Kernata which is bounded on the west by the sea nearly as far north as Goa, and then by the western ghâts up to the neighbourhood of Kolapore. The northern limit will be roughly marked by a line from Kolapore to Beder, and the eastern by a line from Beder through Adoni, Anantapúr and Nandidrúg to that point in the eastern ghâts, formerly mentioned, between Pulicat and Bangalore.

3. **Telingana or Telugu Country.**—This last line forms part of the western limit of the Telugu language, but however must be prolonged

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in the same rough way to Chanda on the river Wurda. From this the northern boundary runs still more indistinctly east to Sonepore on the Mahanuddi. The eastern limit runs from Sonepore to Chicacole and thence along the sea to Pulicat, where it meets the boundary of the Tamil language.

4. **Maharashtra or the Mahratta Country.**—The southern limit of the Mahratta language and nation has already been described in fixing the boundaries of Kernata and Telingana. It runs from Goa through Kolapore and Beder to Chanda. Its eastern line follows the Wurda to the chain of hills north of the Nerbadda. Those hills are its northern limit as far west as Nandód near the Nerbadda, and its western will be shown by a line from Nandód to Damán continued along the sea to Goa.

5. **Orissa or the Urya Country.**—The Urya country is bounded on the south by Telingana, and on the east by the sea. On the west and north a line drawn from Sonepore to Midnapore in Bengal would in some measure mark the boundary. With two only of these five divisions, Telingana and Kernata, are we at present concerned.

Kernata.—The ancient history of Kernata is almost unknown. The country was probably divided between princes of the Chera, and Kadamba families. Other princes probably had small portions of the country such as the Chalukya family of Kallian, the Yadava princes of Chendragiri, and perhaps the Ganapathi princes of Warangól. About the middle of the eleventh century one considerable dynasty appears to have arisen. This was the family of the Bellála who were or pretended to be Rajputs of the Yadu branch, and whose power at one time extended over the whole of Kernata together with Malabar, part of the Tamil country and part of the Telingana. The first king of this dynasty was Hoherala, also called Bellala on account of his strength. As usual, fabulous stories are related of his origin, but according to Wilson he was probably a petty Zemindar under the Chola kings, who by prudence raised himself to independence. The capital of the kingdom was Telkád. Tradition gives the names of from nine to seventeen kings of this dynasty, who reigned between S. S. 991 and1 235 (A. D. 1069-1313). The second and third kings greatly extended the limits of the kingdom to the southwest. The fourth, Betada, paid more attention to the internal economy of his kingdom than to wars of aggression. It was he who gave an asylum to the celebrated Ramanuja when he fled from the

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persecutions of the Chola king, (A. D. 1133). The court religion had up to this time been Jaina, but under his influence, the principal persons become Vaishnuvites. Narasimha raja changed the capital to Dvarasamudra, and under him the empire extended over the whole of Kernata, together with Malabar, a small portion of the Tamil country and part of Telingana. His successors adopted the Saivite faith, and under them the power and influence of the kingdom rapidly declined. The army was decimated by pestilence, and internal quarrels and dissensions caused the country to be an easy prey to the Muhammadan invaders.

Telingana.—The eastern part of Telingana seems to have been from the beginning of the ninth to nearly the end of the eleventh century in the hands of an obscure race of princes known by the name of Yadava. The grants of the rajas of this dynasty date from A. D. 808 to A. D. 1080. The capital was at Narayanapuram, and the two chief places were Chendragiri and Tirupati. According to tradition, there were eighteen sovereigns of this line, but little or nothing is known about them.

In the western part of the country the Chalukya family were the reigning princes. The parent stock established itself at *Kallian* on the borders of Kernata and Maharashtra. This dynasty was contemporary with the earlier Bellala sovereigns, and, judging from inscriptions, they appear to have reigned from the end of the tenth to the end of the twelfth century (A. D. 1002-1192). Religious disputes dismembered the kingdom, and the last king was deposed by his minister, who was soon after assassinated by some fanatics of the Lingayet sect.

Another branch of the Chalukya family ruled over Kalinga, which is the eastern portion of Telingana extending along the sea-coast from Dravira to Orissa. This dynasty lasted throughout the whole of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when it was overthrown by one of the Ganapathi kings of Andra.

Andra was the name of the inland part of Telingana, and the capital of the State was at Warangól, about 80 miles north-east of Hyderabad. Tradition gives the names of Vicrama and Salivahana, as some of the earliest monarchs; after them came the Chola rajas who were succeeded about A. D. 515 by a race called Yavana. There were nine rajas of this house and they reigned until the middle of the tenth century. About this time we first hear of the family of the Ganapathi rajas, but they did not become famous till

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the end of the next century. The raja at this time was "Kakati," from whom the whole dynasty is sometimes named. He is first mentioned as an officer of State or a feudatory of the Chalukya kings. This dynasty was at its greatest power about the end of the thirteenth century, when, according to local tradition, the whole of the country south of the Godaveri was subject to it. Professor Wilson thinks that the boundaries of the State were limited by the fifteenth and eighteenth degrees of latitude.

Maharashtra.—The capital of the Maharashtra country was at Deogiri. About the middle of the twelfth century, the reigning sovereigns were a family of Yadus.

SECTION II.

The first Mussalman invasion—Invasion of Maharashtra—Of Kernata—Of Telingana—Establishment of the Bahmini dynasty—Its history—The establishment of subordinate kingdoms—Foundation of the city of Vijiyanagar—The Túngabadra, the boundary between the Hindu and Mussalman kingdoms.

The first Muhammadan incursion into the Dekhan was in A. D. 1293, when an army led by Ala-u-din, the nephew of the Patan king of Delhi, appeared before Dēogiri. The retreat of the invaders was purchased for a large sum of money, and by the cession of part of Berar. Deogiri was captured by another expedition in 1306, and the raja carried captive to Delhi, but soon after restored.

In 1310 the Kernata country was invaded by an army under the command of Malik Kafir, the favorite general of the Emperor Ala-u-din. After a great battle the capital Dvarasamudra fell, the raja was taken prisoner, and the Bellala dynasty came to an end.

In the previous year the same general invaded Telingana. Marching by Deogiri, he over-ran the north of the country and finally took the strong fort of Warangól and compelled the raja to submit to a permanent tribute. Yoonas Khan succeeded to the empire on the death of his father in 1323, and assumed the title of Muhammad Tughlak Shah. His reign was unfortunate; the incursions of the Affghans prevented due attention being given to affairs in the Dekhan, and ill-advised measures (one of which was an attempt to transfer the capital from Delhi to Deogiri) brought about a general

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insurrection. The leader of the insurgents Hussain Gangu, after some years of fighting and after defeating an army led against him by the king in person, proclaimed his independence and became the founder of what is known as the Bahmini dynasty. He ascended the throne in 1347.

These dissensions among the Mussalman conquerors afforded a grand opportunity to the representatives of the old Hindu dynasties. The rajas of Kernata and Telingana formed a combination to recover their independence. The former was the founder of a new dynasty which fixed its capital at Vijiyanagar, and maintained a nearly equal struggle with the Mussalmans till the close of the 16th century. The Telingana princes gained possession of Warangól, and expelled the garrisons of the invader from all parts of their dominions.

The Bahmini Kings.—Hussain Gangu transmitted his crown to his descendants who reigned for 171 years. The Hindu rajas of Vijiyanagar and Warangól were at first the allies of the new monarchy, but after a time the natural antipathies of race and creed were revived. War went on almost without intermission, and on the whole the Muhammadans were the conquerors. They annexed the country between the Túngabadra and Kistna rivers, and in A. D. 1421 the Bahmini kings took permanent possession of Warangól, and compelled the raja of Telingana to relinquish his ancient capital. From this time the paramount and rival powers in South India were the Hindu rajas of Vijiyanagar, and the Mussalman princes of the Bahmini dynasty, the river Túngabadra forming the boundary between their kingdoms.

For the sake of convenience the history of the Vijiyanagar kings will be given by itself in the next section. In the present the fortunes of the Mussalman sovereigns, up to the middle of the sixteenth century, will be briefly sketched.

The earlier Sultáns as they styled themselves, appear to have been wise and able rulers; the conquered nations submitted at once to their rule, and the only troubles recorded are occasional insurrections of the troops. Their dominion extended over the whole of Maharashtra; and a large portion of Telingana together with the Carnatic Doab was also in their possession. The country was divided into four parts or 'Tarafs,' and to each a governor was appointed. In the course of the next century the original four sub-divisions,

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(increased as they were by subsequent conquests), became so unwieldy that the governors were practically uncontrolled, and their complete independence only a question of time. The date of the extinction of the dynasty is usually given as A. D. 1526, but long before that there were as a matter of fact, five separate Muhammadan kingdoms in the Dekhan.

Dynasty.	Capital.
1. Edil Shahi	Bijapúr.
2. Kutb Shahi	Golconda.
3. Immad Shahi	Berar.
4. Nizam Shahi	Ahmednagar.
5. Burrid Shahi	Ahmedabad, Beder.

The Burrid Shahi and Immad Shahi dynasties did not last long. Before the end of the sixteenth century they had been absorbed in the kingdoms of Bijapúr and Ahmednagar.

It is not necessary to follow the course of the incessant petty wars which devastated the country at this period. At last the Sultáns agreed to unite their forces and form a league against the kingdom of Vijiyanagar.

The results of this league will be found in the succeeding section. The history of the Vijiyanagar sovereigns will be given in some detail, as being intimately connected with the Bellary district. The ruins of the old capital of this State are on the banks of the Túngabadra river about 35 miles west of Bellary.

SECTION III.

THE KINGDOM OF VIJIYANAGAR.

Foundation of the city by Bukka and Harihara—Lists of the kings—The kings of the first dynasty—The dynasty changed—Krishna Raya—Descriptions of the city by Italian travellers—Ram Raja—Battle of Telikota—Capture of the capital—Subsequent history of the family.

The kingdom of Vijiyanagar.—The foundation of the kingdom of Vijiyanagar is very generally admitted to have arisen out of the

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subversion of the Hindu Governments of the Kakattya and Bellala Rajas by the incursions of the Muhammadans into the Dekhan. Though details differ, traditions agree tolerably well as to the individuals by whom it was founded, namely, Harihara and Bukkaraya, aided by the celebrated scholar Madava, entitled Vidyarayana (forest of learning). One tradition ascribes the origin of the city to Madava who having by his devotion obtained the favour of Bhuvaneswari was directed by her to the discovery of a treasure with which he built the city and reigned over it himself, leaving it to a member of the Kurma or Koruba family. Another statement describes him as founding the city and establishing the principality for Bukka a shepherd who waited on him and supported him in his devotions. A third account makes Harihara and Bukka two fugitives from Warangól after its capture by the Muhammadans who accidentally encountered the sage in the woods and were raised by him to the sovereignty over a city which he built for them. A fourth statement again while it confirms the latter part of this story makes the two, brother officers of the Muhammadan conquerors of Warongól, who were sent by their master, after the capture of that city, against the Bellala Raja. They were defeated and their army dispersed and they fled into the woods, where they found Vidyarayana. His treasures enabled them to collect another army with which they obtained a victory over the Bellala Raja. Instead however of regarding him as the servant of their superior, they established a kingdom for themselves by the advice and with the aid of the hermit. Though little is known of the real history of the two brothers, we have better and clearer information about their adviser. Vidyarayana or Madava was a learned and laborious writer, and in various works he styles himself "the minister of Sangama, the son of Kampa, a prince whose powers extend to the southern, eastern and western seas." He also calls the brothers the sons of Sangama, and this relationship is confirmed by inscriptions. The political importance of Sangama is no doubt exaggerated, but it is clear that Bukka and Harihara were not the mere adventurers they have sometimes been considered. They were without doubt descended from some petty prince or land-holder, possibly a feudatory of the Bellala kings or even of Pratapa Rudra, who took advantage of a period of public commotion to lay the foundations of a new State. Wilson (Vol. 1, p. 295) considers it more probable that they came from Tuluva than from Telingana, because at an early period of their

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intercourse with the Muhammadans they were in possession of sea-ports on the western coast. They were assisted by the sage Madava, and in addition to experience and knowledge he may possibly have brought pecuniary aid to the undertaking. His writings show that he was a disciple of Sankara Chari, and in all probability connected with the Sringagiri establishment, the members of which alarmed by the increasing numbers of the Jangams and Jains and the approach of the Muhammadans may have contributed their wealth and influence to the aggrandisement of the sons of Sangama.

However this may be there is no doubt that the city of Vijiya-nagar was founded by Bukka and Harihara on the south bank of the Túngabadra river about the middle of the fourteenth century. The date usually given is S. S. 1258 (A. D. 1336), but this is perhaps a few years too soon.

Several lists of the Vijiyanagar kings are extant, but they differ in minor details. One list is published in the preface to Mr. Campbell's Telugu Grammar. Three other lists are given below which serve to correct each other. The first, based on tradition, is the one usually accepted in the Carnatic; the second is made up by an examination of local inscriptions either on stone or copper; and the third is a list furnished at the beginning of the century by the Raja of Anegundi, a descendant of the family, to Mr. Ravenshaw, B. C. S.

In the chronological or traditional list there are 27 kings from Bukka to Sriranga III. Although a large number of MSS. and inscriptions have been examined, the names of 14 sovereigns only can be found in them. Mr. Ravenshaw's family-list gives 17 princes from Bukka to Sriranga III.

The inscriptions correct the traditional and family lists and show that they place the commencement of Bukka's reign too soon. His successor's grants date from 1385, and he could not therefore have reigned long after 1383. Even granting his reign to have been a long one, it cannot have commenced earlier than the middle of the fourteenth century, or about A. D. 1336, the traditional date.

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Traditional.	Inscriptions.	Mr. Ravenshaw's List.
Bukka...From 1313 to 1327	1. Bukka.....1370—1381	Bukka.....1274—1336
Harihara..... — 1341	2. Harihara....1385—1429	Harihara..... —1367
Vijiya..... — 1354		
Visvadéva..... — 1362		
Ramadéva..... — 1369	3. Déva Raja ..1426—1458	Déva Raya..... —1361
Virupakshi..... — 1374	4. Malikarjana 1451—1465	Vijya..... — 1419
Malikarjana..... — 1381	5. Virupakshi..1473—1479	Pandra Déva..... —1424
Ramachendra..... — 1390		Ramachendra..... —1451
Salivagandi..... — 1397		
Déva Raya..... — 1412		
Kambhayya..... — 1417		
Kumara..... — 1421		
Salivagandi II..... — 1428		
Suluva Narsimha... — 1477	6. Narsimha....1487—1508	Narsimha..... —1472
Immadi Déva..... — 1488		Viranarsimha..... —1490
Viranarsimha..... — 1509		Achyuta.....
Krishna Déva..... — 1529	7. Krishna.....1508—1530	Krishna..... —1524
Achyuta..... — 1542	8. Achyuta.....1530—1542	
Sadasiva..... — 1564	9. Sadasiva.....1542—1570	
Trimala..... — 1572	10. Rama Raja..1547—1562	Trimala..... —1564
Sriranga..... — 1586	11. Trimala .....1560—1571	Sriranga..... —1565
Venkatapati..... — 1615	12. Sriranga.. ..1574—1584	Trimala.....
Sriranga II..... — 1628	13. Venkapati...1587—1608	Venkatapati.....
Venkata.. ..... — 1636	14. Vira Rama..1622—1626	Trimala.....
Rama Déva..... — 1643		Rama Déva.....
Venkatapati..... — 1655		Sriranga III.....
Sriranga III..... — 1665		Venkatapati.....

All the accounts agree in representing Bukka Raja as an enterprising prince who widely extended the limits of his authority. There is also ground for believing that part of his popularity was due to the system of religious toleration which he sanctioned. His minister Vidyarayana belonged to the eclectic school of Sankara-

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chari; one of his generals Irugupu was a Jain, and in a proclamation published by the princes Bukka and Harihara they appear as mediators between the Jains and Vaishnavas, declaring there was no difference between the two forms of faith. In one of the inscriptions it is stated that Bukka was succeeded by his son Harihara and not his brother of that name. This seems likely because the grants of Harihara extend down to 1429. If this were the brother mentioned in some of the inscriptions we should have to assign him a reign of about 60 years, which seems hardly probable.

The third prince in two of the lists is Deva Raja, but there is this peculiarity in the inscriptions that his grants begin three years before those of his predecessor terminate. This circumstance recurs in the succeeding reign, and makes it probable that the practise prevailed (common in earlier Hindu history), of a monarch towards the close of his life associating with himself his son and successor as Yuva Raja.

The fifth prince in the chronological list is Rama Deva, who is followed by Virupakshi, and he by Malikarjuna. The first cannot be traced in inscriptions, nor do the last two appear in the family-list given to Mr. Ravenshaw. In the inscriptions also Malikarjuna precedes Virupakshi, and there can be little doubt therefore that the order of the traditional list is incorrect. The family-list has in the fifth place a Pandara Déva who is not found in either of the other authorities and who may perhaps be the same as Malikarjuna or Virupakshi. The name may possibly be intended for Praurha Déva, for inscriptions running in the name of such a prince dated from 1450 to 1466 still exist, and therefore he would be a contemporary of Malikarjuna.

The 8th prince of the chronology and 6th of the family-list is Ramachendra, concerning whom no inscriptions have been found and who is therefore of questionable existence. We have then a series of seven princes in the chronology, none of whom, or at most but one, can be traced in the other lists. Domestic dissensions and the change of dynasty have perhaps something to do with these omissions. These reigns, according to the chronology must have been very short, and in the inscriptions we have two intervals, of which one of eight years (between Virupakshi and Narsimha) might be filled up by some of the names of the chronology. The reduced state of the family must have made their grants less frequent and

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regular. Another cause of confusion, of which examples will be seen in the history of the succeeding dynasty should not be over-looked. It is most probable that the minister frequently usurped the regal power, while he left to the actual Raja the empty title only permitting him to interfere in minor matters. In these cases grants were frequently made in the name of the minister, and inscriptions in his name and that of the nominal sovereign run parallel to each other. At all events in the latter part of the fifteenth century the royal line was changed, though the circumstances by which this change was brought about are not fully known. During the two centuries which had elapsed since the founding of the city the Rajas of Vijiyanagar had added largely to their territorial possessions having subdued the coast of Canara and a great part of Kernata and Telingana. The simultaneous origin and progress of the Bahmini dynasty prevented them from extending their conquests to the north, and on more than one occasion the destruction of the kingdom was threatened by the Muhammadans.

The circumstances under which the Koruba family became extinct are but obscurely adverted to in any of the authorities. The last prince was Virupákshi, whose grants extend from 1473 to 1479. According to Ferishta his territory was subdued by a Telinga Raja, but others say that having no issue he raised one of his slaves, a Telinga by birth, to the throne. This slave by name Simhama only reigned four years, and his son Vira Narsimha who succeeded him but two. He, being childless, gave his signet to his falconer Narsimha. However details may differ, there is no doubt that Narsimha was of a different family and nation from the preceding Rajas of Vijiyanagar and became irregularly possessed of the throne. He is admitted to have been a Telinga, and is generally called the son of Iswara Raja, the petty sovereign of Canoul. His grants extend from 1487 to 1508. He gave a fresh impulse to the prosperity of Vijiyanagar, and by maintaining a firm opposition to the kings of the Dekhan extended his authority over the greater portion of the Peninsula, and along the Coromandel Coast.

Narsimha had two sons, Vira Narsimha and Krishna Raya, the former by Tippammia one of his queens, and the latter by Nigamba, a slave or concubine. The queen, jealous of the superiority shown by Krishna Raya, persuaded her husband to have him put to death. The prime minister however secreted the boy while reporting to the

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Raja that his order had been obeyed. During the last illness of the Raja, when lamenting the loss of his favorite son, the prime minister produced him, and the Raja bequeathed to him the succession. Other accounts say that Krishna Raya was the minister and general of his half-brother Vira Narsimha during his life, and became Raja on the death of that prince. Another account relates that Vira Narsimha left three sons, Achyuta, Sadasiva and Tirumala, and that during their infancy the country was managed by their uncle Krishna Raya. The truth probably is that not only were their claims set aside by their uncle but that even during the life-time of their father Vira Narsimha, the supreme power was usurped by Kristna Raya. This may perhaps explain the reason why the name of Vira Narsimha occasionally appears in inscriptions between 1508 and 1530, the period usually assigned to Krishna Raya.

The existence of an independent principality on the east, so near as Kurnool; the presence of the Muhammadan sovereigns on the north, and the unbroken succession of Pandya and Chola princes in the south; show that the Raj of Vijiyanagar was not very extensive on the accession of Krishna Raya. Judging from grants of Harihara it had once been much larger, and it must have been reduced at some time or other under the Koruba dynasty. Krishna Raya not only restored the kingdom to its former limits, but extended them. On the north he defeated the Adil Shahi Sultáns and took possession of the country as far as the south bank of the Kistna river. On the east he captured Kondavir and Warangól and ascended as far as Cuttack where he wedded the daughter of the Gajapathi Raja as a bond of peace. In the south his officers governed Seringapatam and founded a new race of princes at Madura and Trichinopoly. He added also some territory on the western coast, and Malabar traditions show that that country was governed by the officers of Kristna Raya. At no period in the history of South India did any of its political divisions equal in extent and power that of Vijiyanagar in the reign of Krishna Raya. From the general tenor of the inscriptions on his coins, he was, it may be supposed, a zealous follower of that portion of the Vaishnava faith which consists in the worship of Kristna and Rama. He was also a great patron of Telugu literature, and had a number of eminent men attached to his court, eight of whom were especially famous as the Ashta Dig-gaja. Tradition represents Krishna Raya as conducting his affairs in person, both in peace and war. He was assisted by the Brahmin minister of his

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father who had preserved his life, till he died, three years before the raja. This minister's name was Timma Raja. By the Muhammadan historians whose accounts of this period are manifestly erroneous he is called Hem Rajee. Some at least of the large anicuts which cross the Túngabadra were built under the auspices of this enlightened prince, who was contemporary with our Henry VIII.

Edwardo Barbessa, who published an account of his travels in India in 1516, describes the capital as "of great extent, highly populous, and the seat of an active commerce in country diamonds, rubies from Pegu, silks of China and Alexandria, and cinnabar, camphor, musk, pepper and sandal from Malabar." The palaces of the king, his ministers and the temples are described as "stately buildings of stone," but the greater part of the population resided in "hovels of straw and mud." If the account of this traveller is to be believed, the kingdom at the commencement of the sixteenth century comprised the whole of the country south of the Kistna, inclusive of the Portuguese possessions on the coast, and the petty principalities of Malabar. Another Italian traveller who visited the place at the close of the sixteenth century thus describes the palace: "I have seen many kings courts yet have never seen anything to compare with the royal palace of Bijianugger which hath nine gates. First when you go into that part where the king lodged there are five great gates kept by Captains and Soldiers. Within these are four lesser gates which are kept by porters, and through these you enter into a very fair court at the end." He describes the city as being 24 miles round, enclosing several hills. The ordinary dwellings are described as having earthen walls and being sufficiently mean, but the three palaces and the pagodas were all built of fine marble.—(Travels of Cæsar Frederic.)

The events that followed the death of Krishna Raya are rather confused. He had no legitimate issue, and the nearest heir Achyuta Raya (called indifferently the brother, the cousin and the nephew of Krishna Raya) being absent, he placed a prince named Sadasiva on the throne, under the guardianship of Rama Raja, his own son-in-law. Achyuta soon returned and assumed the government, and on his death Sadasiva succeeded, under the control of Rama Raya as before. There is in some statements an intimation of a short usurpation by a person named Salika Timma who is said to have murdered the young prince who succeeded Krishna Raya. But on the downfall of

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the usurper the succession proceeded as above. The reigns of Achyuta and Sadasiva and the contemporary existence of Rama Raya are proved by grants. Those of Achyuta extend from 1530 to 1542, those of Sadasiva from 1540 to 1570 and those of Rama from 1547 to 1562. It is not quite clear who Sadasiva was, but it is certain that at all events while Rama Raya was alive, he was only the nominal sovereign, and little more than a tool in the hands of the minister. Perhaps the best solution of the difficulty is to accept the tradition which makes Rama Raja the son of the great minister Timma Raja. He succeeded on his father's death to his office and powers, and by placing a succession of infant rajas on the throne managed to retain in his own hands the political administration of the country. The account alluded to goes on to say that on one occasion during his absence on a shooting excursion, the young raja aided by his maternal uncle and several of the nobles conspired against the minister. Rama Raja found them too strong for him, and agreed to a compromise by which he resigned his office, though he was allowed to reside at the capital. Trumala Raja the uncle, then assumed the whole power, and after a short time murdered his nephew and reigned in his own right. He conducted himself in a violent and tyrannical manner, and at one time was nearly dethroned by a body of the chiefs who rose against him. He called in the assistance of Sultán Ibrahim Adil Shah, and then was able to maintain his authority. However as soon as the Muhammadans retired, the nobles with Rama Raja at their head again rebelled, defeated the usurper and shut him up in his palace. Here he destroyed himself finding his fortunes desperate, and Rama Raja unopposed ascended the throne. This account is probably accurate in its main features, though it differs somewhat from the account given by Cæsar Frederic who says: "About 30 years before the defeat and death of the Raja of Vijiyanagara three tyrant brothers had usurped the throne, keeping the rightful king a prisoner and showing him once a year. They had been officers of the king, but had seized on the government at his death, leaving his son an infant. The eldest was Rama Raja and he sat on the throne and was called king, the second was Trimala Raya who discharged the functions of governor, and the third, Venkataraya, was the commandant of the forces. The first and last of these disappeared after the fatal battle."

That Rama Raja was a man of spirit and ability is evident from Muhammadan history. The princes of the Dekhán were glad to

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court his alliance, and the Adil Shahi, and Kutb Shahi Sultáns were obliged to purchase his forbearance by territorial concessions. Ferishta evidently considered him a more powerful king than his father-in-law Krishna Raya ever was. One of the family accounts thus describes him : " In this king's reign several considerable rajas used to attend on him, the Raja of Cambouga presented him with the callinjee, the Pandya Raja held his bag of betel-nut, the king of Gingee carried his choury, the Rajah of Carala carried his water-goglet, the office of the Raja of the Mucha country was to dress him, and the Rajah of Gool carried the umbrella, all the other offices were executed in like manner by persons of rank." Exaggerated as this account must be, it gives some idea of the popular notion of the power and authority of the last of the rajas. But the arrogance with which he was inflated led to his ruin. An affront offered to the ambassador of the Adil Shahi Sultán roused the spirit of the other Dekhani Sultáns, and insulted pride, religious bigotry, and political dread induced them to combine their armies against the common enemy. In A.D. 1564 the allied armies of the Sultáns of Bijapúr, Golconda, Daulatabad and Berar assembled at Bijapúr and prepared to march south. Rama Raja regarded their enmity as of little moment, but took measures for the defence of his territory by sending his brother with a strong force to occupy the fords of the Kistna river. He himself followed and, before the arrival of the allies, had occupied the right bank of the river so as to prevent their crossing. By a judicious feint of crossing lower down the river they managed to draw him away from Raichore where his main army was, and then rapidly returning they effected a passage. The morning saw the hostile armies drawn up for action at *Telikota*, about 10 miles south of the Kistna river and not very far from Raichore. The battle that ensued was long and desperate, but ended in the total defeat of the Hindu army. The Hindu account says that the divisions of Kutb Shah and Nizam Shah were routed and retreated in confusion covered by the armies of Adil Shah and Ahmed-ul-Mulk. The Hindus considering the engagement over and the enemy annihilated gave themselves up to rejoicing and festivity and were surprised in their encampment. The Muhammadan historian Ferishta who was almost a contemporary writer, admits that the wings of the Muhammadan army were thrown into confusion, but says that the fortunes of the day were retrieved by the success of the centre under Nizam Shah and the subsequent capture of Rama Raja. His head was

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struck off and put on a lance. The Hindu army fled in all directions and the victorious armies marched at once on the capital, which they plundered and destroyed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Ferishta writing thirty years afterwards observes that the city was still uninhabited and in ruins, while the country around was occupied by Zemindars, each of whom assumed an independent power in his own district. A year after the battle, Tirumala Raja, the brother of Rama Raja, returned to the capital and attempted to re-build it, and to restore in some degree the ancient prestige of the State. He found the attempt hopeless, and in 1567 he retired to Pennakonda. Another brother, Venkatadri, maintained himself at Chendragiri. Grants in the name of Sadasiva, the nominal sovereign, continued to be made as late as A. D. 1570, and Mr. Ravenshaw's pedigree gives the names of successive rajas until the direct line became extinct. Sriranga, probably the son of Sadasiva, succeeded his father. The ninth in descent from him fled before the Mogul armies to Chendragiri, but later, one of his successors named Ram Raja recovered some portion of the dominions of his ancestors, and established himself at Anegundi, on the north bank of the Túngabadra river, about two miles from the ruins of the ancient capital. The line was continued for seven generations more till 1776, when Tippu Sultán over-ran the country, dispossessed Timmappa the reigning sovereign, and burnt the town of Anegundi and its suburbs. The representatives of the family still reside at Anegundi and receive a pension from the British government.

NOTE.—The authorities consulted in the compilation of this chapter are: 1, Wilson's Introduction to the Mackenzie MSS.; 2, Taylor's catalogue of the Mackenzie Manuscripts in the Museum; 3, Col. Mackenzie's history of the Vijiyanagar princes, Annual Asiatic Register for 1840; 4, Asiatic Researches Volume 20, page 1, an Essay by Mr. Ravenshaw; 5, Proceedings of Bengal Asiatic Society, Volume 7; 6, Ferishta's History of the Deccan, and the Works of Buchanan and Wilks.

SECTION IV.

FROM 1560 TO 1670.

Provinces retained by the conquerors.—Rise of the Poligars in the districts south of the Túngabadra.—Rise of the Mahrattas.—First invasion of the Carnatic.—Capture of the Cuddapah district.—Aurungzebe, viceroy of the Dekhan.

From 1560 to 1670.—The conquered country was not annexed by the victors in the battle of Telikota. The jealousy of the other

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allies prevented any of the Sultáns, from extending his frontier line, and the country south of the Túngabadra fell into the hands of those petty princes or insurgent officers of the old government, since so well known as Poligars. The Sultáns of Golconda after a few years over-ran the country to the east and reduced parts of Kernata and Telingana as far south as the river Pennér; and the Bijapúr government retained Adoni and perhaps Nundial, but with these exceptions, the Mussalmans allowed the Túngabadra river to be the boundary of their kingdoms.

The Poligars were military chiefs of different degrees of power and consequence, bearing a strong affinity to the Zemindars of the Northern Circars. Their origin may also be traced to similar events and causes. Those whose territories were situated in jungly parts of the country and among the eastern hills appear to have been for the most part free-booters or leaders of banditti, who for the preservation of internal order in the country had been expressly entrusted with the charge of the police or had been allowed to take upon themselves that kind of service. Some of them derived their descent from the ancient rajas or from those who had held high offices of trust under the Hindu governments. Some received their villages at first as Inam, either as a personal allowance for the support of their rank or as a reward for their services. Some gained possession of their territories by usurpation as in the case of the Poligars of Raidrúg and Harpanhalli; others had been renters of districts, or revenue officers who had revolted in times of disturbance, and had subsequently added to their possessions by encroachments on the neighbouring estates. Even headmen of villages had by these means attained the footing of Poligar chieftains, though on a small scale. Though in some cases their incomes did not exceed a few hundred rupees, yet they kept up their military retainers and their officers of state, and were regularly installed with all the forms and ceremonies of a prince of extended territories. Few of them, however, except those of Oukh, Chitvélu and Anantapúr, whose ancestors had been men of rank under the Vijiyanagar kings, and those of Raidrúg and Harpanhalli who had by force of arms acquired a large territory, were ever regarded by the different powers who subsequently ruled the country as possessing any authority. An account of all that is known of all these different Poligar families will be found in another place. It would be impossible here to follow the fortunes of each of them and all that can be attempted is

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to give a sketch of the country, and of the different powers by whom it was from time to time conquered, and to whom these Poligars were subordinate and paid tribute.

Nor is it necessary to give more than a brief account of the transactions of the Mussalman kingdoms north of the Túngabadra. They were constantly at war with each other and with the Imperial armies which were from time to time sent down against them from Delhi, while the new Mahratta power rising in the west, required the constant intervention of the Adil Shahi Sultán.

The condition of the Mahrattas, the original inhabitants of Maharashtra under the Dekhani Sultáns was much the same as it had been under the old Bahmini dynasty. The hill-forts were generally garrisoned by them, and many of them held offices of importance under government. They were not bound together by any national tie, nor did unity of language or religious feeling prevent their fighting against each other in the armies of Bijapúr, Golconda, and Ahmednagar. The principal Mahratta chiefs served under the Bijapúr Sultáns, other chiefs were in the service of the Nizam Shahi kings of Ahmednagar. A family with the surname of Bhonslé first came into notice under the auspices of this government, and in this family, Shahji the father of the famous Sivaji was born in 1594. Of the three Dekhani kingdoms, that of Ahmednagar was by far the most unsettled. There were two factions at the court, one led by a Hindu, and the other by the celebrated statesman Mallik Ambar. In an evil moment the former appealed to the emperor to interfere. An army was sent down from Delhi (1630) which speedily captured the new capital Daulatabad, and annexed the greater portion of the kingdom. The Edil Shahi Sultán, assisted by Shahji, who was for the time in alliance with him, made desperate efforts to relieve the capital, but without success, and they were glad to purchase peace by promising an annual tribute of 20 lakhs of Pagodas (Rupees 600,000.) This campaign completed the subjugation of the Ahmednagar State, and finally ended the Nizam Shahi dynasty.

The Túngabadra river was still the boundary of the States of Bijapúr and Golconda. The recent successes of the Imperial armies in the north, showed the Sultáns that further conquests in that direction were impossible. In 1635 they determined to invade the Carnatic, and it is not improbable that their assistance was invited

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by one or other of the Poligar chiefs, who were constantly at war with each other. Rendúla Khan was the Bijapúr commander, and second to him was Shahji. The expedition set out in 1636 and speedily over-ran the country round Hurryhur and Telikerra, and penetrated as far as Bednúr. An attack on Seringapatam was repulsed, but Sera, Bangalore, Kolar, Vellore and Gundikotta were captured. The Golconda army had taken a more easterly course, and conquered the country round Cuddapah and Chendragiri. A large part of this newly-acquired territory was formed into a jaghire and entrusted to the care of Shahji.

It was about this time that the emperor Shah Jehan with a view of consolidating his newly-acquired territory appointed his son Aurungzebe viceroy of the Dekhan. It was not long before he found a pretext for marching against Golconda. With his powerful army the kingdom was at his mercy and the Sultán was forced to agree to a treaty by which he bound himself to pay an annual tribute of a crore of Rupees. Notwithstanding this the city of Hyderabad was sacked and a vast quantity of treasure carried off. The viceroy then marched against Bijapúr, laid siege to the capital, and would undoubtedly have taken it, had he not just at this time received news of the serious illness of his father. He at once raised the siege and led his army to Delhi. Sivaji who had succeeded his father Shahji had lost no opportunity of profiting by the weakness of the kingdoms of Golconda and Bijapúr. Pretending that he was acting on behalf of the emperor he over-ran and conquered the whole of the Concan and gained possession of the strongest forts on that side of the country. In the war which succeeded he defeated, in four pitched battles, armies that were sent against him from Bijapúr as soon as the investing force of Aurungzebe had been withdrawn, and at length through the intervention of the emperor a truce was arranged between the opponents which left Sivaji in possession of most of his recent conquests. Sivaji was however wise enough to see that constant warfare was the only way in which he could retain a hold on the hordes of banditti who acknowledged him as their leader. He determined therefore to invade the Carnatic, but before leaving, entered into an alliance with the Sultán of Golconda, who agreed to protect his territory should it be attacked in his absence by Bijapúr.

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SECTION V.

POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE CARNATIC.

Second invasion of the Carnatic—Capture of Gingee, Vellore and Bellary—The district round Bellary confirmed to Sivaji by Sultan Adil Shah—Death of Sivaji—Aurungzebe invades the Dekhan, captures Hyderabad and Bijapúr—Capture of Adoni, Gooty and other places in the Hyderabad Carnatic—The Nizam-ul-mulk—Condition of the country—The districts south of the Túngabadra (part of the kingdom of the Nizam) subject to a payment of 'chout' to the Mahrattas.

The expedition set out at the end of 1686, and passed through Kurnool, Gooty, Handé Anantapúr to Cuddapah. From this place detachments were sent to besiege Gingee and Vellore. Gingee was taken by treachery, but the strong fort at Vellore held out for several months. Sivaji's next point was to possess himself of the jaghire formerly enjoyed by his father, and this done he over-ran and conquered the whole of the Carnatic subject to Bijapúr. During his absence the Moguls and the Bijapúr troops had formed an alliance and invaded the territories of Golconda. Sivaji was therefore compelled to hasten back, but on the way surprised and captured the strong forts of Bellary, Adoni and Kopala. In these forts he left garrisons, and Hambar Rau, his lieutenant, remained in the neighbourhood to complete the subjugation of the recently conquered provinces. When Sivaji returned to the north of the Túngabadra river, he found that the allies had been beaten back by the Golconda troops, and had quarrelled. Sivaji promised to join the Sultán of Bijapúr, and as the price of this alliance most of the conquered country round Bellary and Adoni was formally made over to him, while at the same time his claims to his father's jaghire and to his recent acquisitions in the Tamil country were recognized. The districts round Gooty were still subject to the Sultán of Golconda, and further south the Poligars of Raidrúg, Anantapúr, and Harpanhalli remained in possession of their estates, though they were obliged to pay 'chout' (a percentage of their revenues) to the Mahrattas. Sivaji died at Raighúr in 1680 and was succeeded by his son Sambaji.

Such was the state of affairs in the Dekhan, when in 1683 the emperor Aurungzebe advanced into it with the whole force of his

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army. Even in the face of this common danger the three great powers could not agree to combine their forces, and oppose the new enemy. A recently-appointed regent at Bijapúr attempted to cancel the arrangement of territory made by his predecessor with Sivaji, and this treatment naturally disgusted Sambaji. The territory of the Mahrattas was the first to be attacked. Detachments under the command of sons of the emperor entered it from the north and south, and were speedily in possession of all the low country, though they could effect nothing against the numerous hill forts. A separate army was sent against Hyderabad the capital of the Golconda kingdom, while the main body of the troops invested Bijapúr. After a siege of a few months want of provisions compelled the garrison to capitulate, and Bijapûr ceased to be a capital and was soon after deserted (1687). The young Sultán was taken prisoner and remained for some years in the Mogul camp. Hyderabad was taken through the treachery of some of the garrison after a siege of seven months (1688). With the view of consolidating his conquests, the emperor sent out flying columns to annex the districts south of the Túngabadra river. Adoni was taken from Massad Khan, and Gooty, Gurramkonda, Sidhout and other places in the Hyderabad Carnatic surrendered to the Imperial troops. Shahji's jaghire in Mysore was seized, and the Mahrattas who had been quartered in the districts lately acquired by Sivaji were compelled to flee to their forts.

But in these districts the authority of the emperor was never fully established. "The revenue was farmed out to the Poligars and Potails, and the districts were governed by military leaders, who received 25 per cent. for the expense of collection, and sent the balance to Aurungzebe, after deducting enough to pay their troops."

During the progress of this campaign Sambaji had remained inactive. He wanted altogether the ability of his father, and his faculties naturally weak were impaired by habits of intemperance. He was captured at Sangameshwaram by one of the emperor's lieutenants, and put to death.

His eldest son Shao was only six years old, and his uncle Raja Ram was proclaimed regent. At the time of the death of Sambaji they were in the strong hill fortress of Raighur which was speedily surrounded by the Imperial troops. The regent escaped, but the young king fell into the hands of his enemies. The war between the Mahrattas, and the forces of the emperor continued till the death of Aurungzebe in 1707.

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On his death his four sons contended for the vacant throne, and repeated insurrections in the out-lying provinces shook the empire to its centre. In 1718 the Mahrattas joined the viceroy of the Dekhan in his revolt, and with him marched against Delhi. The city was taken, the emperor assassinated, and as the price of their assistance the viceroy agreed to recognize the right of the Mahrattas to levy 'chout' or one-fourth of the revenue, on the six divisions of the Dekhan, inclusive of the conquered States of Golconda and Bijapúr, and the tributary States of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Mysore; the Sirdashmukhi, or 10 per cent. over and above the "chout," and the exclusive sovereignty of the districts which were in possession of Sivaji at the time of his death, with the exception of the conquests south of the Túngabadra river, which remained a part of the Government of the viceroy.

1723. The Nizam-úl-Mulk was now acknowledged by all as the viceroy of the Dekhan. No open avowal of independence was made but the authority of the emperor was quietly ignored, and in time the Nizam was acknowledged as the sovereign of all the Muhammadan countries south of the Nerbadda. The condition of affairs at this time has been thus described: "In the Dekhan and Carnatic the Nizam divided the revenue with the Mahrattas, except where territory had been wholly ceded in jaghire, and those parts of the country which were recognized as the "Sevaraji" (sovereignty) of the Mahratta king. Over the States and districts to the south of the Túngabadra which had submitted to Aurungzebe the Nizam claimed the sovereignty, though the Mahrattas exacted tribute. The two leading powers were of course the Peishwa the head of the Mahrattas and the Nizam. But the late diversions in the north, and the constant warfare of the preceding years had been favorable to the growth of several minor States. While the Peishwa and the Nizam had been fighting for supremacy, the Nawabs of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Savenúr, descendants of governors under the dynasties of Bijapúr and Golconda had become independent."* One Mahratta chief had seized on the rock and fort at Gooty, and another has established himself in the fertile valley of Sandúr, a position of singular strength about 20 miles west of Bellary. "The state of Mysore, though a declared tributary of the moguls and of the Raja Shao, had for the last twelve or fifteen years been exempted from the scenes of plunder and devastation which had depopulated and ruined the greater part of India."* The death of Baji Rau, the Peishwa, which occurred

† From Grant Duff's History of the Mahratts.

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about this time is a fit opportunity for leaving the Mahrattas and their opponents in the Dekhan in order briefly to sketch the progress of the kingdom of Mysore.

SECTION VI.

CONQUEST OF THE COUNTRY BY HYDER ALI.

Sketch of the early history of Mysore.—Rise of Hyder Ali.—Invited by Basalat Jung he over-runs the districts of Kodikonda, Madaksira and those round Gooty.—Captures Raidrúg, Harpanhalli and Chitteldrúg.—Is defeated by the Mahrattas and restores much of the recently acquired country.—First Mysore war.—Hyder captures Cuddapah but fails to take Gooty and Bellary.—Makes a treaty with the Mahrattas.—Captures Bellary and Gooty, and extends his kingdom to the Kistna.—His conduct to the Poligars.—His right to the Raichore Doab recognized by the Mahrattas.—Second Mysore war.—Death of Hyder.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century the kingdom of Vijiyanagar extended, as we have seen, over all the peninsula south of the river Kistna. A viceroy was stationed at Seringapatam, and the country was divided between a number of small chiefs or "Wadeyars," who were subordinate to him. After the fatal battle of Telikota some of these began to assert their independence. The most powerful of these was the chief of Hadana, and in 1610 Raja Wadeyar of this house acquired the fortress and island of Seringapatam, and it became the capital of the new kingdom of Mysore. The traditional policy of his house was fully carried out by his successors, and by constant conquests and annexations the boundaries of the kingdom were greatly enlarged. In 1687 Bangalore was acquired. It was a dependency of the kingdom of Tanjore and was governed by Eccoji, half-brother of Sivaji, who agreed to sell it to the Mysore raja for three lakhs of Rupees. Before the transaction was completed it was captured by Kasim Khan, one of Aurungzebe's generals, who agreed to sell it for the same price. The raja was now in possession of nearly the whole of the table-land of Mysore, and by recent conquests in Salem and the Baramahl extended his frontier in that direction also. As most of these newly acquired territories belonged to members of Sivaji's family and as the attention of the Mahrattas was thus divided, the action of the raja was looked on favourably by Aurungzebe. An embassy sent from Mysore to the

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Imperial Court in 1700 was well received and important concessions made. The revenue of the State at this time is calculated to have been C. Pagodas 1,323,571 (Rs. 39,70,713) *Chicka Deo Raja* died in 1704, and was succeeded by *Canty Reva Raj* (1704-1714) and *Dodda Krishna* Raj (1714-1731) in whose reigns no event of importance took place. The first was deaf and dumb and the second given up to intemperate habits, and all power was in the hands of the minister or Dalvoye Deo Raj. The new raja *Cham Raj* (1731-1734) inaugurated his reign by an endeavour to assert his authority and the minister was deposed and for a time imprisoned. But the new government was feeble and weak, and a successful insurrection headed by the late minister resulted in the deposition of the raja who died soon after in captivity. An infant raja of another branch of the family was selected for the vacant throne, and in this way all power remained in the hands of the minister Deo Raj and his brother Nanjeraz. In 1749 we first hear of Hyder Ali, the grandson of a revenue peon who was serving as a volunteer in the army of Mysore. In 1752 he obtained a command and soon after was appointed governor or Foujdar of Dindigul and its dependencies. Here he gathered around him the nucleus of a strong army, and "obtaining from Srirangam, Trichinopoly and Pondicherry skilful artificers directed by French masters began to organize a regular artillery, arsenal and laboratory." Having managed successfully to mediate between the raja and his minister he was rewarded by a grant of the fort of Bangalore with the valuable surrounding districts in jaghire. The district of Coimbatore had also been given to him on his undertaking to pay the troops out of the revenue, and on one pretext or another the greater portion of the Mysore territories was now under his direct management. One of his first measures was to depose the prime minister Nanjeraz and without much difficulty he induced the raja to nominate him to his vacant post. Soon afterwards he was obliged to flee to Bangalore in consequence of a well-concerted conspiracy against him, but in a short time he was again able to take the field and without much difficulty made himself master of Seringapatam, and compelled the raja to agree to the following terms:—

1.—That districts with a revenue of three lakhs should be reserved for the raja's personal expenses.

2.—That the administration of all the rest of the country should devolve on Hyder Ali who was also to be responsible for all the public charges.

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This arrangement rendered him absolute master of the whole of the country.

The Nizam-úl Mulk, viceroy of the Dekhan, died in 1748 and there was the usual struggle for the succession. His eldest son was absent at Delhi, and the contest lay between his second son Nazir Jung and his grandson Muzuffer Khan. Nazir Jung was killed before Gingee, and Muzuffar Khan was on his way northwards to assume the reins of government when he was assassinated near Cuddapah. Salabat Jung, the third son, succeeded for a short time and endeavoured to make himself secure by poisoning his eldest brother, and by granting to his other brothers Nizam Ali and Basalat Jung respectively the districts of Berar and Adoni. A few years after Nizam Ali deposed and subsequently murdered Salabat Jung, and was, at the time of Hyder's usurpation, the recognized viceroy of the Dekhan. Soon however he became engaged in war with the Mahrattas, and Basalat Jung thinking this a favorable opportunity for himself invited Hyder's assistance which was readily promised. Ooskota, Balipúr and Sera were rapidly taken, and then Hyder, forgetting altogether the position of his ally, proceeded to extend his conquests. Morari Rau the Mahratta chief of Gooty had assisted the Poligar of Balipúr to defend himself, and in retaliation Hyder conceived the idea of annexing the territories of this celebrated chief. With this object he over-ran the districts of Kodikonda, Madaksira and Hindipúr, and so formidable was the force at his command that Morari Rau found it more prudent to fall back on Gooty where he entrenched himself. Hyder then turned to the west and received the submission of the Poligars of Harpanhalli, Raidrúg and Chitteldrúg. He then invaded Bednúr under the pretence of supporting the cause of a youth who claimed to be the adopted son of the last chief, and in 1763 captured the capital.

While thus engaged he learned that the Mahrattas were about to invade his territory. Sera was a dependency of theirs, and it was not likely that its capture would be allowed to pass unnoticed. Balaji Rau the Peishwa had died in 1761 and had been succeeded by his son Madva Rau. Hyder was defeated at the battle of Rettihalli and compelled to agree to restore all the country which had been conquered from Morari Rau (Tádpatri, Tádmari, Anantapúr and Gooty,) and to pay 32 lakhs to the Mahrattas. Sera and the districts of Raidrúg, Chitteldrúg and Harpanhalli remained in the possession of Hyder.

In 1765 Hyder was engaged in repairing this disaster, and in 1766

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he made his celebrated invasion of Malabar. While absent in this country the titular sovereign of Mysore, Chikka Krisna Raj died. His son a youth of eighteen was nominated by Hyder, but was not formerly installed until the return of the conqueror in the following year.

But a more serious danger now threatened Hyder. While at Seringapatam he learned that the Mahrattas and the Nizam were planning a joint invasion of his country and that the Nizam's troops would be accompanied by an English force. The Mahrattas were the first to enter Mysore. Following the course of the Haggari river they arrived before Sera which was surrendered to them by the treachery of Hyder's brother-in-law. Hyder saw that he would be ruined if he allowed the armies of the Peishwa and Nizam to unite, and he purchased the retreat of the Mahrattas for 35 lakhs of Rupees. He had then little difficulty in persuading the Nizam that it would be for his advantage to join with him in expelling the English from the country and thus began the

First Mysore War—(1767-1769.)—Into the details of the campaign it is not our province to enter. At an early period the Nizam withdrew from the alliance and concluded a separate treaty with the government of Madras. In March 1769 Hyder appeared before the gates of Madras, and a treaty was arranged which provided for the mutual restoration of places and prisoners, and it was also agreed that each party should assist the other if attacked by a third party.

Hyder then returned to Bangalore where intelligence reached him that the treaty he had made with the Mahrattas was regarded by them only as temporary and that he would soon be subjected to another of their incursions. He therefore began to consider how he could replenish his exhausted treasury.

In the joint treaty entered into by the Nizam and Hyder for the invasion of the English territories on the Coromandel Coast, there had been a stipulation that Cuddapah, Kurnool and some other places between the northern frontier of Mysore and the Túngabadra river should be given over to Hyder. He now availed himself of this article of the treaty and marched on Cuddapah. Contributions were levied by him from the Patan Nawab of that place, and he was equally successful in exerting his authority at Kurnool. Gooty was his next point, but he could extort nothing from Morari Rau, and he was also beaten off from Bellary, a dependency of the Jaghire of Adoni. He then retired towards Bednúr, closely pursued by the

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Mahrattas who had begun their threatened incursion, and who in a short time obliged him to cede to them Sera, Balipúr, Gurramkonda and other places of importance in the north of his kingdom. At no time within the century had the limits of the country been so confined.

1772.—But this state of things was not of long duration. In 1772 the Peishwa Madva Rau died, and his brother and successor was murdered in the following year. He was succeeded by his uncle Raganatha Rau (or Ragoba) though most of the leading men in the state considered him as a usurper, and recognized as the legitimate heir a posthumous child of Narayana Rau. The internal discord engendered at the court at Poona favored Hyder's plans. "In one short campaign from September 1773 to February 1774 he not only reconquered every place that had been wrested from him by the Mahrattas, but recovered with increased stability the province of Malabar which he had wisely abandoned under the pressure of difficulties in his former war with the English."

By a treaty concluded at Kalyandrúg (Dharmaveram taluq) Hyder agreed to acknowledge Ragoba as the head of the Mahrattas and to support his claims with his whole force if necessary. In return, the tribute which by the last treaty he was bound to pay was reduced to six lakhs of Rupees.

In 1774 an attack of small-pox carried off the titular Raja of Mysore and again Hyder went through the form of nominating his successor.

Bellary was as we have seen a dependency of Adoni and was at this time held by a Poligar on condition of paying tribute to Basalat Jung, brother of the Nizam and jaghiredar of Adoni. From some cause or other the tribute had been withheld, and Basalat Jung sent an army under M. Lally to reduce the place and expel the Poligar. The Poligar appealed to Hyder for protection and within eight days the Mysorean army appeared before Bellary and easily drove off the troops from Adoni. The Poligar, who from the top of the rock had watched the issue of the conflict, fled by night over the river and Hyder took unopposed possession of the place, and Basalat Jung was obliged to pay a lakh of Pagodas, to ensure the safety of the rest of his dominions. From Bellary Hyder marched on Gooty, which was bravely defended by Morari Rau. After a siege of about five weeks the town and lower forts were carried by assault and a large booty was found, consisting of 2,000 horses, a number of elephants and much private property.

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All attempts to capture the citadel were repulsed, but unfortunately a large number of fugitives from surrounding villages had taken refuge here, and the water-supply failing, Morari Rau found himself under the necessity of sending an envoy to Hyder to treat for peace. "The conditions were settled after much discussion, namely, the payment of 12 lakhs of Rupees, of which eight were to be paid at once and a hostage was to be given for the payment of the rest." Hyder received the hostage with great courtesy, and the young man, considering hostilities to be at an end, was unreserved and confided to Hyder that want of water alone had compelled Morari Rau to submit to such hard terms. On this Hyder broke off the negotiation, sent back the hostage and the money received, and went on with the siege. "On the third day Morari Rau could no longer prevent his men from exclaiming that they were dying of thirst. Hyder directed them to be informed that there was abundance of water below, but that if they desired to quench their thirst they must all descend unarmed with Morari Rau at their head, and that he would fire on a flag of truce and reject all other advances. In the course of the day Morari Rau surrendered, and was sent to Kopala where he soon after died. Hyder then over-ran the province of Savenúr refusing to receive the three lakhs of Pagodas tendered by the Nawab, and at the close of the season returned to Seringapatam. In these campaigns the Poligars of Chitteldrúg, Raidrúg, Anegundi and Harpanhalli and the Nawab of Cuddapah acted as acknowledged dependants and tributaries of the Mysorean usurper. The Nizam and Hyder Ali were now the two most important men in Southern India, and they had entered warmly into the Mahratta disputes. Hyder supported Ragoba, while the Nizam gave the weight of his influence to the party espousing the cause of Narayana Rau's posthumous son. This party was now in the ascendant at Poona, and without much difficulty induced the Nizam to join them in an invasion of Mysore. But the campaign was badly planned, Hyder made Gooty his head-quarters and managed to prevent a junction between the armies of his opponents. The Mahrattas were defeated at Raravi, the Hyderabad troops retired, and before the end of 1778 Hyder had made himself master of the whole country as far as the Kistna river which became the northern boundary of his kingdom.

Hyder Ali had not time thoroughly to root out the Poligars. Those that fled he deterred from returning by stationing a strong military force in their districts; those that fell into his hands were in future always obliged to remain with him, and while allowing

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them the nominal management of their districts he took care, by the Peishkush he exacted and the number of peons he required them to furnish, to leave them very little money for their personal support.

Into the details of the disputes at Poona it is unnecessary to enter. After much wavering the Governor-General had decided to support Ragoba, and Hyder, who had never forgiven the English for not having, as he thought, carried out the treaty of 1769, at once went over to the other side. In 1780 he received an embassy sent in the name of Madva Rau, the posthumous child of Narayana Rau who had been installed as Peishwa. The object of the embassy was to induce him to join the Mahratta confederacy in making war on the English who were represented as the supporters of the murderer Ragoba and as interlopers and infidels. In return the Peishwa agreed to recognize all the recent conquests of the country between the Kistna and the Túngabadra and to release Hyder from all outstanding arrears, and to be satisfied in future with a reduced tribute. To these terms Hyder readily agreed and descending the ghâts with 83,000 well-disciplined men commenced in 1788 the

Second Mysore War—(1780-1784.)—The war began favorably for the Mysore troops, but the arrival of a force from Bengal under Sir Eyre Coote and some successful actions fought by Bombay troops on the west coast turned the scale, and in 1784 peace was concluded, a few months after Hyder had died in his camp at Arcot. "The most important provisions of the treaty were that Tippu Sultán, who had succeeded his father should evacuate the Carnatic and release the British prisoners; that the British should give up all places held by their forces in Canara and Malabar; and that all commercial privileges granted by Hyder Ali should be renewed and confirmed."—*(Wilks.)*

SECTION VII.

THE MYSORE WAR.

Capture of Adoni, of Harpanhalli and Raidrúg by Tippu—The third Mysore War—Capture of Seringapatam by Lord Cornwallis—Partition Treaty of 1792.

Flushed with his successes in the recent campaigns, Tippu Sultán considered a favorable opportunity presented itself for

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revenging himself on the Peishwa and the Nizam, who had not afforded him the assistance they had promised. He therefore asserted his claims to sovereignty over Bijapúr, and announced his intention of introducing there his newly invented measures of weight and length. He at the same time informed the confederacy of chiefs at Poona that he had no intention of paying the tribute formerly agreed on, and now four years in arrears. This declaration he followed up by capturing the frontier forts of Nirghond and Ramdrúg. This amounted to a declaration of open war, and an alliance against Tippu was at once arranged by the Nizam and the Mahrattas. The campaign was opened by the siege of Badami by the confederates, and the town was successfully carried. Leaving one of his generals to hold the allies in check, Tippu made a sudden rush at Adoni (the Jaghire of Basalat Jung which on his death had reverted to the Nizam,) and invested it. It was bravely defended, and eventually relieved by a detachment of the Nizam's army which hastened thither by forced marches. On this Tippu fell back to the neighbourhood of Alúr. The Nizam then withdrew his garrison from Adoni, and retreated across the Túngabadra river. The breaking of the monsoon prevented Tippu from following him, and he contented himself by taking unopposed possession of Adoni. He soon after demolished the fortifications and removed the guns and stores to Gooty and Bellary. He then advanced against the many of the Mahrattas and some skirmishing took place in the neighbourhood of Savenúr. But other affairs more pressingly demanded the attention of Tippu. The Coorgs and most of the Poligars on the Malabar Coast had risen in insurrection, and it appeared to him that the English would not long remain tranquil without endeavouring to revenge the humiliations of the last war culminating in the peace of 1784. He therefore willingly accepted the terms of an armistice as proposed by the Mahrattas, and prepared to lead his army to the south. On his way there he captured the forts of Harpanhalli and Raidrúg, and under the pretence that the Poligars had not properly supported him, he caused them to be put to death. At this time therefore all that is now the Bellary district was a part of the Mysore kingdom.

Third Mysore War—(1789—-1792).—The rich kingdom of Travancore, bordering on his possessions in Malabar, had long been envied by Tippu and his father. The Raja of Travancore had in 1789 bought from the Dutch the two ports of Cranganúr and Ayakotta, and Tippu alleging that these places belonged to him made this transaction a pretext for the invasion of Travancore, but

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his troops were surprised and fled with the loss of 2,000 of their number. Tippu himself was overthrown in the rush and was somewhat injured. From this invasion resulted a war between Tippu and the British government, the latter aided by the Peishwa and the Nizam. The treaty of alliance arranged between these three powers, provided "that measures should be instantly taken to punish Tippu Sultán and deprive him of the means of disturbing the general tranquillity; that an equal division of conquest should be made at the conclusion of the war, and that the territories of particular Zemindars* and Poligars named in the treaty and formerly dependent on the Mahrattas, should, if conquered, be restored to them in full sovereignty, by whichever of the allies they might be reduced."

* Anegundi, Harpanhalli, Bellary, Raidrúg, Kenchengódu.

The British forces under General Meadows entered Coimbatore in 1790, and having taken Palghát and Dindigul were opposed by Tippu in person. A campaign of constant skirmishing terminated without any decisive result. In Malabar the Mysorean troops were defeated by Colonel Hartley and the whole province subdued by a force under General Abercromby. At the opening of the campaign in 1791 the command of the British army was assumed by Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General, in person, who evading the defensive arrangements of his opponent by means of a demonstration to the southward, penetrated the ghâts through the Mugli pass, considerably to the north of the usual route, and invested Bangalore, which after a siege of a fortnight was on March 21st taken by storm. Lord Cornwallis subsequently advanced on Seringapatam. On the march he defeated the Mysorean army commanded by Tippu, but the bursting of the monsoon and want of supplies and of draught cattle compelled him to return to Bangalore and to form a junction there with the Mahratta force sent to his assistance by the government of Poona. Our allies meanwhile had been actively engaged in the north of the Mysore territories. The Mahrattas had captured Dharwar, and the army of the Nizam after successfully besieging the fort of Kopala marched to the south-east to regain Cuddapah and its dependencies lost in 1779. Gundikotta and other smaller places fell without making much resistance, and Gurrumkonda was the only stronghold which remained to Tippu in this part of the country.

In the beginning of 1792 Lord Cornwallis again led his army against the capital, and having defeated Tippu Sultán on the north bank of the Cavery, sent a detachment across the river and encamped

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on the island on which are situated the city and the fort of Seringapatam. General Abercromby advanced from Malabar, and the capital was completely surrounded by British troops. The Sultán now considered further resistance hopeless, and on the 19th February 1792 agreed to the following terms:—

1.—That one-half of the countries which Tippu possessed before the war should be ceded to the allies from the countries adjacent to theirs.

2.—That Tippu should pay a fine of three millions sterling, one-half immediately, the remainder by instalments.

3.—That prisoners should be reciprocally restored, and that as hostages for the due performance of the treaty two of Tippu's sons should be sent over to the British camp.

The selection of the ceded territory brought the Mahrattas to the river Túngabadra, their frontier in 1779; restored to Nizam Ali his possessions north of that river, and the province of Cuddapah to the south, while the English obtained the provinces of Dindigul and Salem and of Málabar on the west coast.

The actual valuation of the provinces thus apportioned was estimated as below:—

	Pagodas.
I.—Company's Share.	
a. Calicut (63 taluqs).....	13,16,765
b. Dindigul, Salem and the Baramahl.....	
II.—The Peishwa's Share.	
a. Part of the Raichore Doab (excluding Kopala and Kanagiri which fell to the Nizam and Anegundi which remained with Tippu).....	13,06,666
b. Sandúr.....	10,000
	13,16,666
III.—The Nizam's Share.	
a. Cuddapah (61 taluqs), Sidhout, Kamlapúr, Dhúr, Badvélu, Jamalmadagu, Kambham, Podatúr, Kovilgantla, Chitvélu.....	8,35,140
b. Part of the Raichore Doab, Kopala, Kanagiri, &c.	2,81,331
c. Part of the present Kurnool district, Oukh, Banganapalli, Nossam.....	1,13,323
	12,29,794

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d. Present Bellary district.			12,29,794
1.—Bellary and Kurgódú	35,000		
2.—Tádpatri	19,055		
3.—Tádmari.....	13,072	}	86,872
4.—Yellanúr.	8,890		
5.—Singanamalla	10,855		
			13,16,666

SECTION VIII.

The third Mysore war—Partition treaty of 1799—*Treaty of* 1800 *with the Nizam who cedes the districts acquired by him in* 1792 *and* 1799—*Treatment of the Poligars—Colonel Monro appointed Collector—Concluding remarks—Events subsequent to* 1800.

The treaty of 1792 ushered in a few years of comparative tranquillity during which Tippu occupied himself in re-arranging, in a most extraordinary way, the system of internal administration.

"Towards the Poligars he had pursued for a time the same line of policy that his father had done, but when his power was reduced by the campaigns of Lord Cornwallis and when he had himself weakened it still more by parcelling out the country into a number of minute Amildaris to provide for a host of needy and corrupt Mussalmans, the Poligars managed by means of their agents to collect some of their ancient 'russooms' (fees) and in some cases the rents of their villages.

In that part of the ceded districts which fell to the Nizam, his officers from indolence and weakness were utterly unable to cope with the Poligars. They were constantly in rebellion, and their rebellion and their reduction were alike disastrous to the country. The Mysore system which resumed all Poligarships, expelled their turbulent chiefs and levied an additional body of troops to prevent their return was in every respect preferable to that of the Nizam which at a greater expense suffered them to retain their power, to commit every kind of depredation and to set government itself at defiance."—*(Letter from Colonel Monro.)*

In 1795 the titular Raja of Mysore died of small-pox. He had been installed by Hyder in 1772 and had never been more than a State prisoner. During his life time Tippu had paid him occasional visits of ceremony, but now that he was dead no successor was appointed. His family were turned out of the palace and lodged in

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a mean hovel close by. Tippu was not the man to remain quiet without an attempt to restore his prestige. The times were favorable. Soon after the late peace the Mahrattas and the Nizam had had a dispute about "tribute," and the two governments had actually appealed to arms. The death of the Peishwa which called into existence two factions at the court of Poona, and the rebellion of Ali Jah, the eldest son of the Nizam sufficiently occupied the attention of the Poona and Hyderabad governments. All sides looked with distrust on the English who maintained an impartial attitude and refused to be mixed up in the disputes. There was no chance of an alliance being again formed, and Tippu saw, as he thought, his opportunity. At an early period of his career he had carried on a correspondence with the court of France, but nothing definite had resulted. He now renewed these attempts through the government of Mauritius which transmitted the proposals to France, and invited volunteers to serve under the flag of Mysore to drive the English out of India. About this time the Earl of Mornington, afterwards the Marquis Wellesley, arrived in India to succeed Lord Cornwallis as governor-general. He at once perceived the danger that would arise if Tippu were permitted any longer to carry out his designs, and proceeded to make preparations to defeat them, and after some little delay troops were put in motion for Mysore from different points. The army of the Carnatic, as it was called, under General Harris numbered about 20,000 fighting men. Another force from Bombay under General Stuart was advancing from the north-west. "On the 6th of March Tippu Sultán attacked the Bombay army but was defeated after a severe contest, and the Mysorean army was hastily led back to defend the capital. On the 27th March the force under General Harris was attacked near Malavalli, but the enemy was repulsed and the British General without delay crossed the Cavery, and encamped before the west face of Seringapatam. Here he was joined by the Bombay army, and two days later the grand assault was made. Before evening the town was in the hands of the English. The corpse of Tippu Sultán was found buried under a heap of dead in one of the gateways.

By the treaty of Mysore the country was divided into four parts. Three parts were assigned to the English, the Nizam, and the Peishwa, and the remaining portion constituted the new kingdom of Mysore. The heir of the late Cham Raj, a little boy five years old, was found in a wretched hut and was put on the throne. His subsequent career until his death in 1869 is well-known.

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By the partition treaty Mysore was divided according to the supposed revenues of the different districts.

I.—Company's Share.		Pagodas.
Honnúr, Gairsappa, Coimbatore, Erode, Karúr, Perindurá, Wynaad.....		5,37,170
II.—Peishwa's Share.		
Harpanhalli (6 taluqs).....	1,10,030	
b. Soonda, above ghâts	59,377	
c. Anegundi.....	60,101	
d. Chitteldrúg, Bednúr.....	24,448	2,53,956
III.—The Nizam's Share.		
1.—Gooty (15,568), Konakondla (7,500) Pamadi, (11,000), Wajra Karúr, (8,998)..... Erratimraz (5,902).....		48,968
2.—Dharmaveram.....		16,926
3.—Chennampalli.....		8,951
4.—Mulkalamarru.....		22,251
5.—Pennakonda.....		60,000
6.—Madaksira (8,000) Ratnagíri (10,000).....		18,000
7.—Raidrúg.....		1,02,856
8.—Kodutanni (8,800), Kenchengódu (21,629).		30,429
9.—Yadiki.....		22,673
10.—Gurramkonda, (part of).....		1,85,810
11.—Kurnool Peshkush.....		66,666
12.—Jerrimalla.....		7,800
		6,07,332
Deduct Jaghire for Kamr-úl Khan		70,000
Total Pagodas...		5,37,332

Subsequently some differences arose and the Peishwa refused to accept his share. In 1800 a fresh treaty was made between the English and the Nizam, by which the share formerly allotted to the Peishwa was divided between them, and by which the Nizam agreed to cede to the English the districts acquired by him in 1792 and 1799, in return for a force of English troops to be stationed at Hyderabad. The treaty ran as follows :....." With a view to a treaty of general protection and alliance, it is agreed that the whole subsidiary force furnished by the Honorable East India Company shall be eight battalions of sepoys, (or 8,000 fire-locks) and two regiments

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of cavalry (or 1,000 horses) with the full equipment of guns, lascars and European artillerymen, which force is to be stationed in perpetuity in His Highness' dominions. (5.) For the regular payment of the said augmented auxiliary force His Highness the Nawab hereby assigns and cedes to the Honorable Company in perpetuity all the territories acquired by His Highness under the treaty of Seringapatam (March 1792) and also the territories acquired by him by the treaties of Mysore (June 1799) as per schedule. (6.) Certain of the territories ceded by the foregoing article being inconvenient from their situation northward of the Túngabadra river, His Highness for the purpose of rendering the boundary line of the Honorable Company's possessions a good and definite one agrees to retain the districts in question, (Kopala &c.) and in lieu thereof assigns and cedes in full and perpetuity to the Honorable Company the district of Adoni together with whatever territory His Highness may be possessed of south of the Túngabadra river or to the south of the Kistna below the junction of the two rivers."

The value of the districts thus ceded was—

	Pagodas.
1.—Assigned to Nizam by treaty of Seringapatam, 1792	13,16,666
2.—Assigned by Mysore treaty of 1799	6,07,332
3.—Anegundi	60,100
4.—Harpanhalli	1,10,030
5.—Sundries in Chitteldrúg	15,840
	21,09,968
Deduct Kopala, Kanagiri and other villages north of the Túngabadra	2,96,780
	18,13,188
Add jaghire of Adoni and other places south of the river	8,34,718
Total Pagodas	27,47,906

As the Poligars had in all former periods, even when in possession of their own districts, been almost perpetually in arms, and as all their natural habits of rapine and turbulence had been confirmed and strengthened under the lax administration of the Nizam, it became plain on the cession of the districts that they would neither pay a fixed tribute nor refrain from collecting fees from the adjoining circar territory. A tribute was however imposed

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on them equal to the highest each of them had ever paid to the Nawabs of Cuddapah or to Hyder Ali. As had been expected, the most powerful and turbulent of them, who had been accustomed to keep up the greatest military force and were least inclined to lessen it, were the first to fall into arrears. A short experience showed that little or nothing was to be got from any of them and most were expelled by a force under General Campbell. Those that remained were compelled to relinquish all claims to the right of arranging the settlements of their districts or of keeping up bodies of armed peons. The settlement of their villages was made by the Collector, and though the actual collection of the revenue was often left in the hands of the Poligar yet he was restricted from levying more than the sum which had been fixed. A part of the revenue, generally a very small part, was assigned for the maintenance of the Poligar; and in the case of others who had been deposed, but who had enjoyed pensions from the former Governments, the allowances were continued.

The whole of the districts thus ceded were formed into a Commissionership, and Colonel Thomas Monro was appointed as the first Principal Collector, (1800.)

With this event terminates our account of the political history of the district. The boundaries of the district as at present constituted being purely arbitrary, and indeed not having been defined till 1808, it has been impossible to give any account of Bellary without alluding to the history of the neighbouring kingdoms and states of which at one time or another it was a part. Originally a portion of the kingdom of Vijiyanagar, parts of it were annexed by the Sultáns of Golconda and Bijapúr, while more south, semi-independent Poligars divided the country. Subsequently it was conquered by the Mahrattas, by the Nizam and by Hyder, and was finally ceded by the treaty of 1800.

Since 1800 the peace and tranquillity of the district has with two exceptions been undisturbed.

In January 1818 after numerous false alarms the Pindaries suddenly crossed the river. They attacked Harpanhalli and meeting with but a feeble resistance looted the treasury and murdered many of the inhabitants. From here they marched viâ Cotoor to Kúdlighi, but the Tahsildar closed the gates of the town and prepared to defend himself. After a vain endeavour to take the place the Pindaris moved towards Raidrúg but were met and defeated by a

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small body of troops sent out from Bellary. A pair of gold bangles worth Rupees 700 were given by Government to the Tahsildar for his bravery.

In 1857 Harpanhalli was again the cause of great anxiety. There had been a rising in the Dharwar district, caused ostensibly by a search for arms, and the rich town of Dummul had been plundered. M. Bhima Rau, Tahsildar of Harpanhalli, with such men as he could collect, joined the insurgents. They endeavoured the cross the river near Hossúr, with a view to attacking Ramandrúg, but the river was not fordable, and while waiting for it to go down, a small force sent out from Bellary reached Hospett. The rebels fell back on Kopala, but the place was stormed by a wing of the 74th Highlanders under Major Hughes and was easily captured. Bhima Rau was killed while endeavouring to escape down the hill.

CHAPTER II.

REVENUE HISTORY.

SECTION I.

EARLY REVENUE HISTORY DOWN TO 1800, THE DATE OF THE CESSION OF THE COUNTRY TO THE HONORABLE COMPANY.

The revenue under the Vijiyanagar Rayels—Under the Sultáns of Bijapúr and Golconda—Under Aurungzebe—Under the Mahrattas—Under Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultán—Causes of the decline of revenue—The Jaghire of Adoni—Colonel Monro's estimate of what the revenue should be.

Before commencing this section of the manual it is necessary to point out that Bellary, as a district, has only been recognized since 1808. Colonel Monro was Commissioner not of Bellary alone but of Bellary, Cuddapah and part of Kurnool, of all the territories, in short, ceded in 1800. It has been found impossible to distinguish between the revenue history of Bellary and that of other portions of the ceded provinces, and it should therefore be borne in mind that the facts stated and figures quoted in this and the succeeding chapter refer to the whole of the ceded districts.

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"The land seems at all times to have been regarded as the property of the State. No traces can be discovered of its ever having been that of the cultivators or renters. The Inam sanads of the Vijiyanagar Rayels as well as those of more ancient princes universally grant the soil as well as the rent, a convincing proof that it was considered to belong to the sovereign.

From Colonel Monro, August 12th, 1801.

The Vijiyanagar Government.—Nothing is now known of the revenue under the Vijiyanagar government. Tradition says it was paid in kind in the proportion of half the produce, and that this half was commuted for money at a price unfavorable to the cultivator; a circumstance which must have been an insurmountable bar not only to the establishment of private property, but also to every kind of agricultural improvement.

The Bijapur Government.—Though there is no direct evidence on the subject, both because authentic documents are altogether wanting, and because it was impossible that the rental could be fixed when it was regulated by the continually varying produce of the crop, yet there is every reason to believe that it exceeded Controy Pagodas 24,84,188 (Rupees 74,52,564) which was the "Kamil" assessment fixed a few years after the subversion of the empire by the Muhammadan conquerors. It is impossible that such an event effected by an invader at the head of an army of horse could have been accomplished without a great destruction of the inhabitants and their property; and if the country could pay such a sum to the conquerors, it must have yielded a much higher revenue in the peaceful days which had preceded the invasion.

The "Kamil" in Raidrúg, Harpanhalli and some other of the western taluqs which were reduced by the Bijapúr Sultáns appears to have been settled without any regular survey. But in Gurrumkonda, Kambham, Cuddapah and the more eastern districts comprising the principal portion of the ceded provinces, it was founded upon an actual survey which was begun early in the seventeenth century (soon after the country fell under the dominion of the Sultáns of Golconda) and finished in about four years. The avowed principle of the assessment was the equal division of the crop between government and the cultivator; but as all rents were to be paid in money, the equivalent of the half produce in kind was found by taking the estimated gross produce of the different sorts

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of dry and wet land and converting it into money at the average price of the preceding ten years.

The fragments of accounts which are still (1801) extant afford no means of judging whether the produce was over-rated or not, but it is not likely that the survey was so conducted as to leave the ryot less than one-half, for so small a share both upon the wet and the dry crop, would have been insufficient to enable him to extend his cultivation. From connivance at first, and from negligence afterwards, almost every trace of the ancient measurements is now obliterated.

Village Service and Religious Inams.—The ample Inams to village servants, to Brahmins and those set apart for the support of Pagodas were continued as under the former governments. Indeed the substitution of a money-rent for a rent in kind seems to have been the only change introduced by the conquerors, a change which would have been highly favorable to the inhabitants had the demand always been limited to the fixed rent. But in this, as in most other systems of Indian revenue, whatever might have been professed, the uniform practise was to take as much as could be got. What the cultivator gained by a fixed rent was exacted from him as a forced loan in aid of government.

There were at this time very few chiefs or Poligars. Those who might have become so by holding tracts of country at a fixed reduced rent on condition of military service, were rated at the full 'Kamil' assessment and their services remitted. The Poligars of Anantapúr, Raidrúg and Oukh, who had held the Dewani and other great offices of state under the Vijiyanagar Rajas, received their districts in jaghire for their maintenance and probably as the price of their revolt. The Anegundi Poligars though they preserved their independence for many years, when finally reduced were permitted in the same manner to hold Anegundi, Harpanhalli and a few other places. These jaghires though free at first were all afterwards subjected to a Peishkush (fixed tribute). The numerous petty Poligars who in after-years became so notorious and who committed so much mischief, arose between this period and the reign of the emperor Aurungzebe.

The Government under Aurungzebe.—The emperor appears to have adopted the 'Kamil' which he found established, for it is by it (after making allowance for loss) that lands are valued in his sanads. No documents now remain whence the amount of

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the revenue in his reign can be ascertained, but it was probably a good deal below the 'Kamil,' because in most of his grants the Kamil is entered and a deduction made for waste. This decrease of cultivation was no doubt due to the depredations of the Poligars, during the decline of the Bijapúr and Hyderabad kingdoms previous to their total subjugation by the emperor.

The Mahrattas.—Nor is there any possibility now of discovering what the revenue was under the Mahrattas, when in 1756 they defeated the Nawab of Cuddapah and compelled him to surrender half his country.

Hyder Ali.—The assessment fixed by Hyder Ali was Controy Pagodas 19,77,776 (= Rupees 59,33,328). Though he endeavoured to augment the revenue by the resumption of Inams and Russooms, and in some instances by the conversion of Peishkush into rent, it is not probable that he realized more than had been collected under the Mahratta government. This result may be ascribed to the ravages committed by the troops on both sides while he was engaged in subduing the different chiefs who possessed the ceded districts; to the falsification of accounts always practised by the Karnams on a change of government; and to the fact that his invasion of the Carnatic in the following year (1780) gave him no time to enquire thoroughly into the revenue system. The resumption of Inams and Russooms added from 5 to 10 per cent. to the revenue. The assessment was also raised in several districts where it had fallen far below the "Kamil" assessment.

Tippu Sultan—The revenue continued to increase from 1779 to 1788. Tippu Sultán raised it by the same means as his father the resumption of Inams, the augmentation of low rents, and the expulsion of the Poligars. In many taluqs the rise was the result naturally following several years of tranquillity and vigorous administration. The actual assessment of 1788 was C. Pagodas 22,77,999 (= Rupees 68,33,997) though about three lakhs were afterwards remitted.

Government under the Nizam—Between 1788 and 1799 the revenue fell off considerably, for the collections dwindled down from C. Pagodas 19,81,758 to C. Pagodas 15,02,608. The diminution was much less considerable in those districts which had remained under Tippu Sultán than in those which had been ceded to the Nizam by the treaty of 1792. In these the decay was rapid from the weakness of the government, from the constant changes of

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managers, and from the return of the Poligars to whom new districts were given in addition to their old ones in return for 'Nuzzeranas.' It was also hastened by increasing the rents to the utmost, and exacting, exclusive of fines for offences, sums from every head farmer according to his reputed wealth and by turning loose ill-paid horsemen to collect their arrears by Tunkhas ("requisitions") on the villages where they lived at free cost, and by their outrages drove many of the inhabitants away. The collections of the government usually exceeded their settlements, because they paid no regard to their engagements but levied additional sums wherever there was an extra produce. They were higher in some years in many of the Cuddapah taluqs than they had been even under Tippu Sultán, but as they were made without any principle they could not possibly be permanent. It was not so much the sum raised as the unskilful mode of doing it that exhausted the country.

In Gooty, Bellary, Raidrúg and Pennakonda the revenue was reduced partly from the causes alluded to above, but in a greater degree by a severe famine which extended over all the western districts in 1792 and 1793. Had the officers of government lowered the assessment or even allowed it to remain as it was, the effects of the famine would probably only have been felt so long as it lasted but as they raised it nearly 50 per cent. wherever there was a crop, this addition to the high prices necessarily ruling rendered grain so dear that very little could be purchased by the lower classes of the inhabitants and great numbers of them perished in consequence, The famine also visited Harpanhalli, but as the Amildar was a man who conducted himself with great moderation, its effects were not so marked as in the southern districts.

The Jaghire of Adoni.—The revenue in the jaghire of Adoni had been steadily falling for a series of years. In 1752 when the district was in the possession of Mohdin Khan the assessment was C. Pagodas 3,17,001, at which rate it continued with little variation till 1757 when in consequence of a famine which had happened in the preceding year and probably also through indolent management on the part of Basalut Jung who had just succeeded to the jaghire it fell in the course of a few years to C. Pagodas 2,27,727. It remained nearly at the same level till 1781 when Mohabat Jung having succeeded to the jaghire it fell in three or four years to C. Pagodas 1,98,022, at which it stood till 1792. But from the loss of population by the famine of that year it fell in 1793 to C.

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Pagodas 1,56,000, and continued still to descend till 1799 when it was C. Pagodas 1,32,451. It was not so much the famines of 1756 and 1792 as the weak administration of affairs that had ruined the country. The revenue of Adoni had for a long period been entirely under the charge of three Zemindars who were responsible for all failures. The officers of government had scarcely any communication with the cultivators, and as they were frequently desirous of anticipating the kists they had no means of doing so but by seizing the persons of the Zemindars. These on the other hand, in order to secure themselves against such indignity, augmented the number of their followers and paid them from the revenue, and in time they became so powerful that a military force was usually required to make them pay their arrears. Every person who advanced a few thousand Rupees to the Circar was permitted to re-pay himself in any way he chose. A writing was given specifying that the bearer had advanced money to government and that he was authorized to raise it in a certain village. Armed with this power the adventurer collected a party of peons, surrounded the village and confined or tortured the principal inhabitants till they discovered their wealth. Every head of a village who had a dispute with the head of a neighbouring one was at liberty, on paying a small sum, to march with all his adherents against him and put him to death if he fell into his hands. Many lives were lost and villages burned in these petty conflicts, and, amidst such scenes of outrage and anarchy, it is not surprising that the cultivated portion of the district should have been reduced to one-half of its former extent.

During the Mysore wars the country was over-run by armies of plundering horse and by hordes of Brinjaris no less destructive. Both were alike active in carrying off whatever was valuable and in destroying what they could not remove, and, being masters not only of the open country but likewise of almost all the forts, they were enabled at their leisure to rob the rich inhabitants, who with their effects had taken refuge in them from the first fury of invasion."

The systems of assessment and the fluctuations of the land revenue, down to the time when the district passed into the possession of the British government, have now been briefly explained.

After due consideration of the data given above, Colonel Monro was of opinion that the revenue of the ceded districts should amount to rather more than 20 lakhs of Pagodas, one year being taken with another, and his argument is as follows:

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It is not probable that the full amount of the 'Kamil' assessment was ever collected. If 2½ lakhs be deducted, the balance will nearly represent the real collections. Hyder Ali succeeded in collecting nearly the full assessment, but Tippu notoriously over-assessed his districts and never collected within 2 lakhs of his standard. The approximate collections therefore were:

Total 'Kamil' (after deducting 2½ lakhs)	=	C. Pagodas	22,34,188
Revenue between 1750 and 1760.... ...	=	do.	19,79,975
Revenue in 1779 (deducting 30,000 from standard).....	=	do.	19,47,776
Revenue from 1784 to 1788 (deducting 2,30,000).....	=	do.	20,54,244
		Total C. Pagodas...	82,16,183

The average C. Pagodas 20,54,046 (Rupees 61,62,138) represented in Colonel Monro's opinion a fair annual revenue.

SECTION II.

REVENUE HISTORY FROM THE CESSION OF THE COUNTRY TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIENNIAL LEASE.

Sketch of the condition of the district—Colonel Monro the first Collector—Official division of the district—The ryotwari settlement introduced—The survey—System of assessment—Inam lands—Village Service Inams—Monro's scale—Account of the survey and settlement—The season and cultivation from 1800—1804, *the famine, the great storm—Instructions to introduce the system of leases—The opinion of the Collector asked—Colonel Monro's objections—His summary of the advantages and disadvantages of the two systems—Abstract of his proposed settlement—His second plan—The objection of the Governor to the renting system—Minutes by Mr. Thackeray and Mr. Hodgson—Instructions to Collectors on the subject—Colonel Monro resigns—Re-distribution of the district—Introduction of the Triennial Lease—Unfavorable reports of the Collectors—Their objections combated by the Board—The villages to be leased for* 10 *years.*

Sketch of the condition of the district.—The state of the district in 1800 when we received it from the officers of the Nizam has been thus described:—"Probably no part of Southern India was in a more

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unsettled state or less acquainted either by experience or tradition with the blessings of a settled government. The collection of the revenue being entrusted entirely to Zemindars, Poligars and Potails, each of these became the leader of a little army, and carried on destructive feuds with the villages immediately contiguous to him. Bands of robbers wandered through the country, plundering and murdering such travellers as refused to submit to their exactions, while the government conscious of its own weakness scarcely attempted to interfere. It is computed that in the year 1800 when the ceded districts were transferred to the Company's rule, there were scattered through them, exclusive of the Nizam's troops, about 30,000 armed peons, the whole of whom under the command of eighty Poligars, subsisted by rapine and committed everywhere the greatest excesses."—(*Gleig's Life of Monro.*)

Colonel Monro the first Collector.—To rule over this turbulent province, Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Monro was, at his own request, transferred from Canara, and four assistants were placed at his disposal.

At this time the ceded districts were divided into 37 taluqs, yielding a revenue of something under 49 lakhs of Rupees per annum. These Colonel Monro apportioned among his assistants, reserving for himself the southern taluqs of the Bellary district and making his head-quarters at Anantapúr.

The four Sub-Collectors as they are styled in the records were stationed at Harpanhalli, Adoni, Cuddapah and Kambham. The last two sub-divisions have nothing to do with the present Bellary district and need no further remark.

Official Division of the district.—The 20 taluqs comprised in the Bellary district were thus apportioned. The eleven taluqs of Gooty, Yadiki, Chennampalli, Raidrúg, Tádmari, Tádpatri, Anantapúr, Dharmaveram, Kodikonda, (now Hindipúr), Pennakonda and Madaksira were under the immediate charge of Colonel Monro. The Harpanhalli division under Mr. Cochrane consisted of the Bellary, Hadagalli, Kúdlighi, Harpanhalli and Kampli, (now Hospett) taluqs; while to Mr. Thackeray at Adoni were entrusted those of Adoni, Nagaldinna, Gúliem (now Alúr) and Panchapalliem.

The Ryotwari Settlement introduced.—Instead of collecting the revenue by the agency of renters intermediate between the goverri-

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ment and the cultivators, a new system was introduced. The Collector entered into direct engagements with every ryot or cultivator for the revenue he was to pay on account of the land he occupied. This mode of renting has generally been called a *ryotwar settlement.* There was some slight opposition at first on the part of the potails, but in time their objections passed away. For the future their concern with the revenues of the villages to which they belonged was confined to "the duty originally assigned to them under the Hindu governments, of collecting on behalf of government, the rent due by the ryots, subject to the control and under the orders of the Company's Collector."

The Survey.—In connection with this new mode of management, and in order to secure the advantages to be derived from it, a regular survey of the lands was undertaken, "by which was ascertained the actual extent of land cultivated, the different descriptions of it, both with reference to the tenures under which it was held and the kinds of produce which it yielded, what quantity a given portion of seed would yield of a particular produce, and what was the extent of land either uncultivated or waste."

The System of Assessment.—As the survey progressed, and the value of the different kinds of soil was ascertained, measures were taken to fix the rates of assessment: "The share of the produce considered to belong to the Circar was converted into a fixed money-rent regulated by the price of grain in the market for a series of years. The cultivator thus enjoyed exclusively without any participation on the part of government, the benefits of whatever additional labour or additional improvements he might bestow on the land while the demand on him being simplified and defined, was calculated to relieve him as well as the State from the frauds and impositions which the revenue officers were at all times disposed to practise." "Alterations in the assessment were indeed gradually made, as the circumstances of the cultivator and the state of agriculture improved, in order to raise it to what was considered the *standard rent,* but having reached that point it remained at that amount unless the ryot under his yearly settlements either threw up part of his land or extended his cultivation by engaging for a larger quantity."

"The first thing to be done under a ryotwar settlement was for the Collector or his assistants to make a tour at the commencement

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of the season for the purpose of learning from the ryots, who were assembled at convenient situations, their engagements for cultivation. This being ascertained, it was then settled what should be the utmost demand to which they were liable for the year. If the country was in an ordinary state of prosperity, that is, if no circumstances of so adverse a nature had occurred as to render the ryots unable, with reference to the productiveness of their land to answer for an amount of revenue equal to the survey or standard rent, that amount was declared to be the demand. On the other hand, if the districts had by any calamity been reduced to a state of distress, and if the circumstances of the ryot rendered him unable to pay the standard assessment, it was lowered, and to such as stood in need of it, Tuccavi or advances of money were made to purchase seeds and implements and to hire labourers." "Under this mode of adjusting the rents of a village, the ryot knew before he set his oxen to the plough and dropped his seed into the ground what was the utmost limit of rent that he could be called on to pay, and was aware that in an unfavourable season an abatement of that demand would be made in his favour if his diminished means rendered him unable to satisfy it. He also knew that if the Potail required him to pay more than the sum at which his rent had been fixed, he had only to prefer his complaint to secure redress. His puttah not only specified the land he occupied but also the rent he had to pay, while the receipt which the Potail was obliged to grant him for every payment he made was evidence of what he had actually accounted for as rent. He further knew that the advantage of additional labour employed upon his fields would be all his own, as well as the advantage of increased produce in an abundant season."

Inam Lands.—With regard to Inam lands the principle on which the Collector acted is stated in his letter to government of July 7, 1801 :—"As the country" he says "had been transferred upon the valuation of the schedule of 1792, it appeared to me that there could not be a fairer principle assumed for regulating the Inams than that of the standard of that period. I therefore directed that all of a subsequent date should be re-annexed to the Circar lands. The district of Adoni forming no part of the cessions of 1792, I did not limit the Inams there to any particular year but allowed all those to be retained which had been recognized by the Nizam or by Basalat Jung."

Collector to Government, July 7, 1801.

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On the other hand, all Inams that had been enjoyed under Tippu Sultán but discontinued by the Hyderabad government were restored.

Collector to Board, 31st January 1804.

Village Service Inams.—An enquiry was also instituted into the tenure of existing Service Inams, and as a temporary measure most of them were summarily resumed. Under the weak administration of the Nizam and during the Mahratta war numerous unauthorized alienations had been made. Each petty Poligar pretended to assign away as Inam, land which never belonged to him, while the Potails and Karnams during the general distraction surreptitiously added field after field to their already large Inams.

Soon after taking charge of the district, Colonel Monro stated that "the Inams were above 54 per cent. of the land rent," and about half of these lands were attached to village offices. These village Inams were established under the Vijiyanagar government, and a few of the original sanads were then existing, though too few to enable the Collector to decide with certainty on what grounds, or in what proportion to the extent of the village they had originally been granted. Under Tippu they were for a time resumed, and a monthly payment substituted. Monro was in favor of remunerating the village officers with Inams, as he believed this would assist the introduction of a system of private property. He therefore drew up a scale of remuneration for village officers, regulated by the rent roll of the village. Every Potail who possessed an Inam greater by 10 per cent. than that laid down in the scale was compelled to cultivate, or at all events to pay assessment on, a certain quantity of waste land which was called his "Appanam Puttah." This appanam system was only done away with two years ago. Till that time no Potail was at liberty to resign his appanam land, but was obliged to pay the assessment on it, whether he cultivated it or not, so long as his Inam continued in excess of the prescribed scale. A copy of "Monro's Scale" will be found in the appendix.

From Collector to Board, 23rd June 1801.

Account of the Survey and Settlement.—It has been mentioned that one of the first measures carried out by Colonel Monro was a minute and trustworthy survey and a classification of all the land in the district. The survey was commenced in 1802 and finished in 1805. The classification of the lands began in 1804 and was completed in 1806. In the survey account thus prepared, the extent

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of each field (or number) is given with its boundaries, and cultivated lands are distinguished from the waste, and Circar lands from Inam. The area is calculated by the English acre, which is subdivided into 40 guntas, each gunta being 11 yards square.

The surveyors were paid according to the work done, and the average pay earned by them was about Rupees 21 per month. To examine the work performed by these men, Inspection parties were employed, whose chief business was to re-measure the lands of the Potails and Karnams, and the Village Inams. Azmaishdars were employed to classify the land so surveyed, while Head classifiers came after them and revised the work done. The accounts were afterwards examined and approved by the Collector in the presence of the villagers concerned.

In reporting the conclusion of the survey, some general remarks on the condition of the district and some statistics were given by the Collector which may be abstracted in this place. During the progress of the survey a general census had been taken and the population was estimated at 1,917,376 souls, a number greater by 689,263 than is shown in similar returns prepared in 1802. The number of black cattle was estimated at 1,198,613, and that of buffaloes at 403,906, although a considerable number of both had perished in in the severe droughts of 1802 and 1803.

The quantity of Circar land under cultivation was 3,203,859 acres on which the assessment was Star Pagodas 17,08,115, and the quit-rent, and extra rent Star Pagodas 1,44,840; in all Star Pagodas 18,52,955 (= Rupees 55,58,865.) The waste land including both that which had been in cultivation during the last twenty years, and that which from various causes was utterly unfit for cultivation, was estimated to be more than six million acres.

The cost of the survey was 80,000 Pagodas, or about 5 per cent. of the annual revenue.

The survey and classification of lands, the enquiry into the tenure of Inams, and the formation of an annual settlement on fixed and regular principles, occupied Colonel Monro's time and thoughts till the end of 1806.

The season and cultivation of 1800–1804; the famine; the great storm.—The revenue was collected with not a little difficulty for the first four years of Colonel Monro's administration. "At the time of the cession the resources of the district had been

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greatly impaired by the frequent change of masters, the ravages of large bodies of horse and Pindaris during the Mysore wars, the commotions of rebellious Poligars, the effects of the famine in 1792 and 1793, and the still more recent abuses and oppressions of the Nizam's government." The seasons of 1801 and 1802 were very unfavorable, and in 1803 the scarcity almost amounted to famine. Colonel Monro in a letter to the Board states that the state of the season was worse than had ever been known before, worse even than that of 1792 when rice sold for two seers for the rupee. Prices rose from 200 to 300 per cent., and the ryots in large bodies emigrated. The famine was even more severely felt in the Kambham division and in the Nizam's territories, and Colonel Monro was induced to suspend all duties on the importation of grain, and to impose an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent. on all grain sent beyond the Túngabadra. The scarcity continued in 1804, and the usual south-west monsoon almost entirely failed. Cattle died in large numbers and emigration still went on. This lasted till October 1804 when at the break of the monsoon the district was visited by a series of terrific storms. Tanks were breached all over the country, and irrigation channels and wells choked up and utterly spoiled. In a letter written a few months after this catastrophe, the Principal Collector informs the Board that seven lakhs of rupees will be required to make good the damage done, and expresses his opinion that not less than 1,000 tanks had been breached, and 800 channels and wells utterly spoiled. But neither scarcity nor ruin daunted Monro and his subordinates. The duty on exportations was at once taken off, the needful remissions were made, advances to a large extent given, and every effort was made to repair as many of the irrigation works as time would allow. The damage caused was to a great extent counter-balanced by the great increase of cultivation all over the district on dry lands, and on the lands irrigated by tanks which had remained undamaged; and towards the end of the year the Collector reported the season to have been the best the district had ever seen. The following year (1805) was also an extremely favorable one. The area of cultivation was increased to a great extent, and the collections continued steadily to rise. The collections this year amounted to C. Pagodas 19,28,288; being less than the settlement of Tippu Sultán in 1789, (when the country had not as yet suffered from the causes above alluded to) by C. Pagodas 50,632. In reporting on the settlement for the year (Fasli 1215) Colonel Monro wrote: "The settlement is

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now nearly as high as it ought to be, and it is not likely that it can for some years receive any material augmentation. Whatever increase of revenue may be obtained from the raising of the rents in the taluqs as yet unsurveyed, or from increase of cultivation in some of those already surveyed, will most probably be counterbalanced by a diminution of cultivation in others, for the present season has been remarkably favorable, and a greater quantity of land has in consequence been cultivated than can be expected to be permanently occupied until the circumstances of the inhabitants are better than they now are."

Instructions to introduce a system of leases. The opinions of the Collectors asked.—The system thus inaugurated was excellent in theory and worked well in practice, but it was viewed with disfavor by the Bengal school of statesmen. About this time the Government of Fort St. George received a Despatch from the Supreme Government directing the introduction of triennial village rents as a preliminary step to a permanent settlement of the land revenue.

The Madras authorities (especially Lord William Bentinck, the Governor, who had succeeded Lord Clive in 1803) were opposed to the proposed alteration, but in order to carry out the instructions they had received they called on the Collectors "severally to report the nature and terms of the lease they thought best adapted to the particular circumstances of their respective districts."

To Colonel Monro, 27th December 1804.

Colonel Monro's objection.—In replying to this communication Colonel Monro gave it as his opinion that the abolition of the system by which the revenues of the State had been received direct from the cultivator would be attended with injurious consequences, and that the arrangement which it was proposed to introduce in its stead was ill-adapted to the province under his charge. It appeared to him that "the institutions of the people; the obligation which their religion imposed on persons of both sexes of marrying at an early age, the equal division of the land amongst all the sons, and the general practice of adoption in default of male issue, were incompatible with the existence of large estates, and that any attempt to introduce such a system would be only forcing for a time the landed property of the country from the form in which it had always been and to which it must inevitably return." He went on to show that the Reddi Mirassidars would be the only class of people likely to become land-

From Col. Monro, 25th August 1805.

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holders, and that they were totally unfit for the duties it was proposed to impose upon them. "So far from promoting any improvement by assisting the poorer classes with advances or allowing them to participate in the remissions granted by Government, they may be expected to press heavily on the ryots and reduce them to a worse state than that in which they find them."

The proposed system of farming out villages for three years was most distasteful to him. He too clearly saw what the result would be if a speculator or adventurer were allowed to come between the Government Officer and the cultivator. He foresaw the mismanagement and the oppression which would ensue, and to the proposed measure he offered the strongest opposition. A settlement direct with the cultivators appeared to him "more suited to the manners and prejudices of the inhabitants, because it was the system which had always been followed; more adapted to the narrowness of their circumstances, because it does not insist on the same amount of revenue being paid every year but limits it by the extent of cultivation which increases or diminishes as the season is favorable or otherwise; more likely to reclaim them from their wandering habits and fix them to their fields by giving them an interest in their improvement; less liable to embarrass the Government by considerable failures, and more calculated to promote the general prosperity of the country and the people." Believing also "that the system of great estates would raise less produce from the soil than that of small farms; that it would be far more liable to failures and afford less security to the revenue; that it would be less agreeable to the inhabitants, and that it could not be permanent because their laws and customs continually urge on the rapid division of landed property," he was induced to recommend the ryotwar system or settlement with the cultivators, not only as a temporary arrangement but as a permanency.

His summary of the advantages and disadvantages of the two systems.—In a later letter Colonel Monro rapidly sums up the comparative advantages of a Ryotwari and Zemindari settlement. Of this letter an abstract is given:—

To Government 20th June 1806.

I. The advantages of a ryotwari settlement are:

a. That it causes no innovation, but perpetuates the ancient custom.

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b. That it diffuses more widely than any other system the benefits of private property in land.

c. It is well adapted to the narrow circumstances of the ryots.

d. It tends to make the ryots more independent.

e. It enables the country to yield a greater produce and perhaps a higher revenue than any other system does.

The disadvantages of a Ryotwari settlement are:—

a. The expense of collection.

b. The great detail of accounts.

c. The interference of revenue servants in the agricultural concerns of the ryots.

d. The difficulty of repairing great tanks.

e. The necessity of issuing Tuccavi (advances.)

f. The fluctuation of revenue.

II. The advantages of a Zemindari system are:—

a. The immediate encouragement of agriculture.

b. The possibility of apportioning the rents to the circumstances of the ryots.

c. Indulgence to the ryots in general and in particular to the poorer classes.

d. The speedy establishment of private ownership in land.

e. The possibility of reducing the number of revenue servants and the expenses of collection.

f. The transfer from government to individuals of the direction of tank repairs.

The disadvantages of a Zemindari system are:—

a. Altering the established state of things.

b. The concentrating of landed property in a few hands.

c. The power of raising at will the rent of the ryots.

d. The general poverty of the Potails, the class most likely to become Proprietors.

After considering at some length all that could be urged on either side, Colonel Monro pronounced very strongly in favor of an individual or ryotwari settlement.

A set of rules for the formation of a ryotwari settlement was therefore drawn up by the Collector. The object he proposed to himself was to render "the cultivators stationary, the lands saleable, and the farms small estates."

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Abstract of his proposed settlement.—The main principle of the arrangement then proposed by the Principal Collector was "that every village and every taluq should have a standard rental to be fixed by the survey then in progress; that a reduction of 12½ per cent. should be made from the survey assessment, and all extra cultivation of waste lands, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the assessment, given up rent-free to the ryots of the district generally, and lastly, that every ryot should be considered the proprietor of the land he occupied so long as he continued to pay the established assessment."

To Board, 25th August 1805.

This was the scheme submitted to the Board as the one which was in the opinion of Colonel Monro most suited to the requirements of the district. It was his opinion, that by this arrangement and by gradually allowing the ryots to contract or extend their cultivation at pleasure they would be led to relinquish their wandering habits, and that in the course of 20 or 25 years land would attain sufficient value to be generally saleable and would be converted into small estates like those on the Malabar Coast.

This letter of Colonel Monro's was dated August 25th, 1805, (the beginning of Fasli 1215.) The season of the following year (Fasli 1216) proved exceedingly adverse from the failure of the periodical rains, and the revenue in consequence was three lakhs of Rupees below the revenue of the preceding year.

At the commencement of Fasli 1217, the Principal Collector reported the completion of the survey and once more resumed the subject of the settlement which he considered best adapted for the district, and after again adverting to the relative advantages and defects of the Zemindari and ryotwari systems he concluded by earnestly recommending government to adhere to the latter system, and to give to the cultivators the benefit of the remission which in the other case would be conferred on the Proprietors.

From Col. Monro, 15th August 1807.

His second plan.—The main principle of the plan he now proposed was, that a remission of 25 per cent. on the survey rate of assessment should be allowed on all lands; an additional reduction of 8 per cent, making together 33 per cent, on all lands watered by wells, or by water raised by machinery from rivers and nullahs, provided the cultivators should agree to keep the wells or embankments in repair at their own expense; that a similar reduction

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should be given on lands watered by small tanks, the cultivators in this case also agreeing to bear the expense of repairs; that the ryots should be at liberty at the end of every year either to throw up a part of the land or to occupy more according to their circumstances, provided only that they threw up or took proportional shares of good and bad together; that every ryot should be considered proprietor of the soil so long as he paid his rent, and should be at liberty to let or sell his field at pleasure, and lastly, that all unoccupied land should be reserved to the government, and the rent thereof when brought under cultivation added to the "Jamma," (Revenue.)

These with other minor provisions formed the principal groundwork of the proposed arrangement. It was urged by the Principal Collector that "besides being calculated to produce an immediate revenue at least equalising that to which the demand of government would be for ever limited under the Zemindari system, it would have the further advantage of leaving the land-rent to increase with the population and wealth of the country; of being better suited to the means and institutions of the people, and, (by making the remission to those by whom the land is cultivated and from whom all rent is in fact derived), of fixing the ryots to their farms instead of keeping them as before for ever unsettled without attachment to their lands, without any wish to improve them, and wandering from one Zemindari to another in search of more favorable terms."

As the cultivation had increased nearly one half between 1800 and 1805, notwithstanding the gradual raising of the rent by the survey, he thought there "could be no doubt of its continuing to extend rapidly after the reduction of 25 per cent. from the assessment, although from the inadequacy of the population, not perhaps in the same extraordinary degree as before; there being at that time actually in cultivation lands lately taken up from waste paying 60,000 Pagodas less than the fixed assessment, which sum remained to be added to the jamma in the course of four or five years."

With regard to the period when his proposed reduction of rates should come into force, Colonel Monro observed: "As long as the public exigencies require a high revenue, the present assessment may be realized after making the usual allowances for bad seasons, &c., but when government is in a position to relinquish part of its

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demand, the proposed remission is that which would place the ceded districts on an equality with those provinces where the permanent settlement has already been established. It would in the meantime, however, be advisable to grant the remission, without delay, to wells, in order to induce the ryots to repair them, for it is chiefly by the cultivation of well-lands that the country is secured against scarcity."

Under the system above described, the Collector conceived that the land-rent would rise a lakh of Pagodas in four years, and that at the end of 10 or 15 years it would probably be so far increased as to make up for the original remission, and that the yearly revenue would then be from 17½ to 18 lakhs of Pagodas.

The objection of the Governor; Minutes of Mr. Thackeray and Mr. Hodgson.—The Government of Madras was also opposed to the projected change. The Governor, Lord William Bentinck, wrote: "The more I consider this important question the stronger is my conviction . . that the creation of Zemindars is a measure incompatible with the true interest of the government and of the community at large. . . I fully concur in the application of the system to the existing circumstances of Bengal, but here the same circumstances do not exist." Mr. Thackeray, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, was deputed to make a tour through the recently-acquired districts, in order that he might submit a report as to the revenue system which it would be desirable to pursue. He reported very strongly in favour of a ryotwari settlement. A Minute, advocating opposite views was drawn up by Mr. Hodgson, also a Member of the Board of Revenue. These two reports which bring forward and exhaust all the arguments which can be used on either side, will be found in the Appendix of the fifth Report of the Committee of the House of Commons (1810.)

Lease-hold system insisted on.—But the Supreme Government considered that what was suitable for Bengal must of necessity be suited to the rest of India, and they still pressed for a return to the system of village settlements which had formerly been adopted in the different districts, but which had been superseded by the more detailed system of settling with each individual cultivator.

Instructions to Collectors on the subject.—It was therefore directed that the necessary steps should be taken for introducing the "village-rent system" into all the government lands in the Presi-

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dency of Fort St. George, and instructions to this effect were circulated by the Board to all districts. The Board stated it to be their opinion that the system of renting out villages would be found more economical, and that the revenue would be collected with more facility. It was supposed by them to have the "further recommendation of according with the long established usage of the country; of being compatible with its progressive improvement; of being adapted to the system of judicature recently introduced into the country, and of facilitating the future introduction of a permanent settlement." According to the principles prescribed for the formation of the new settlement, the chief cultivators were to farm the revenues of their respective villages upon such terms as might be deemed moderate and equitable. The rents were to be payable under all circumstances, and no deduction was to be made in adverse seasons. In the event of the Potail or chief cultivators refusing to farm the village, the Collector was empowered to arrange with any stranger who might be willing to do so.

From Board, 25th April 1808.

From Board, 25th May 1808.

Colonel Monro resigns—Re-distribution of the districts.—About this time (October 1807) Colonel Monro resigned his appointment with the view of returning to England. On his resignation the government "deemed it to be inexpedient to continue the appointment of a Principal Collector, and directed the country to be divided into three separate divisions or collectorates, corresponding with the jurisdiction of the Zillah Courts then recently established." In pursuance of this arrangement, Bellary, (Mr. Gahagan), Cuddapah, (Mr. Chaplin), and Kodikonda, (Mr. Travers), were fixed upon as the head stations of the three collectorates. This arrangement only lasted for one year, for in 1808, on the death of Mr. Shaw, then Collector, the Kodikonda division was absorbed in the other two, and the Ceded districts were divided into the Bellary and Cuddapah Zillahs; Cuddapah being entrusted to Mr. Ross, and Bellary to Mr. Chaplin.

In the Cuddapah Zillah the triennial lease was introduced from Fasli 1218. In the Bellary district on account of the very unfavorable nature of the season, and at the special request of the Collector its introduction was postponed for one year. The subjoined table shows the annual revenue in the Bellary Zillah alone, from the cession of the province (A. D. 1800) to the conclusion of the triennial lease.

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Faslis.		Annual Assessment exclusive of Moturpha.	Collection.	Balance written off.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Amani (under the direct management of Government.)	1210	16,51,648	16,50,910	737
	1211	19,59,732	19,57,436	2,295
	1212	19,95,849	19,95,849	.....
	1213	21,47,170	21,47,170	.....
	1214	25,21,353	25,21,353	.....
	1215	27,26,857	27,26,224	633
	1216	24,25,979	24,25,979	.....
	1217	23,53,479	23,53,479	.....
	1218	26,67,963	26,64,377	3,585
Triennial Lease.	Total ...	2,04,50,030	2,04,42,780	7,252
	Average	22,72,226	22,71420	
	1219	24,02,697	23,96,498	6,199
	1220	25,65,590	25,16,553	49,036
	1221	26,47,927	25,73,201	74,726
	Total ...	76,16,215	74,86,252	1,29,962
	Average	25,38,738	24,95,414	

The triennial lease system commenced in the district in Fasli 1219 (1809-1810) and continued till Fasli 1221 (1811-1812).

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Introduction of the Triennial Lease--reports of the Collectors. —The season during Fasli 1219 (1809-1810) was very unfavorable. The periodical rains failed, chiefly in the northern taluqs, and the crops all over the district were below the average. The Collector's own opinion, which he urged forcibly on the Board, was that the introduction of the lease system was to say the least of it premature, and that it pressed hardly on all classes. The system on which he disposed of the leases is best described in his own words: "A decided preference was given to the offers of the Potails and Mirasidars whenever they would consent to reasonable conditions, and in general this class of people were retained in their situations as chiefs of villages. In many instances no doubt the Mirasidars apprehensive of being turned out of what they term their estates, of which they have had possession for many generations, and fearful of being superseded in their stations of hereditary management by new comers, have accepted higher conditions of rent than the extent of the cultivation and the scanty means of their under-tenants, will enable them to fulfil." As a rule, "in fixing the rent of a village, its general state of cultivation and capacity of improvement, as well as the means of the inhabitants and the ability of the Potail, were taken into consideration. The renters were generally speaking, left to collect the full survey rent of the lands occupied by the inhabitants, whether the crop had failed entirely or partially. It is to be hoped, however, that their own interest in the promotion of the cultivation of the ensuing year will prevent them from making an undue use of their authority. Many farmers will however look to present profits rather than to future success, and as there is no restriction upon the relinquishment of land by the ryots, there will be considerable emigration from one part of the country to the other."

Board to Government, 29th October 1810.

The Revenue Board in submitting this report to government, by no means adopt the views of the Collector. They attribute everything to the unfavorable nature of the past season, and "consider the prospect which these engagements hold forth in the event of a prosperous season to be very satisfactory. They therefore recommended to government the rendering permanent of the village leases.

The revenue realized from the country during this lease, if viewed only with reference to the amount, would appear to be by no means

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unfavorable, but it is to be feared that its effects were in no slight degree injurious to the real interests of the State as well as of the people. It was stated by the Collectors of Cuddapah and Bellary that "in some cases from the oppressions, in others from the weakness of the renters, the resources of the country had suffered material injury; that the collections had been realized with difficulty; that notwithstanding their endeavours to restrict the ryots from throwing up their lands or availing themselves of better offers from other renters or Inamdars, the cultivation of many villages had very much diminished from that cause, and they were apprehensive that the losses which the Potails (for they were the renters) had incurred, would deter them from undertaking the responsibility of another rent." "I believe" said the Collector of Cuddapah, "that few or none have been benefitted by their bargain, nearly all have been losers, some have been ruined."

From Mr. Ross, January 19th, 1811.

Mr. Chaplin speaks still more strongly: "So many of the renters" he observes, "have suffered losses by undertaking the triennial rent that probably not ten in a hundred, except in a particular district or two, will of themselves come forward to offer for the septennial or decennial leases. The fear of being dispossessed of their mirás, enmities and jealousies, competitions and rival-ships, persuasion and intimidation, a display of advantages which do not exist, and many other means and motives must all be called into action before they will consent without great reductions to become septennial or decennial renters. A few being thus gained over, the rest will readily follow the example." Both these gentlemen were advocates for a settlement with the cultivators. But the Collector of Cuddapah assuming the continuance of the renting system to have been already determined upon, confined himself to the consideration of the nature and terms of the lease most likely to secure success. The Collector of Bellary, on the other hand, recommended a return to a ryotwari settlement upon the principles suggested by Colonel Monro. The evils prophecied by that officer, Mr. Chaplin thought, had been fully realized. During the trial which had been already made, the competition for the stock and labour of the cultivating classes had led many even of the most substantial ryots to leave their villages, and he thought that the further prosecution of the system could only tend to reduce the resources of the country still lower.

From Mr. Chaplin, 5th October 1811.

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To the Board, however, it appeared that the difficulties represented by the Collectors had not arisen from any defect inherent in the system itself, but were rather to be ascribed to the effects of too high a rent and too short a lease; to the fall in the value of produce, and to the discontinuance of certain restrictions formerly imposed on cultivators but then no longer capable of being practised in consequence of the institution of Civil Courts. These and other considerations connected with the finances of government (which were not in a condition to admit of the arrangement proposed by Colonel Monro and supported by Mr. Chaplin) induced the Board again to recommend to government that the present settlement should be declared permanent.

Proceedings of Board, 9th May and 1st July 1811.

These objections confuted by the Board.—The object of the Board, they said "is to fix the demand of government as it now stands, leaving it to the people to acquire private property in the soil by improvements and by raising the gross profits to such a degree that the proportion retained by the ryots shall amount to two-thirds or three-fourths of the gross produce instead of to only one-half as it now does. To effect this object a maximum must be fixed, the demand must be limited, and government must never exceed though they may remit part of that demand. It will be better to make the settlement so high as to require occasional remission than to grant a reduction at once to secure the revenue against losses which may never come."

The government concurred generally in these remarks, and it was resolved to commence with a decennial lease to be developed eventually into a fixed settlement. A standard rent was to be fixed for each village calculated upon the collections of past years, but the assessment on lands irrigated by large tanks was for the present to be conditional and dependent on the supply of water. Where the hereditary Potails might be willing to undertake the lease preference was to be given to them, but if they refused to accede to fair terms, their Inams were to be resumed and the settlement concluded with any other person.

From Government, 31st December 1811.

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SECTION III.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DECENNIAL LEASE.

Introduction of decennial lease—The system pursued by the Collector—The first year—The second—The third—The fourth—Orders from the Directors to return to a ryotwari settlement—The fifth, sixth and seventh years—Mr. Thackeray's proposal for a settlement—Mr. Campbell appointed Collector—Mr. Thackeray's settlement approved—General reduction of rates ordered—Not attended to by Mr. Campbell, who submits another plan—His plan condemned—Mr. Robertson, Collector—Collections under the decennial lease-system.

The system pursued by the Collector.—The decennial lease commenced in Bellary in Fasli 1222 (A.D. 1812) and as the Collector was of opinion that in a country where "the variation of season is so great as is in this part of the ceded districts, it would be in vain to attempt to estimate with tolerable accuracy what might possibly be the amount of future defalcations below the actual settlement; that balances must accrue in the very best seasons, and that no general reduction of the lease-settlement would effectually secure a fixed and certain revenue to be depended upon under all circumstances," he appears to have calculated the rents of the respective villages with reference to the amount which he conceived them capable of yielding in favourable years, rather than from an expectation that they could be realized in all seasons. "I have" he says, "fixed a maximum rent which is calculated to secure the average of the collections of the seven previous years leaving out of the account years of dearth and calamity which will probably reduce the revenues *communibus annis* infinitely below the prescribed standard. "Remissions will of course be allowed as inseparable from the system and will be considered (as government has expressed its intention to consider them) as drawbacks the risk and burden of which are preferable to the certain loss which would be occasioned by the permanent reduction of the jamma."

From Collector, 2nd May 1812; 1st May 1813; 8th May 1814.

1st May 1813.

In all cases where the Potail Mirasidars acceded to what the Collector considered to be a fair rent, he made a point of accepting their tender in preference even to other competitors who offered to give

From Collector, 1st May 1813.

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substantial security for a higher revenue. On the other hand, when the Potails refused to agree to such conditions, he gave every encouragement to all classes of competitors whether ryots, resident inhabitants, or others, to come forward. In a great many of the taluqs he found an almost universal combination amongst the Mirasidars to force down the revenue which compelled him to have recourse to this measure of competition, and to avail himself of the authority which the Board had entrusted to him on former occasions of ousting such as were refractory. The possession however of the power was sufficient, and it was not often used, but it had the effect of inducing a large proportion of the Potails, who were in every respect the class of persons best suited for the management, to take their villages. Such as obstinately held out were told that their services were thenceforward dispensed with, and the Inam was in some cases given along with the village to those persons who offered the best terms.

The first year.—The first year of the lease (Fasli 1222) was productive of several failures, although the fear of being sent to jail sometimes induced the well-disposed when brought to the Huzur to make arrangements for their balances. There were however some cases in which the Collector was compelled to resort to distraint and confinement, while in others the defaulters escaped by flight. From the explanation given by Mr. Chaplin, it would appear that this untoward result was chiefly to be ascribed to the "mismanagement or incapacity of the renters, the opposition and intrigues of those who had been excluded from the lease, the general poverty and migration of the ryots, the combination of the inhabitants to enforce their own terms, and the frequent quarrels between joint-partners, by which the cultivation was often delayed until the season had passed by."

From Collector, 20th September 1813.

The second year.—Nor was the result of the second year more satisfactory. Notwithstanding the season proved more than usually favorable, and grain continued to maintain its price, the revenue was realized with difficulty and the balances continued to increase. The causes of this disappointment are detailed at great length in the Collector's letter of July 19, 1814, and appear to be little different from those already mentioned. The struggles between the ryots and the renters were stated to have led to the abandon-

From Collector, July 19, 1814, and Jamabandi Report of Fasli 1223.

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ment of the survey assessment: "In many of the districts the renters have been compelled to give up their lands upon the most reduced terms, and the ancient practice, which under the ryotwari system had become obsolete, of renting for a share of the produce, has been generally resorted to." But when the renters possessed sufficient authority to overcome the resistance of the ryots they took money wherever it was to be had, whether justly due or otherwise. In other instances "considerable losses have been sustained from the difficulty of collecting the rents from obstinate and refractory tenants who refused to perform engagements actually entered into and absconded in order to obtain an abatement of the demands against them." At the close of the Fasli, about two-fifths of the balance was due from persons who had collected the whole of the amount from their under-tenants, but from whom little or nothing could be recovered, their property having been previously concealed, and the only ostensible means of realizing the demand of the government being limited to the sale of their bullocks and implements of husbandry which, equally with the confinement of their persons, deprived them of the means of cultivating in the ensuing Fasli and entailed still further losses on the government.

The third year.—In the third year of the lease (Fasli 1224) the season and the harvest proved extremely favorable, and as the price of grain rose above the ordinary rates in consequence of the presence of the force composing the army of reserve, and of the large purchases by the Commissariat Department, it was expected that the rents would be realized with more than ordinary facility. But to the punctual collection of the Circar dues there were obstacles of a complicated and varied description. The more substantial ryots still persevered in withholding the balances of villages in which the rents had not only been collected by them without loss but in many instances with considerable profit. The struggle between the cultivators and the renters still prevailed and seemed likely to continue. A considerable loss had likewise arisen from a deficient cultivation in villages which had reverted to "Amani" management on the failure of the renters. Speaking of these villages, Mr. Chaplin remarks: "From the circumstances under which these failures occur, the resources of such villages are certain to suffer much dilapidation, and the ryots having in the meantime gone off to the neighbouring

From Collector, 11th July 1815.

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rented villages their cultivation must for some years be considerably reduced."

The fourth year.—The fourth year of the lease showed the same state of things (Fasli 1225). Many villages came back to the government, exhausted both in resources and in population, and with heavy balances caused by the flight or poverty of renters. It was the opinion of the Collector that very few of these failures were owing to over-assessment, the heaviest losses having been occasioned "by disputes among the renters themselves which have split the villages into parties and factions and thrown everything into confusion; by dissensions between the renters and their tenants, and by the emigration of ryots in search of cheap land."

From Collector, 10th September 1816.

The Court of Directors send orders for a Return to a Ryotwari Settlement.—To the Board however it seemed that the ill-success which had marked the past progress of the lease had originated in too high an assessment, and they in consequence recommended the reduction of the rents or an immediate return to the ryotwari system, in pursuance of orders recently received from the Court of Directors for the re-establishment of that mode of settlement on the expiration of the existing engagements. Mr. Chaplin in reply pointed out at great length the difficulties which would attend the carrying out of the first of these proposals, and eventually it was determined to accept the surrender of the leases in all cases where the renters might be willing to relinquish them and to renew the settlements direct with the cultivators.

Board's Proceedings, 29th February 1816.

Hitherto the seasons had been favorable, and the system of leases had had in every way a fair trial, but in Fasli 1226 it was subjected to a severer test and failed still more signally.

From Collector, 30th September 1817.

The rainfall was small and the harvest in consequence scanty. "It is the worst year that has occurred since the commencement of the decennial lease, and the effect of it has been to produce much difficulty in realizing the revenue from the lease-holders, of whom a great number indeed have become defaulters." The Collector availed himself of this circumstance to cancel a great number of the leases (as he was enabled to do under the terms of the puttah) and thus to bring back the villages under his own management. Other renters,

From Collector, 30th September 1817.

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availing themselves of the option given to them, voluntarily relinquished their leases. "Of the whole land revenue of the district which amounts to about Star Pagodas 8,82,800, the sum of Star Pagodas 4,13,300 only remains under the renting system, and more villages will, it is expected, be relinquished by the renters from the commencement of next Fasli."

The return to a ryotwari system had been rendered easy throughout the district, but when bringing this to the notice of Government the Board of Revenue endeavoured to cast the admitted failure of the village rent system upon the Collector, arguing that the principle itself was a sound one, but that it never had a fair trial. They urged that the Collector was unwise in concluding his settlements with the Reddi Mirasidars only, instead of with the main body of the ryots, and that he was also wrong in fixing the rents so high that "it was impossible that they should be advantageous to the renter under all the fluctuations in the seasons known and expected."

Board's Proceedings 18th December 1818.

The Collector was however ordered to return as soon as possible to a ryotwari or field rent system.

Colonel Monro had returned to India in 1816 and was then in command of the field force at Dharwar. His opinion having been asked, he advised that the renters should be encouraged to surrender the leases still current by promising them remission of all outstanding balances, and this accomplished, that the assessment should be generally lowered as proposed in 1807. "A temporary loss of revenue will be the necessary consequence.....but this will soon be compensated by the revenue rising to its former level and continuing to advance progressively under a lighter taxation and a greater encouragement to agriculture." These proposals having been approved by Government the Collector was desired to carry them out, and in the beginning of 1818 he reported he had "cancelled the leases for most of those villages where considerable balances were due and would commence the reduction of the assessment in the black-land taluqs of Raidrúg and Gooty." He at the same time pointed out that the loss of revenue would be very large, for great changes had taken place in the condition of the district since Colonel Monro first submitted his proposals in 1807. "The villages have been returned to the Collector with their resources most lamentably dilapidated.....the survey rates of assessment have everywhere been

From Col. Monro to Government, 22d August 1817.

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abandoned and lands already lightly taxed have been let out for a mere quit-rent, the rents have been paid in kind and the land has in consequence been poorly tilled. These evils have been aggravated by two successive bad seasons, for in Fasli 1226 the rains failed to a considerable extent, and in the present Fasli (1227) we have had almost a deluge. From these causes and from the loss of crops and the destruction caused by the march of troops and the irruption of the Pindaris, the revenue fell off in Fasli 1227 nearly two lakhs."

In Fasli 1228 (the seventh year of the lease) Mr. Chaplin was removed to the Dekhan and was succeeded by Mr. Thackeray, a Member of the Board of Revenue. In his letter of October 21, 1819, he expressed his opinion that the renting system was "under any circumstances unsuitable to this country. The moral effects on all have been bad, and the district is in a worse state than it was in 1807 and in some respects than it was in 1801." He recommended that the survey assessment should be lowered generally 25 per cent., but he thought that in some cases it should be reduced still more, and an additional reduction of 8 per cent. was to be granted in the case of well-lands. To save the Government from the great loss that would ensue if these reductions were carried out at once, Mr. Thackeray proposed to give each ryot a quantity of waste-land, the assessment of which should be equal to the amount of the reduction in his puttah. The old rules about Inam were to be rigidly enforced, particularly "the Appanam rules and the rule that no Inam land is to be touched by a circar ryot until the circar land usually cultivated has first been ploughed."

Such were Mr. Thackeray's proposals for the formation of a ryotwari settlement, but with a view to render the decrease of revenue as small as possible, one taluq only (Tádmari) was settled on this plan. In the other taluqs no reduction was made, and soon after, Mr. Thackeray's declining health compelling him to leave the district, the charge devolved in Fasli 1229 (1819) on Mr. Campbell, Secretary Board of Revenue.

The Board approved of the proposed settlement. "The ryotwar survey of the Ceded districts by which an assessment was fixed upon each field has universally been admitted to have been conducted in a manner superior to that of any other district under this presidency. It seems however to have been intended by Colonel Monro rather as a preliminary than a final standard of assessment; rather

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as the data than the rule by which the demand upon the country should be fixed. It is true that for a few years after it was completed it formed the chief standard of demand, and the revenue was then raised as high as the country would bear under an arbitrary system most ably managed, but Colonel Monro himself admitted that the continual payment of this assessment would be beyond the capability of the country, and when, towards the close of his administration, he proposed a final settlement of the land revenue a general reduction in the survey assessment to the extent of 25 per cent. was the basis of the arrangement." With respect to making it a condition of the reduction that the ryots shall extend their cultivation, and take up fresh waste land, the Board "entirely approve of it when the ryot may voluntarily agree to this arrangement," but in no case must waste be forced or "saddled" on the people. On the alleged relinquishment of Circar for Inam lands the Board remark: "In Bellary the Circar or Government land amounts to 19 lakhs of acres, and the land of which the revenue has been alienated exceeds 16 lakhs of acres, a great portion of it, so it is understood, held on invalid titles. The Board propose that entire freedom of choice should be proclaimed and that Government should look for indemnification for the loss of revenue that must inevitably ensue to the Inamdars who will obtain benefits which it was never contemplated they should have at the time their grants were made."

Mr. Thackeray's proposed settlement approved of.—On a perusal of Mr. Thackeray's report the Government were induced to sanction the reduction in the assessment so strongly recommended by each successive Collector: "That measure was proposed in 1807 to promote the prosperity of the district. It is now required to arrest its progress toward ruin." Mr. Thackeray's plan of reducing the assessment in a few taluqs at a time was approved but pronounced too slow a remedy for the evil, and the Government were satisfied that the reduction ought to be introduced at once throughout the whole province if the deterioration of its resources was to be checked. The Collector's plan of 'saddling' the ryots with waste whether they liked it or not was strongly disapproved of, and the rule laid down that the ryots were to be at liberty to cultivate as much or as little as they pleased. It was therefore ordered:

From Government, 8th September 1820.

I. That a reduction of 25 per cent. on all dry and wet lands,

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and of 33 per cent. on the assessment of well lands (as proposed in 1807) be made in Bellary.

II. That the reduction be made by a uniform lowering of the survey rate; that it be made immediately and that public notice of it be given in all the villages.

III. That the ryots be left at liberty to increase or diminish their cultivation with no other restriction than that of their not being permitted to separate the good and bad lands which by the custom of the village are annually rented together.

IV. That no restraint be imposed on the cultivation of Inam lands.

General reduction of assessment.—These reductions were to come into force in the villages which had either been resumed or surrendered by the renters from the commencement of Fasli 1230. In addition to the issue of the proclamation directed, the Collector reported that he had addressed the whole of the ryots in bodies of from 400 to 600 at a time in elucidation of the objects of the new arrangement. The Government Order was not however carried out to the full. Anxious to keep up the revenues of his district as much as possible, Mr. Campbell on his own authority resolved to impose waste land to the extent of one-half of the sanctioned reduction "on such ryots as were willing to take it," a measure which he says he "requested them to accede to." The waste thus added was assessed at Rupees 1,18,420. His example was of course followed by the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors. On this coming to the notice of Government they naturally expressed their strong disapprobation, and as "the tendency of the measure was to defeat the object of the remission, and as it was evident that although the ryots were represented to have been willing to take it, it was not of their own seeking," it was once more directed that the enlargement or contraction of their farms was to be left entirely to their own choice with no further limitation than that before explained.

From Collector, 28th April 1821.

From Government, 10th August 1821.

Not attended to by Mr. Campbell.—To these orders Mr. Campbell appears to have paid no attention, though it was obviously his duty at once to notify to the ryots that they were at liberty to

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throw up or retain all or any of the waste thus added to their puttahs. This however was not done. In Fasli 1231 there was no material alteration of the jamabandi of the previous year, and the assessment of the waste then arbitrarily added was again collected. The result of this was that Mr. Campbell was again severely reprimanded and the Government Orders reiterated, and on June 25, 1822, which was two years after the reduction had been ordered, the Collector informed the Board that he "would no longer be deterred by mere apprehension of a present loss of revenue from conferring upon the people the full remissions and entire freedom of cultivation."

This brings us to Fasli 1232 (1822-1823) and the year is an important one, being the year when the last of the leases fell in and the whole district came once more under the direct control of the Collector, and also because as we have seen, in this Fasli the reductions sanctioned by the government came into full force and effect for the first time. Space must therefore be found for an abstract of the jamabandi report for that Fasli, and of the Orders of the Board and Government upon it.

From Collector, 29th June 1823.

Mr. Campbell commences his report by stating that the reduction of the survey rates and the grant of the privilege of entire freedom in relinquishing or retaining land had led him to anticipate a very large falling off in the revenues. But the season had been unusually favorable, and instead of a loss the settlement was in excess of that of Fasli 1231 by no less a sum than Rupees 49,595. The revenue had increased in fourteen taluqs, but had fallen off in Tádpatri, Yadiki and Hadagalli. In these fertile taluqs there was little or no waste land to take up, and there was therefore no opportunity, as in the other taluqs, of balancing the loss caused by the remissions of 25 and 33 per cent. by an increase of revenue arising from increased cultivation. The Collector was however of opinion that the rates were still too high, and that he had proved beyond controversy that the better kinds of soil were too highly assessed when compared with the inferior kinds. The remedy he proposed was still further to reduce the assessment on irrigated lands and the better black soils, not indeed on any fixed principle but entirely at the discretion of the Collector. Though disapproving of it, he was not prepared to tamper with the field settlement which had been fully and well

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introduced, but he preferred to consider it as the standard, the general basis or the prescribed limit of a Collector's settlement, and thought that full power should be given to the Collector, and by him to the Tahsildars, to still further reduce the survey rates by extra discretionary reductions, under the name of "Moonasib Kammi."

From Board, 8th March 1824.

The Board's remarks on this report must have surprised Mr. Campbell not a little. After expressing a modest hope that his administration during the year, which had resulted in changing an expected loss of revenue into an actual gain, might be thought not wholly unsatisfactory, he recommended three Tahsildars for rewards of Rupees 500 each. The Board declined to discuss the last proposal but characterize it as 'highly objectionable,' and in effect informed the Collector that they would rather have heard of a heavy loss of revenue than of a gain procured by direct and continued disobedience to government orders. "It is in fact but too clear even from the Collector's own letter that notwithstanding that freedom of cultivation was again proclaimed it was but little attended to in the settlement." It was Mr. Campbell's custom when he found a ryot cultivating part of a field to saddle him, *nolens volens*, with the rest of it on so-called Cowle Tenure "rather," to borrow the Collector's own words, "with the hope of exciting him to cultivate it than in the expectation that he will be able to do so." "What excitement" says the Board "such a measure could be supposed likely to produce, beyond the fear of being compelled to pay for the land whether cultivated or not, it is difficult to conceive, but that the land thus included this year amounting to the large sum of Rupees 1,07,390 was not sought by the inhabitants is manifest. It appears indeed that they were known, for the most part, not to have the means of tilling it. Injurious therefore as such a proceeding must have been in keeping up the impression that the liberty so often promised was never to be granted, it is open to the further objection of sacrificing the public confidence in pursuit of an object which was known at the time to be beyond the reach of attainment." With these incisive remarks the Board cancelled all the puttahs granted by the Collector.

His settlement condemned by the Board.—The next point objected to is Mr. Campbell's assertion that the abandonment of good land for bad, and the deteriorated condition of the ryots were caused

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by the system of field assessment. Their reply is that that system "was abandoned as soon as completed and may almost be said never yet to have been fairly in operation. The officer who introduced the field assessment had no sooner completed his work . . and left India than the ryotwari system was supplanted by the village lease settlement, and the field assessments were then gradually abandoned for a division of the crop."

With more or less success the Board disprove the theory that good lands have been relinquished and inferior soils taken up on account of high assessment and the disproportion between the survey rates. They consider it is the natural and inevitable result of the decline in the resources of the people under the renters, but the main cause is in fact to be traced to the source before mentioned "the unjust addition of waste." They add also that the Collector's figures are so incorrect that it would be wasting time to discuss the inferences he has drawn from them. In conclusion the Board express their disapproval of Mr. Campbell's proposed settlement "on an entire farm without assessing each separate field of it at different rates." They point out that it has been attempted by Mr. Sullivan in Coimbatore and by Colonel Read in the Baramahl "but after a trial of some years aided by three of the most experienced servants government ever had, Captains Graham, Monro and McLeod, it was found necessary to abandon it." The Board conclude by observing "that they differ entirely from the Collector in all his views, and that they have shown that he is wrong in his conception of the nature of his accounts, wrong in the inferences thence drawn, wrong in his conclusions, and wrong in every assertion he has founded on them."

Mr. Robertson appointed Collector.—The result of this was that Mr. Campbell was promoted to the Judicial Bench and appointed Judge of Chittúr. His successor was Mr. F. W. Robertson, and though more than thirty years have gone by since his remains were laid in the Gooty Cemetery, his memory is still affectionately revered, and the munificence and benevolence of "Rob. Sahib" is still a favorite theme among the old members of a village community.

At the close of the ten years there remained with the renters 776 villages (assessed at Rupees 6,08,716,) which appear to have profited from the causes which produced the failure of others and which

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were then finally resumed. The balance outstanding was Rupees 2,05,627, and this under the direction of government was remitted.

Table of revenue.—A table is appended showing the yearly demand and collection during the decennial lease. If compared with the table given before, it will be seen that the collections during this period were 2·5 below the average collections under the triennial lease system, and greater by 3·5 than the average of the collections of the seven previous years:—

Faslis.	Total Assessment.	Collections.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1222	24,38,637	24,31,151	7,485
1223	25,72,668	25,46,103	26,564
1224	25,85,571	25,61,153	24,418
1225	26,28,460	25,80,517	47,943
1226	25,64,368	24,59,701	1,04,666
1227	24,92,105	24,90,279	1,826
1228	23,84,410	23,77,255	7,154
1229	24,38,944	24,38,484	460
1230	21,98,363	21,94,059	4,304
1231	22,42,849	22,42,030	813
Average	24,54,638	24,32,074	22,563

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SECTION IV.

MR. ROBERTSON'S COLLECTORATE.

Rules for the settlement of Fasli 1234—*Inam taffrik rules*—*Extension of cultivation on cowle tenure*—*Planting of topes*—*Partial revision of assessment*—*The continued fall in price of grain*—*Death of Mr. Robertson*—*Fall of prices continues*—*Remarks on the results of the general reduction of assessment*—*Mr. Mellor recommends a further reduction*—*Remarks of the Board and Government*

Mr. Robertson was appointed Collector in April 1824, by which time the jamabandi of Fasli 1233 had been almost completed, and all that he found himself able to do towards carrying out the wishes of government was to strike the waste out of the puttahs in cases where an entire field had been uncultivated. In those cases where parts only of the field had been left waste, this "Shamilat Bunjer (partial waste) was left in the puttah, but the assessment was as a matter of course remitted. At the same time the ryots were informed that in future no remissions would be allowed, and that they must either relinquish such whole fields as they were not prepared to cultivate or pay the assessment thereon."

From Collector, 1st May 1824.

Until 1821 the Collector had worked the district almost single-handed. He resided at Anantapúr as Colonel Monro had done, and his Head Assistant had charge of Bellary and the four western taluqs. One and sometimes two assistants were with the Collector, but had no special charge. In 1822 the first Sub-Collector, Mr. Dalzell, was appointed, and soon after this the Collector moved to Bellary, on the ground that this was a more central station, and that circumstances no longer required his presence at Anantapúr. Government, however, cancelled the arrangement as soon as they heard of it, and one of the first of Mr. Robertson's letters announces the return of the cutcherry to Anantapúr. With the sanction of the Board, the following instructions for the settlement of Fasli 1234 were issued :—

"1. Any ryot holding a puttah possesses absolute property over the land so long as he pays his dues and may sell, transfer, add to or relinquish it.

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2. All waste which the ryots do not care to retain is to be taken out of their puttahs, unless such a course would be contrary to the custom of the country or any rules approved by government (Ryots were not at liberty to resign less than a whole field, and were to resign the good and bad in equal proportions. Nor were Reddi Mirasidars, who cultivated more Inam land than under the rules was permitted, to resign any portion of the Appanam).

3. When there is no Circar land untilled the ryots may cultivate as much Inam as they choose, but in other cases they are only to cultivate in the proportion of 1 of Inam to 10 of Circar. This of course applies to ryots who are not Inamdars.

4. No assessment will be levied on improvements effected at the cost of the ryot himself.

5. Remissions will be given on tank-irrigated land when the water supply fails, if the ryots have done all in their power to obtain a crop.

6. Ryots are to state before ploughing time what they intend to make their holdings during the ensuing year."

The season of Fasli 1233 was unusually bad. The N. E. monsoon failed almost entirely, and partly on this account and partly from relieving the ryots of the waste saddled upon them by Mr. Thackeray and Mr. Campbell, the revenue fell off about 4 lakhs. The season of Fasli 1234 did not open more favorably, and the Collector "authorized the Amildars in nine of the principal taluqs to perform the usual religious ceremonies on account of the want of rain." Seasonable and abundant rain fell in October, and the revenue for the Fasli was two lakhs higher than in Fasli 1233. A portion of this increase was due to a new tax or cess imposed by Mr. Robertson which needs some notice. Almost from the time of the cession, it had been a general complaint that ryots were deserting the Government lands and cultivating Inam lands which they were enabled to rent on very favorable terms. The public revenues suffered while the Inamdars gained. Years before Mr. Robertson became Collector, the Board had published some general instructions, one being that no ryot was to be allowed to cultivate more Inam land than was equal to one-tenth of the land entered in his ryotwari puttah. This order had never been carried out, there was no way of enforcing it, and so in Fasli 1235, and apparently on his own responsibility Mr.

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Robertson imposed the tax known as "Inam Taffrik" under the following rules:—

1. In the case of a ryot who has no Circar land, cultivating Inam he is to pay an Inam Taffrik of 10 per cent. of the assessment of the Inam he cultivates.

2. If he has some Circar land he is allowed without charge to hold Inam land equivalent to 10 per cent. of his puttah holdings.

3. If, however, he cultivates more than this he must pay Taffrik calculated at 5 per cent. of the assessment of this excess portion.

4. If a ryot relinquishes Circar land, and devotes himself entirely to Inam land, he must pay for that year the full assessment of the land relinquished."

* From accounts prepared at this time, it appears that "of the total ayacut of the district 39 per cent. was Inam land. This proportion was largely increased if the waste and porumboke lands were eliminated. Of lands actually under cultivation, 47 per cent. was Inam and 53 Circar."

At first this Taffrik was imposed only on the cultivators of Service Inams, but in a year or two, by direction of the Board, it was extended to the cultivators of Inam land of every kind.

In Fasli 1235 the revenue again rose more than a lakh, though about a quarter of this increase is due to the lapse of the Narayendeverakerra jaghire. The Collector attributed part of the increase to the operation of the "Taffrik rules," and to show the necessity for them, proved clearly that until the previous year the cultivation of Inam land had been steadily on the increase. "Since the survey, the Inam cultivation has increased more than 18 per cent., and this extension has been at the expense of Circar cultivation."

During the years of the triennial and decennial leases much of the finest, and therefore the highest assessed, black lands in the taluqs of Gooty, Raidrúg and Alúr had been abandoned and were now over-grown with nutt-grass and weeds, and in a state quite unfit for cultivation. These lands were given out on cowle tenure. For the first year no assessment was charged, in the second one-fourth of the full assessment, in the third one-half and so on till in the fifth year the full assessment was payable. These terms attracted ryots from Mysore and the surrounding districts, and a very large extent of land was at once brought under the plough.

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The Cowle rules and the Inam Taffrik rules were formally approved of by the Board in the following year: "A cowle ought not on the one hand to be so favorable as to allure a ryot to take more land than he can properly till, while on the other hand it should be sufficiently encouraging to secure to him an ample return."

Under Mr. Robertson's auspices extensive repairs were made to tanks and channels, by which much land hitherto left waste was brought under cultivation. He also pushed on with vigour the planting of topes and avenues. In a report, written 15 years after, the Collector says, "The Circar topes were undertaken at the recommendation of Mr. Campbell in 1821. For this purpose an annual grant of Rupees 4,000 was given, and a further grant of the same amount was added in 1834. Up to this time 665 topes containing 173,813 trees have been planted at a cost of Rupees 91,463. When all the trees have come into bearing the expense of planting will be covered and the outlay will be beneficial to government even in a financial point of view, while the topes are the admiration of strangers and the ornament of the province.—(From Collector, November 1, 1841.)

The seasons of 1236 and 1237 (1826 and 1827) were very unfavorable, and again the revenue decreased by 3 lakhs of Rupees. Mr. Robertson seems hardly to have been able to make up his mind whether this decrease in cultivation was to be attributed to over-assessment, or to the fact that the price of grain had been steadily falling for a series of years.

In many instances, under authority from government, and especially in the black land taluqs where the land which had been given on cowle was now paying the full assessment, he revised and corrected the rates when he considered them oppressive, but no general scheme of remission was prepared by him, though he was of opinion that this would be necessary unless prices again rose.

Still however when a favorable year came, the facility with which the revenue was collected was very remarkable, as in Fasli 1238, when the rainfall was both abundant and seasonable, and in Fasli 1240 when "the season was extremely favorable and the early dry crops which are estimated to pay 30 per cent. of the revenue yielded everywhere an abundant harvest." Still however prices continued to fall, and even the scarcity caused by the bad years Fasli 1237 and

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Fasli 1239, made no difference. In explanation of his remarks, Mr. Robertson submitted to government the following table of prices:—

	Cholum (Garce).	Paddy (Garce).	Cotton (Candy).
1. Average from Faslis 1194 to 1214 (excluding 1202—1204) which were famine years (1784—1804)...	120	130	66
2. Do. from 1218—1227 (1808—1817).....	130	108	64
3. Do. from 1228—1237 (1818—1827).....	145	113	60
1238 (1828)	93	99	39
1239 (1829).....	90	92	40
1240 (1830).....	79	81	39

"This cheapness no doubt arises in part from the extension of cultivation, but is chiefly to be ascribed to the dimunition of demand from Kurnool and the other side of the Tungabadra." The Board were of opinion "that the general depreciation in the value of produce is in some measure attributable to the export of the precious metals by public as well as private means; and to the state of trade which besides diminishing the adventures of individuals has led to the discontinuance of the public investment by means of which formerly the money collected by government was returned to circulation."

The season of 1241 was moderately favorable, the settlement of that year being only Rupees 59,743 less than in the preceding year. In Fasli 1242 the September and October rains failed entirely, and the season is described as "beyond all comparison worse than any that has ever been known." In September, in consequence of large purchases of grain for export to Hyderabad, where the famine was equally felt, the price of cholum rose suddenly from 75 to 30 seers per Rupee, and the result was grain riots at Gooty and Bellary. In consequence of the distress the net settlement was Rupees 3,26,999 below that of the preceding year.

Fortunately the season of 1243 was an unusually good one, and the ryots were also benefitted by the high prices obtainable for grain. Land bearing an assessment of Rupees 30,000 was reclaimed from waste, and the net revenue was Rupees 21,04,479, or an increase of Rupees 4,32,192 over that of the preceding Fasli.

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In Fasli 1244 and 1245 prices again fell and the result was as usual a great decrease in cultivation, though this was to some extent balanced by the fine harvest of the latter year. There was a temporary rise early in Fasli 1246, but as soon as the rains fell prices receded to their former level and remained steady. Still they were sufficiently high to be remunerative to the ryots and the revenue was collected without much difficulty. Cowle cultivation was prosecuted with much spirit, and much valuable black land reclaimed. In the Alúr taluq the lands given on cowle increased three-fold in four years, and in the beginning of Fasli 1247 lands bearing an assessment of Rupees 1,91,114 were held on these favorable terms.

The seasons of Fasli 1247 and 1248 were unfavorable, and the effect on the revenue and the agricultural stock was equally disastrous. The latter season approached almost to a year of famine, and the scantiness of the out-turn affected prices which rose 52 per cent. above the average of the past three seasons. More than 4,000 ryots resigned their puttahs, and the total demand was only 18,19,593 Rupees, or a decrease of 4½ lakhs.

In July 1837 Mr. Robertson died suddenly from fever at Anantapúr, and was eventually succeeded by Mr. Mellor. Soon after his appointment he obtained the sanction of the Board to remove to Bellary on the ground that the accommodation at Anantapúr was defective, and that inconvenience was caused by the distance he was from his treasury. The Sub-Collector was placed in charge of the five southern taluqs.

After the three years of scarcity came three good years—Faslis 1249, 1250 and 1251. The rain-fall was abundant and the people free from epidemic sickness. In spite of falling prices the revenue increased yearly, and in Fasli 1251 the demand was Rupees 23,38,764; higher than it had been in any year since Fasli 1229. Still it was collected without difficulty, for as the Collector remarked, "the waste charged is very small, only 1 per cent., and still less if Reddis Appanam, Bunjer, and waste imposed on ryots cultivating Inam to excess be excluded." The continued fall of prices is shown in a table in the appendix.

Mr. Mellor proved in his Jamabandi report that the revenue though apparently below that of Fasli 1218 was really above it

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when due allowance was made for the sanctioned remission of 25 per cent.

Beriz Fasli 1218 = Rupees 26,67,964
„ „ 1251 = „ 23,15,844

— 3,52,120
Add fixed remission of 25 per cent... + 6,67,860

+ 3,15,740 Rupees.

"The fixed remissions" he says "have reduced the present revenue below that of Fasli 1218 by Rupees 3,52,120 or 13 per cent.

On the other hand if these remissions had never been given the gross increase of assessment would have been Rupees 3,15,720 or 11 per cent. Almost half of the remissions of Fasli 1232 have been made good by increased cultivation."

The seasons of Faslis 1252, 1253, 1254 and 1255 were throughout unfavorable, though curiously enough prices continued steadily to fall, and the general distress to increase. In 1252 the monsoon failed, no tanks filled, and later a severe storm destroyed the cotton crop. Cholera and cattle disease devastated the district, and the realization of the settlement was impossible. In 1253 enough rain fell in September to induce the ryots to commence cultivation though in no year were the applications for cowles so few. The harvest was very scanty and their expectations were disappointed. The Collector accounts for the prevailing distress by arguing that during the last 40 years the peace had induced a large increase of cultivation in the Mysore and Hyderabad countries, and that there was no longer the market for exported grain that there was in the earlier years of the century. And things went on in the same way year after year till at last in 1846 Mr. Mellor submitted a long report to the Board on the state of the district. He affirmed that all classes in the district were in a state of great distress, chiefly because their lands were still over-assessed, but also because of the low prices then ruling, and which year by year were becoming less remunerative to the ryot, so that throughout the district land had no saleable value. The Board however were not prepared to accept the collector's advice, and again to reduce the assessment, and

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seemed to think that the admitted distress was due to causes which were only temporary. They add that "there are immense tracts of cotton soil now lying waste which may be had on most favorable terms under cowle. It is not likely under these circumstances that there should be a great demand for fully-assessed land. The government also showed that no more was being taken from the ryot, than at all events in theory the State had always taken from him: "It was supposed originally that the government share was 45 per cent. of the gross produce, but now that this has been converted into a money payment the prosperity of the ryots must depend on the price they can get for their produce. The share taken by government will virtually increase as the price of grain decreases. Had the assessment remained unaltered, assuming the government share to have been 45 per cent. of the gross produce when paddy was Rupees 115 per garce, the share of government during the last 10 years with paddy at Rupees 84 per garce would have been 60 per cent. But it has always been considered that the remissions of 1820 were equivalent to reducing the government share 12 per cent. The share actually taken by government with grain at its present price is therefore 48 per cent. of the gross proceeds."

SECTION V.

Mr. Pelly, Collector—Abolition of dittum—Board decline to abolish the Appanam system—General reduction of assessment carried out by Mr. Pelly—Its results—Transfer of the Panchapalliem and break up of the Yadiki taluq—Concluding remarks—The Inam settlement.

The discussion thus opened lasted for several years and fresh reductions were strongly urged by Mr. Pelly, who for many years had been Head Assistant of the district and who succeeded Mr. Mellor in 1850. It was not till 1856 that the reduction was sanctioned. But before any account is given of this, attention must be given to other revenue improvements carried out by Mr. Pelly.

The first was, the abolition of the system of "Dittum." "In ryotwari districts the word "Dittum" signifies an account taken

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by the native revenue servants at the beginning of the cultivation season (July and August) of the amount of land the ryots intend to cultivate, or which they intend to throw up. The result is an estimate of the land revenue that may be expected in the Fasli just commenced. In practise however this was accompanied with inducements and injunctions to the ryots to take up more lands than they had the means of cultivating, in order to make a great show on paper, and the ryots used to consider themselves obliged to cultivate what was thus saddled upon them, for the force of influence and authority generally overcame remonstrance and resistance. In some cases however it was an understood thing, that the ryots were not to be forced to pay for all they entered their names to, unless they cultivated it all. These defects in practise involved either an objectionable enforcement of cultivation or a mockery of accounts, and have as such been abandoned. What may now be called the "Dittum," or estimate of expected revenue for the year, is the revenue of the holdings of the past year, plus extra lands for which Dharkasts have been made, and minus such holdings as have been given up by Razinamah."

Mr. Pelly, also recommended the abolition of the Appanam system under which Potails with large Inams were obliged to hold a certain quantity of Circar land. But the Board objected. "In the ceded districts," they remark, "the Potails enjoy very large Inams, because in addition to their ordinary duties they were held answerable for keeping up the cultivation of the village. When therefore ryots went away and gave up their lands, the Reddies were required to engage for the cultivation, and on this principle the Appanam system is founded. It is undesirable, but before it is abolished there must a full enquiry into Inams, and they must be put on the same footing as in other districts."

The Collector a little later represented that the tax known as Inam Taffrik led to injurious interference, and urged that if only the assessment were lowered there would be no fear of ryots deserting Circar for Inam land.

At this time, out of 1,562,323 acres of Inam land with an assessment of Rupees 20,82,893, acres 1,072,500 assessed at Rupees 15,71,398 were cultivated, and the remainder 489,783 acres assessed at Rupees 5,11,495 were waste.

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Board, 28th January 1856.

The Board in reply remark, "the uncultivated portion of Inam amounts to nearly half a million acres, and it will be impossible to reduce the assessment so low as to compete with this," and they quote the opinion of Sir Thomas Monro:—"It is a great abuse if Inam land which was granted to aid the cultivation is permitted to interfere with it. In that case we have a clear right to tax the Inam and must exercise it."

Early in 1857 government sanctioned a general reduction of the assessment throughout the district.

The reduced rates were to hold good until the general survey, and were to be calculated thus:—

I.—DRY.

a.—Lands assessed at and above Rs. 4 to be reduced to Rs 3-0.
b.—Between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4..... „ 2-8.
c.— „ „ 2½ and „ 3..... „ 2-4.
d.— „ „ 2¼ and „ 2½..... „ 2-0.

The rates below this down to Rupee 1 were to be reduced at the discretion of the Collector, but the average reduction was not to exceed 12½ per cent., which in application would be 20 per cent. of the higher rates and 4 per cent. of the lower. These new rates were to descend by gradations of 2 annas.

II.—IRRIGATED.

The reductions were thus calculated:—

a.—Lands above Rupees 16 to be reduced to Rupees 12-0
b.—Between Rupees 15 and 16 „ „ 11-8
c.— „ „ 14 and 15 „ „ 11-0
d.— „ „ 13 and 14 „ „ 10-8
e.— „ „ 12 and 13 „ „ 10-0

All rates between Rupees 6 and Rupees 12 were to be reduced at the discretion of the Collector, but on the whole, the reduction was not to exceed 12 per cent. No reduction of the rates below Rupees 6 was considered necessary, and no irrigated land was to bear a lower assessment than Rupee 1 per acre. Any Nunjah land bearing a lower rate was to be assessed at Rupee 1 or to be transferred to Punjah, and all land classed as Nunjah but which could not be

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irrigated was also to be altered. The new scale was to descend by quarter Rupees, from Rupees 12 to Rupees 6.

The plan of consolidating all descriptions of Nunjah Inam land under the three heads of (1) Tanks, (2) Channels, (3) Wells was also approved.

The impost called 'Rewaz-jasti,' a tax levied on certain old betel and cocoanut gardens, was abolished, as was also the old distinction between Ekfasl and Dofasl lands, (lands bearing one or two crops.)

In future all wet land was to be classed as "one-crop," and a tax of 50 per cent. of the assessment was to be levied when a second crop was raised. The application of this rule was subsequently extended to well-lands.

The assessment on Inam lands was to be reduced in the same way as that of Circar. Whenever the Jodi (quit-rent) payable on any land exceeded the new rate of assessment, the Inamdar was at liberty to retain the land paying the new assessment, but on condition that the Inam tenure ceased.

Finally formal sanction was given for writing the accounts in Rupees and Annas instead of in Pagodas and Fanams.

To aid Mr. Pelly, an additional Sub-Collector was appointed, and an establishment provided at an estimated cost of Rupees 33,000.

"Native officers were sent out into all the taluqs, and when they had the accounts ready were followed by the Collector. The revision commenced in August 1857 and was concluded by the end of the following year. In each taluq the work was supervised by the Collector in person. The rates in the old survey accounts were converted from Pagodas into Rupees, the sanctioned remissions of 1822 of 25 and 33 per cent. were then deducted, and the net assessment was then reduced according to the sanctioned scale. The former numerous rates were reduced in Punjah land to 26 rates, (the highest being Rupees 3 per acre and the lowest two Annas) and in the Nunjah lands to 41 rates (the highest being Rupees 12 and the lowest Rupee 1.)"

The average reduction of the assessment throughout the district was, as is shown in the following table, 8·8 per cent. In the

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Appendix will be found a table giving fuller particulars for each taluq and showing how far the revenue was affected :—

	Acres.	Former Assessment.	After Mr. Pelly's reduction.	Percentage.
1. Dry.		RS.	RS.	
a. Black soil.....	1,041,527	12,71,189	11,02,005	13·5
b. Mixed and red.....	4,094,138	14,00,511	13,47,323	3·8
Total.....	5,135,665	26,71,700	24,49,328	8·5
2. Irrigated.				
a. Tank.....	96,439	4,79,927	4,43,475	7·7
b. Channel.....	55,626	3,14,791	2,66,858	15·8
c. Well.....	63,267	2,30,293	2,14,283	6·9
Total.....	215,332	10,25,011	9,24,616	9·8
Grand Total.....	5,350,997	36,96,711	33,73,944	8·8

The result is thus summed up by the Collector :—"The district was surveyed and assessed by Colonel Monro in 1806-7. The survey assessment on all lands then amounted to Rupees 50,59,822. In 1822 a general reduction was made which reduced it to Rupees 38,92,858. And now the higher rates of assessment have been again lowered which has reduced the assessment to Rupees 34,02,304. But the relief given is not so great as might at first appear, for though there has been a reduction of Rupees 3,22,702, the greater portion of this is on waste land. And of the rest (Rupees 1,56,186) granted on lands occupied in Fasli 1266, much has already been remitted by the customary annual remissions. The direct and immediate aid given to the ryots does not perhaps exceed Rupees 90,000 to 96,000.

At the Jamabandi of Fasli 1267 the settlement in five taluqs was made on the revised assessment, and in the other twelve taluqs on the basis of the survey assessment after deducting the usual remissions of 25 and 33 per cent. The year had not been a favorable one, the rainfall had been six inches less than the average, and the harvest both on irrigated lands and on the black cotton soil was very poor. From these causes the revenue of the year was Rupees 1,01,490 less than in Fasli 1260. The high prices prevailing enabled the ryots to pay their rent without difficulty.

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Fasli 1268.—At the commencement of this Fasli the Panchapalliem taluq was transferred to the Kurnool district, and this fact must not be lost sight of when comparing the revenue under the revised settlement with that raised in previous years. The new rates were introduced in the eleven remaining taluqs, and this and the fall of abundant and seasonable rain had the effect of greatly extending the cultivation. During this year many petty little taxes, such as on the bark used in distilling arrack, on gum collected from the acacia and on certain leaves used in the preparation of indigo, were abolished.

In Fasli 1270 the Yadiki taluq was broken up and its villages divided between the Gooty and Tádpatri taluqs. In this and the three following years prices continued to rise, and the ryots of the Alúr and Adoni taluqs made enormous profits by cotton. Price lists are given in the appendix.

The season of 1275 was most unfavorable and in Fasli 1276 the distress amounted to famine. The south-west monsoon totally failed, cholera swept over the district, and prices rose 300 per cent., on account of the general scarcity and because it was impossible to procure means of transport. An account of the famine and the relief measures adopted will be found in another place.

Two other points call for notice before this chapter is closed; the one is the abolition of the Appanam system, the other the enquiry into existing Inams and their enfranchisement under certain rules. The first was peculiar to this and the Cuddapah district, and was finally abolished in Fasli 1277. The latter was part of a scheme extending to the whole of the Presidency.

CHAPTER III.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The charges of the Collector and Division Officers.—Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and their establishments.—Village officers, their duties and their remuneration.—Statement of Inam held by them and estimate of their fees.—Method of collecting land revenue.—The district Hukamnama, (*code of rules applicable to the land revenue.*)

The authority of the Collector is general throughout the district, but for the sake of convenience the district is divided into *divisions,*

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each of which is placed under the special charge of one of the district officers. The divisions are :—

	Area in square miles.	Revenue.	Population	Names of Taluqs.
1. Collector ...	2,420	4,95,500	270,000	3 *Bellary*, Raidrúg, Hospett.
2. Sub Collr....	4,057	14,61,405	507,073	5. Tádpatri, *Gooty*, Alúr, Adoni, Anantapúr.
3. Hd. At. Collr	1,770	5,98,922	304,317	4. Dharmaveram, Hindipúr, *Pennakonda*, Madaksira.
4. Dy. Collr....	2,079	3,39,731	194,403	3. Kúdlighi, *Harpanhalli*, Hadagalli.

NOTE.—The towns *in italics* are the head quarters of the divisions.

2 Over each taluq is a Tahsildar. In the larger taluqs there is an Assistant or Deputy Tahsildar who is stationed at one of the chief towns.

The stations of these Deputy Tahsildars, their pay, and the number of villages over which they have jurisdiction, subject to the control of the Tahsildar, is shown below :—

Taluq.	Villages.	Deputy Tahsildar.	Salary.	Villages in his charge.
			Rs.	
Bellary.....	175	Siragúpa	70	75
Gooty	144	Uravakonda	70	51
Tádpatri	93	Rayelcheruvu.....	50	36
Adoni	180	Emmiganúr.....	50	83
Dharmaveram ...	185	Kalyandrúg.....	100	100
Pennakonda	90	Bukkapatnam.....	70	42
Hospett	125	Kampli.....	70	55
		Ramandrúg.....	70	18

The number of subordinates in each taluq, their grades and salaries are shown in one of the tables in the appendix.

3. Each taluq is composed of a certain number of villages, each of which may be looked on as a separate municipal institution. The chief village servants are the Headman (Potail, Reddi, Gowda or Munsiff) the Karnam, the Shroff, the Nirgunti, the Toti or Vetti and the Taliari.

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Other village servants are the potter, the smith, the carpenter, &c.

1. *The Headman* is the Collector of revenue of the village over which he presides, and he is also the Magistrate and the head of the Village Police. He is or ought to be one of the largest landholders in the village and should exercise a great deal of influence over the people under his charge, but in many instances the emoluments of office have been frittered away, or the man is incompetent and his powers and duties have been usurped by the karnam or the subordinate taluq officials. His duties do not require much laborious work, but the post is one of honor and is much sought after.

2. *The Karnams* (Shanboga in Canarese taluqs) is an officer who has much work to do in keeping all the official revenue accounts, besides being the general scribe for the village. The karnams are invariably Brahmins and men of some education. Karnam Mirasidars are found in all ranks of the public service; a late Deputy Collector of the district was one.

3. *The Shroff* is found only in a few villages in Gooty, Tádpatri, and Anantapúr. His duty is to test and sometimes to take care of the money collections.

4. *The Nirgunti* has charge of the irrigation of the village lands and regulates the supply of water. In some villages his work is done by the vetti or by the cultivators themselves.

5. *Vetti or Toti*, is simply a village peon acting under the orders of the headman, and is almost invariably of the Boya caste. Lands and fees have been assigned for the support of these servants, but are generally quite inadequate, when the duties to be performed are considered. The Inam is frequently divided between many sharers who do work by turns.

6. *The Taliari* is the village policeman, and a more detailed account of this set of village servants will be found under the head of "Police."

Madigas and Malas are required to provide such articles as buckets, ropes, &c., used by the ryots for agricultural purposes, to provide them with sandals, assist in thrashing out the grain, and to patrol the village at nights. Their habits are filthy to a degree, and they are looked on as the lowest of the low. By custom they are entitled to half the skin of the dead cattle of ryots and the whole of those of other villagers.

These village servants, both those described above and those who

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render no service to Government, such asthe carpenter, potter, barber, &c., are remunerated by

1. Lands held rent-free or on favorable terms.
2. Fees collected from the inhabitants.
3. Direct money-payments from the general revenues.

1. Lands held free or on favorable terms (Inams.)

The land itself is by some considered the emolument of office, but more properly the assessment leviable and which is not demanded, is the real emolument. It is not the land which the State relinquishes, it is the assessment which would otherwise be collected. Sometimes when an office-holder is removed and another appointed the land is transferred to the new incumbent; sometimes and more generally the land remains in the possession of the party removed, and the assessment only is made over to the incoming officer. These lands have come to be looked on as the private property of the Mirasidars (as the members of the family or families entitled to hold the office are called) and have been divided and subdivided among the members of this family for several generations. Fuller particulars of the extent, assessment, &c., of these Inams will be found later on.

2. Fees or collections of grain made from the cultivators.

They take the form of a percentage on the out-turn of the crop, but the proportion varies in every village. In case of dispute the proper percentage is decided by referring to an old account called the "Rewaz-putti" and fees in arrears are collected under Act II of 1864 as arrears of land revenue. These fees are known as "Mera-vertana;" the mera fees being paid by the agricultural villagers, and the vertana being a kind of house-tax on the merchants and bazaar-men. "These fees were charged on the ryots by Sir T. Monro according to the customary rates as ascertained by enquiry."

3. Fixed money-payments. Remuneration of this kind is not given except in very exceptional cases. In the villages of Chippigiri and Hattibellagal, the Inam lands of all the Reddi and Karnam Mirasidars have been attached on account of the contumacy and insubordination of the holders, and from the assessment levied provisional Reddis and Karnams are paid.

In 1860 the Government directed Mr. Pelly of the Board of Revenue to revise the Village Revenue Establishments of all districts The object (G. O. 3rd September 1859, No. 1187) was to restore them to their original and proper use of collecting the revenue and paying it into the taluq treasury, and to restore the Village Inams and

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fees to their legitimate purposes. "The village servants to whom the revision applied included the five classes of Reddi, Karnam, Shroff, Nirgunti and Vetti, and the Order of Government did not in any way apply to those village servants who have only private duties to perform. There was never to be more than one officer in each village of the first three classes; and the number of Vettis and Nirguntis was to be regulated by the actual requirements of the village, the revenue deciding the number of the former, while the latter were settled according to its irrigated area.

After a great deal of correspondence it was decided (Govt. Order, February 15, 1860) that the fees were to be taken as the substantive part of the remuneration of the village officers, who were to be paid according to a fixed scale, and that these fees were to be supplemented by so much of the Inam land as might be found necessary in each case. The remainder of the Inam was to be enfranchised with a quit-rent of half the assessment. At a later date a new principle was adopted. (Government Order, 22nd March 1861). The government then authorized the enfranchisement of the whole of the Service Inams at two-thirds of their assessment, and the payment of money stipends to the office-bearers. This rate was afterwards (Government Order, 26th April 1861, No. 939) changed to five-eighths or 10 Annas in the Rupee, but the quit rent, if any, payable on the Inam, was to be deducted before the calculation was made. The reason of this change was that all Inam lands would be liable to the general fee cess of one Anna in the Rupee which it was in contemplation to impose in lieu of all fees. This order for the general enfranchisement first applied to Kurnool only, but was afterwards extended to Cuddapah and Bellary. (15th May 1861). Another feature in the scheme was to reduce the number of villages, and thus of village servants, by grouping them or clubbing three or four small villages together. Mr. Pelly in his final report proposed to reduce the number of villages from 2,540 to 1,392.

On the subject of the commutation of fees there was a long discussion, the result of which was the Village Cess Act (Act IV of 1864, Madras) which however has not been extended to the Bellary district.

Mr. Pelly's scheme for the revision of the establishments of the Bellary district was afterwards rejected by government, and the subject has only been alluded to here on account of the valuable statements showing the emoluments of the village officers from all sources, which accompanied his report. Part of the remuneration was

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derived from the possession of Inam lands and part from fees. "With the exception of garden-land and sugar-cane plantations for which fees are paid partly in ready money and partly in produce, the fees for other crops are paid in grain by the ryots themselves." With regard to 'Vertana' or the fees paid by the non-agricultural classes, the Collector, Mr. Hathaway, was unable to form an opinion of the usual rates (which varied in every village) or of the total sum thus paid each year, but thought they might amount to Rupees 20,000. "There are other rates of a less clearly defined and less regulated character levied chiefly by the police from a variety of sources. They consist of certain shares of cut grain, certain handsful of thrashed grain at the floor, fees on ceremonies and on transit of goods, certain claims on the flocks of the village, &c." The whole of these fees might amount, Mr. Hathaway thought, to Rupees 2,78,000.

The total emoluments of the village servants as estimated and ascertained by Mr. Hathaway are shown in the following table. The Inam land of course remains the same year after year, but the fees vary, and even if they did not, the estimate is only guess-work:—

	Inam.				Fees.			
	Acres.	Assesst.	Quit Rent.	Net Total.	Fees.	Quit rent.	Net Total.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Potails	191,506	1,71,023	42,400	1,28,623	60,791	..	60,791	1,89,414
2. Karnams	195,412	1,71,489	26,349	1,45,140	69,639	..	69,639	2,14,799
3. Shroffs	7,707	5,848	1,313	4,535	3,073	..	3,073	7,608
4. Nirguntis	2,794	7,572	2,619	4,953	5,582	..	5,582	10,835
5. Chucklers	27,481	19,004	13,772	5,232	77,690	8,699	68,991	74,223
6. Pariahs	7,881	5,596	166	5,430	9,414	1,164	8,250	13,680
7. Toties	2,771	4,327	3,107	1,220	8,926	..	8,296	10,146
8. Barikis	8,221	6,905	850	6,055	6,976	..	6,876	12,931
9. Monigars	2,400	1,713	231	1,482	117	..	117	1,754
10. Tahsilpedas	406	188	33	155				
11. Kattubadis	45,400	46,736	2,138	44,598	..	..	..	44,598
12. Kavalis	11,240	20,600	243	20,357	3,074	..	3,074	23,431
13. Taliaris	132,032	1,09,500	9,533	99,967	32,607	..	32,607	1,32,574
Total	635,251	5,70,501	1,02,754	4,67,747	2,78,089	9,863	2,68,226	7,35,973

The duties of Potails, Karnams, Shroffs and Nirguntis have been explained. Chucklers, Pariahs and Toties are the people spoken of above as Malas and Madigas. Nos. 8 to 11 are inferior village servants, and Nos. 12 and 13 are the village police.

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All these village offices are hereditary. The words "Miras" and "Mirasidar" have a totally distinct meaning from what they have in the southern districts of the presidency. In Bellary the word "Mirasidar" means a member of a family from which the village officers are selected, and which enjoys the Inam attached to the office. To say of a man that he is a Mirasidar of a certain village conveys no meaning, it is necessary to say whether he is a Karnam Mirasidar, or a Barber Mirasidar, or even a Taliari Mirasidar.

Suits for office, or to be declared entitled to a share in the Inam of any particular office are very common, and are decided under Regulation VI of 1831. Under this regulation office-holders bring suits if their emoluments are insufficient, and if they desire them supplemented by contribution from the other Mirasidars who enjoy portions of the Inam but do no service. These cases are usually decided by a reference to "Monro's Scale," a copy of which has been given in the appendix. Women and minors are permitted to succeed to these offices, in which case they discharge their duties by a Gomasta, who is generally a near relation.

Each Mirasidar is capable of holding office and has a claim to be appointed in preference to any outsider. In the case of the death of the office-holder, his heir is almost invariably appointed in preference to any other of the Mirasidars.

Till 1864 the Reddi Mirasidars of certain villages used to hold office in turn for one year. It was found that this led to divided responsibility and the practise has been stopped. One Reddi is now appointed to each village and remains in office till he resigns, dies or is superseded for misconduct. Taliaries alone are permitted to hold office in rotation.

The larger villages have sometimes two Reddis, and in this case one does the magisterial work, and the other looks after the collection of the revenue. When a village has many hamlets, one Reddi Mirasidar is appointed for the chief village (cusba) and another for the hamlets (muzra).

The grades of revenue officers, their duties, salaries, &c., having been explained, it is necessary to glance at the system by which the land revenue is collected. As the system is, with one or two slight variations, common to all the ryotwari districts, a brief sketch is all that is necessary for the purposes of this manual.

The revenue year or Fasli commences on July 1st. The latest date for the relinquishment of land is July 15th, and it is assumed

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that each ryot intends to retain all the land which was entered in his puttah in the previous year, unless he has relinquished it before that date.

Dharkasts or applications for unoccupied lands may be made at any time during the Fasli. The Hukamnama rules subjoined explain the course followed on the presentation of a 'dharkast.' It will be observed that no enquiry is made whether or not the applicant has the capital and stock necessary for cultivating the land, nor is any security taken from him. Hence many who in a Zemindari district would be coolies or day-labourers, are in Bellary tenants holding direct from Government. They live from hand to mouth, cultivate their one or two acres in a miserable way, and abscond in the first bad season. Between December and March each taluq is visited by the Collector or one of the division officers for "Jamabandi" or the annual settlement. "The object of this settlement is not to adjust the rates of assessment but to ascertain what extent is liable to assessment, what amount of revenue is due from each individual ryot according to the extent of his cultivation, what changes have taken place in the occupation of lands, what old lands have been thrown up, what new lands taken, what transfers are necessary, &c."—(Board's Proceedings, 10th April 1828).

Each ryot has a puttah, showing the area of the fields in his holding and the assessment due thereon. This assessment he is permitted to pay in instalments or "kists." In the following table the months in which these kists are payable is shown. Under recent orders the 15th of the month is the date on which the kist is due, and all sums remaining unpaid after that date are 'arrears.'

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. For all crops except the Vaisakh or later wet crop	..	..	..	..	10	20	20	20	20	10	..	..	100
2. For the Vaisakh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	100

These kists are paid to the village officers, who send the money once a month to the taluq treasury. Each ryot obtains a receipt for all sums so paid by him.

Arrears of revenue are collected under Act II of 1864, Madras. In unfavorable seasons remissions of revenue are granted under certain rules prescribed by the Board of Revenue. (Standing Order, No. 137).

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An outline sketch of the mode in which the land revenue is collected has now been given. Fuller particulars and special rules for the district will be found in the "Hukamnama."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, DATED 25TH JUNE 1860, No. 2,944.

Hukamnama Rules for the District of Bellary.

Ryots' tenure.—A ryot holding a puttah from Government will not be deprived of his right to the land so long as he punctually pays his assessment. He can sublet his land to an under-tenant, but in doing so should execute agreements in writing.

2. **Relinquishment of land.**—He is at liberty to relinquish any portion of his land, provided it is not less than a whole survey field, or a field marked out conformably to the Shikmi number rules (rules by which the division of unusually large fields is regulated) or than the entire portion of a field in his holding, and provided he proffers such relinquishment in writing on or before the 15th July, either to the Tahsildar or Collector.

3. **Applications for land.**—Ryots desirous of occupying new lands, must apply in writing to the Collector or Tahsildar. In the event of there being more than one applicant for the same plot of land, it will be given to the first applicant so far as this can be done consistently with Rule 5.

4. As a general rule, whole fields must be taken; but when the field is very large, it may be divided into two or more numbers, according to the Shikmi number rules, and no subsequent sub-division will be allowed.

5. Preference will be given to applicants for land in the annexed order:—

(*a.*) To a ryot whose father or near relative was in last occupation of the land, if within one year.

(*b.*) To a ryot whose land adjoins.

(*c.*) To the first applicant; a ryot of the village in preference to a stranger.

(*d.*) In the absence of any of the foregoing privileged persons, the land will be given to the first applicant.

(*e.*) Nothing is intended by this rule to prevent the Collector from giving waste land in a village to a stranger in preference to a villager.

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6. **Transfers of land.**—The following Rules are to be observed in regard to transfers of land :—

(*a.*) All transfers of land by sale, gift or mortgage, from one ryot to another, are to be entered in the Village Register, and no transfer is to be registered, unless both parties have signed a mutual agreement, attested by the village officers, or unless a decree of the Civil Courts be produced.

(*b.*) The Potail is to report without delay the death of a puttah-holder to the Tahsildar, who will by a public notice call on his heir to appear before him within a specified time, and in the case of his consent will obtain the Collector's authority to register the land held by the deceased in the name of his legal heir, and issue to him a puttah at the next Jamabandi. Should, however, the nearest of kin decline to accept the land, the Tahsildar will take from him a Muchilka (agreement) to that effect, and expressive of a consent that a transfer be made of it to any other party, whose name, after proper enquiry, may be entered in the Register. Should there be any dispute, the Tahsildar will at once refer the matter to the Collector for his decision.

7. The name of a deceased puttah-holder is never to be retained in the puttah, without the special order of the Collector, beyond the Jamabandi held immediately subsequent to his death.

8. **Unchanged holdings.**—Ryots in whose holdings no alteration has been made since the previous year, are not to be required to enter into any fresh engagements, or take out renewed puttahs unless they like to do so.

9. **Puttahdar liable for the rent.**—As a general rule, the Tahsildar must look to the person whose name is entered in the puttah for the assessment, and in default of its payment, the land and crop as well as the personal property of the defaulter are liable to confiscation and sale.

10. **Gonchi or Partnership Puttahs.**—Partners in gonchi, or joint-puttah, must be made to understand that unless their names are entered in the puttah, the puttah-holder (and not they) is immediately responsible to Government for the assessment, they being liable for their shares to the puttah-holder. Such puttahs may, where it is desired, be divided into individual puttahs.

11. **Trees on Puttah Land.**—Trees growing on puttah land, on which assessment is levied, are not to be separately taxed.

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12. **Remissions.**—All land in a ryot's puttah, whether cultivated or not is, as a general rule, to be paid for, and this rule is to be enforced but may be relaxed in the following cases only. Loss of irrigated crops either by deficiency or by excess of water, as in the case of crops withered or flooded, will be regarded as ground for remission, where the damage has occurred clearly from natural causes, and not through any acts or neglect of the ryots. Individual cases of such loss as well as more general damage may, when of sufficient importance, be made matters of separate enquiry and adjudication.

13. **Irrigated waste,** where it is clearly waste from natural causes, will, under the foregoing rule, be also allowed remission, but not where it is waste through the neglect of the holders.

14. Remissions for fallow waste in irrigated land will be granted at the discretion of the Collector, in cases only in which it may be indispensably necessary, and ryots are to understand that, except in extreme cases, they will have to pay for all dry land they occupy.

15. **Fasl Jasti or tax on second crop.**—All irrigated lands, being assessed as one crop, will be charged with Fasl Jasti at 50 per cent. of the assessment when a second crop is sown, with the exception of land planted with sugar-cane, the assessment on which is regulated according to the orders of the Board of Revenue under date 3rd July 1857, which are as follow :

16. **Sugar-cane Assessment.**—Land used for sugar-cane crop is exempt from Fasl Jasti in the first year, provided the fixed assessment is paid, but in the second year the land is liable to the fixed assessment plus Fasl Jasti of 50 per cent. If the land was left unsown in the first year and the assessment has not been paid it will be assessed with the full assessment of the first year and the full assessment and Fasl Jasti of 50 per cent. for the second year.

17. **New Cocoanut and Betel-nut Gardens.**—All Dopayir gardens, planted after the 1st of February 1860, will (under an Order of Government, dated 25th January 1860, No. 29) be exempt from Fasl Jasti or the second crop assessment.

18. **Tirva Jasti Rules on Well-land**—Lands classed under the revised assessment as "well-lands" and usually irrigated also from government tanks or channels are not to be assessed with an extra water tax. But if lands classed as "well-lands," and usually cultivated with well-water only, are newly irrigated with water from

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government tank or channel, they will be assessed with a moderate water-tax, not exceeding, in any case, 2 Rupees per acre for one crop, and an additional Rupee, as "Fasl Jasti" for a second crop. The assessment is to be credited to the head of "Nirsaraghi," and the land will remain classed as "well-land."

19. **Lands watered by Wells,** in excess of the area usually irrigated by the well, provided the full demand on such usual area has been paid, but not otherwise, will not be liable to payment of Tirva Jasti. If ryots give up a portion of the land under a well, and cultivate in lieu of it fresh dry land, they will be charged for the new lands at the rate of the old well-land given up.

20. **Dry Lands.**—If dry lands are irrigated from a government tank or channel, an extra rate is, as a general rule, to be levied as follows:—A rate of 5 Rupees per acre, for one crop on lands under the Túngabadra river channels, and of 4 Rupees per acre on lands under river channels and tanks. No higher rate is to be imposed without the orders of the Collector, neither will a lower rate be allowed except in special cases, such as where a ryot has incurred considerable expense in procuring the water, &c., &c.

21. **Dry Lands** liable to extra assessment, or "Tirva Jasti," are to be classed as "dry into irrigated" in the accounts. But dry lands, although irrigated, if not liable to extra assessment, are to remain classed as they are now as "dry."

22. **Improvements made by Ryots.**—No demand beyond the fixed assessment will be made on ryots for improvements made at their own expense, provided the ryot conforms to the rules laid down by the Board of Revenue in the case of new wells, on the 21st May 1855; and in the case of tanks, built or repaired at the ryots' expense, on the 30th April 1855; and in respect of irrigation from natural pools, or jungle streams, to the rules circulated by the Board of Revenue under date 20th September 1859, No. 3,771, and published by the Collector, the two former under date the 20th September 1855, and the latter 11th November 1859.

23. **Ryots wishing for Kowle** for reclaiming waste or planting topes must conform to the established rules.

24. **Liability of Ryots for repairs.**—Ryots are to execute all petty repairs to the irrigation works which water their lands, according to the custom of the village.

25. **Inam Quit-rent.**—The full quit-rent on all Inam lands liable to it is to be collected. Any Inamdar, however, may, by relinquishing the Inam, avoid payment of its Jodi. He may also retain

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any portion thereof (if it constitutes a whole field) as puttah land, paying its appropriate assessment.

26. **Quit-rent Puttahs.**—Puttahs for Inams paying quit-rent, are to be issued to the Inamdars, unless they also hold Circar land, in which case, a separate puttah is not necessary, but the quit-rent will be exhibited in the Circar puttah only.

27. **Inam Nirsaraghi.**—Inam land irrigated with water, the property of government, will be charged with a Nirsàraghi, or water-tax, at the same rate as government land under similar circumstances.

28. **Inam Taffrik.**—(*a*). The Inam Taffrik introduced by the Principal Collector, Mr. Robertson, in Fasli 1234, will be still levied, but no ryot will, in future, be assessable with Bunjar, or waste, on the ground of his cultivating Inam land. The Taffrik is not leviable on quit-rent Inam, but only on those wholly free from assessment; which also are exempt when the whole Circar lands of the village are cultivated.

(*b*). The rate assessable is one Anna per Rupee of the assessment of the Inam, cultivated by a Circar ryot, in excess of 10 per cent. of the Circar land occupied by him, and two Annas per Rupee on the Inam assessment, if cultivated by a Circar ryot, who holds no Circar Land.

(*c*). Inamdars cultivating their own lands are not liable to the Taffrik.

29. **Mera Fees.**—Ryots are to pay their Mera fees as usual, but commutation of these fees into direct money payments is to be encouraged, and Tahsildars are to enquire and to report whenever this is practicable.

30. **Kists.**—Kists are to be collected with punctuality, and remitted by the Potail to the taluq treasury. Receipts for kists are to be written in the ryots' receipt books (which have been furnished to them) and signed by the Potail immediately, and the book to be returned to the ryots.

The kists are due as follows:—

10	per cent.....	1st kist,	November.
20	„ 2nd	„	December.
20	„ 3rd	„	January.
20	„ 4th	„	February.
20	„ 5th	„	March.
10	„ 6th	„	April.
100			

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31. **General Instructions—Kabulati.**—No Kabulati is henceforth to be made by the Tahsildars. They are, however, occasionally to make a tour through their district, and ascertain the amount of water that exists, and the state of cultivation, investigating at the same time any complaints that may be preferred.

32. **Kandachar Remissions.**—The Kandachar remissions have, by the new assessment, in many instances, been absorbed in the reduction of the old assessment, and in such cases will no longer be allowed. Those that have not been absorbed will be dealt with by the Inam Commissioner, and for the present, be allowed where service is performed by the Kandachar peons. But if a peon wishes to be exempt from service, he may resign, and the Kandachar remission will then cease.

33. **Kattigatta Remissions.**—Kattigatta remissions will continue, as at present, subject to the settlement of the Inam Commissioner.

34. **Shamilat Dasavandum Remissions.**—Shamilat Dasavandum remissions are to be henceforth deducted in a lump from the village demand, instead of being entered in each individual puttah.

35. **Government Servants occupying Land.**—Government servants are not to occupy land without permission of the Collector.

36. **Topes, Jungles, &c.**—Topes and trees which are not situated in Circra fields, or in Inam fields, occupied by ryots, and those which have not been given over by government to other parties, as also jungles, and hilly tracts usually rented out, are to be rented out for a period of five or ten years, by the Tahsildars, to the highest bidder, subject to the direction of the Collector.

37. **Village Officers not removable from office.**—Potails and Karnams are not to be removed from office without the sanction of the Collector.

38. **Service Emoluments not to be sub-divided.**—Tahsildars are to prohibit, in future, the division of the village service emoluments, which, as far as practicable, are to be held by the party who performs the duty.

39. **Dishonesty in Village Officers.**—The village authorities are cautioned that dishonest practices, such as concealing cultivation, and defrauding the government of its revenues, will on proof, subject them to dismissal and forfeiture of their Inams.

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40. **Informers.**—Informers giving accurate information of concealed cultivation previous to the Jamabandi, and after the Karnams' accounts are closed, will be rewarded, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, at a rate not exceeding 50 per cent. on the net amount of land dishonestly concealed, and brought to light by their instrumentality.

(Signed) J. D. SIM, *Secretary.*

CHAPTER IV.

LAND REVENUE.

Area of the district—Circar and Inam lands—Zemindari and ryotwari—Number of villages—Number of puttahs, average holdings and rent rolls—Rates of assessment—Irrigated land, tanks, channels and wells—Land revenue, miscellaneous—Price of land—Leases.

The total area of the district as entered in the survey (Paimaish) accounts is 6,576,999 acres. Of this area, 271,297 acres are unfit for cultivation, being rocky or swampy ground or sand hills.

The following table shows the proportion of Circar and Inam land. The figures are taken from the quinquennial return prepared in Fasli 1276.

	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I.—1. Actual holdings	2,210,658	14,31,879	165,228	6,50,921	2,375,886	20,82,800
2. Waste.....	2,458,546	7,75,962	41,991	1,42,471	2,500,537	9,18,433
Total Circar....	4,669,204	22,07,841	207,219	7,93,392	4,876,423	30,01,233
II.—Inam	1,366,106	9,17,689	63,173	2,77,336	1,429,279	11,95,025
Grand Total...	6,035,310	31,25,530	270,392	10,70,728	6,305,702	41,96,258
				Add Porumboke.....	271,297	
				Total Area—Acres.....	6,576,999	

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The Circar land is therefore 77·1 per cent. of the area, exclusive of Porumboke, and the Inam land 22·9.

More than half of the Circar land is as yet unappropriated, and is not included in the puttahs of the ryots.

There is no Zemindari land in the district; all that is not Inam is held on ryotwari tenure. The number of villages and the tenure on which they are held, vary slightly from year to year. Deserted (Bécharák) ryotwari villages, especially in the Kúdlighi taluq, are occupied for a year or two till a bad season comes, when the ryots throw up the few acres they have been cultivating, desert the village and move on to another. Here they probably work as day-labourers under more substantial ryots, but should the next season prove more favorable they again take up a few acres on their own account. In other instances Shrotriem villages have been enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner, and since that time they have been classed under the head of 'Kayem Jodi' (villages assessed at a fixed quit rent). These variations are very slight and scarcely require notice. In the appendix will be found a taluqwar statement of villages and hamlets, prepared in Fasli 1276. In Fasli 1279 there were 2,288 ryotwari villages, and 219 Inam villages, 13 of which were Shrotriem, 186 Kayem Jodi, and 20 Sarva Inam.

Ryotwari Settlement.—What a ryotwari settlement is, is so well known as to need no description here. Such modifications as are in force in Bellary will be found in the Hukamnama rules at the end, of the preceding chapter.

Number of Puttahs.—The number varies of course year by year, but the average during the last 10 years is 127,000. About 70 per cent. of these remain unaltered at the annual settlement; the remainder are modified by adding fresh lands taken up, or by deducting lands resigned, or are cancelled when the ryot has relinquished the whole of his holding. The average holding of each ryot is therefore 18·8 acres of dry land and 1·3 acres of wet land. But of course the holdings are of various sizes as is shown in the following table:—

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	Fasli 1271.		Fasli 1276.	
	No.	Assmt.	No.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Ryots with puttahs over Rupees 1,000	2	2,892	1	2,156
2. More than Rupees 500 and less than 1,000..	18	11,847	23	10,641
3. ,, ,, 250 ,, Rs. 500...	175	57,277	189	50,667
4. ,, ,, 100 ,, ,, 250...	1,902	2,71,375	1,997	2,44,244
5. ,, ,, 50 ,, ,, 100...	6,388	4,41,390	6,369	3,76,009
6. ,, ,, 30 ,, ,, 50...	10,485	4,14,409	10,527	3,59,068
7. ,, ,, 10 ,, ,, 30...	37,602	6,77,889	39,960	6,52,949
8. Below ,, 10.....	67,496	3,05,579	75,570	3,45,471
Total.....	124,068	21,82,658	134,636	20,41,205

From this it will be seen that nearly one-half of the revenue derived from the Circar lands is paid by ryots whose puttahs are under Rupees 30. The number of small puttahs seems to be increasing.

In Fasli 1276, when the quinquennial returns were last prepared, out of 134,636 puttahs, 128,828 were single, that is registered in the name of a single ryot, and 5,808 were 'gonchi' or joint puttahs.

Rates of Assessment.—Since Mr. Pelly's revision in 1856 there have been 26 different rates of assessment on dry lands. The highest is Rupees 3, and the lowest 2 Annas. Up to Rupee 1 each rate is one Anna more than the rate below it; between Rupee 1 and Rupees 2 the rates increase by 2 Annas at a time, and between Rupees 2 and Rupees 3 by 4 Annas.

There are 41 rates of assessment for irrigated lands, the highest being Rupees 12, and the lowest Rupee 1. The rates increase by steps of 4 Annas.

The actual cultivation of Fasli 1279 was 2,276,600 acres of dry land, assessed at Rupees 14,28,940, and 153,284 acres of wet land, assessed at Rupees 5,95,097. The average assessment of the district is therefore 10 Annas for dry lands, and for wet lands Rupees 3-14-1.

Irrigated Lands.—About 4·9 per cent. of the whole area of the district is capable of being irrigated and is classed as "Wet."

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Since Mr. Pelly's revision, this irrigated land has been entered in the accounts under the Sub-heads of (1) tank, (2) channel and (3) well, according to the source from which the water is derived. This statement shows the number of tanks, channels and wells in the district, and the extent of land they irrigated in Fasli 1279. Fuller taluqwar particulars will be found in the appendix.

	No.	Acres.	Assmt., Fasl and Tirvajasti
Tanks.....	1,353	80,516	4,23,248
Channels.....	2,130	47,714	2,87,532
Wells.....	19,070	42,373	60,830
Total..	22,550	170,603	7,71,610

Tanks.—There are 10 Tanks capable of watering between 1,000 and 2,000 acres each. Five tanks irrigate more than 2,000 acres. Further particulars of these tanks will be found in Part I, Chapter II, under the headings of the taluqs in which they are situated.

Bukkapatnam,	3,500 acres.
Singanamalla,	3,200 „
Anantapúr,	2,400 „
Purghi,	2,800 „
Kanakal,	2,400 „

Channels.—The principal channels are taken from the Túngabadra river, and of these an account will be found under the head of Public Works. There are other minor channels from the Pennér, the Chittravatti and the Haggari, but they are small and unimportant. The Túngabadra channels have an irrigable area of about 15,500 acres, bearing an assessment of a lakh and a half (1,49,203) of Rupees. The actual cultivation under each of these channels in Fasli 1279 is shown in the following statement :—

	Government.		Inam.		Total.	
	Acres.	Asst.	Acres.	Asst.	Acres.	Asst.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Basava channel.....	717	5,428	451	2,722	1,168	8,150
2. Hossúr (Bella).....	1,018	7,223	403	2,805	1,421	10,028
3. Túrta.....	1,275	10,321	1,029	7,826	2,304	18,147
4. Raya.....	2,120	15,995	1,095	8,049	3,215	24,044
5. Ramsagra.....	1,139	11,124	415	4,370	1,554	15,494
6. Kampli.....	859	8,072	440	4,490	1,299	12,562
7. Koradagadda.....	.....	.....	49	261	49	261
8. Desanúr.....	691	9,079	135	1,548	826	10,627
9. Siragúpa.....	1,432	18,424	262	2,980	1,694	21,404
10. Rampúr.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	965	9,372
	9,251	85,666	4,279	35,041	14,495	1,30,079

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Wells.—Of the 19,070 wells, 8,937 are classed as Government, and 10,133 as private; but the distinction between the two is almost nominal. (See Board's Proceedings, 19th March 1864, No. 1,700.) By Government Order of April 6, 1864, the assessment on the lands irrigated by the private wells was reduced to the highest dry assessment of the village in which they were situated, provided this was not less than one Rupee. These wells are of all descriptions; some mere holes in the ground, made at a cost of Rupees 10 to Rupees 15; others deep cuttings through rock, costing from Rupees 600 to Rupees 1,000. The water from these is raised in leathern buckets drawn up by bullocks. The 'picotta' is unknown in the district.

The best irrigated taluqs are Hospett with the Túngabadra channels, and the four taluqs in the division of the Head Assistant Collector shown in the margin. The driest are Alúr and Kúdlighi.

Tanks.	
Dharmaveram	141
Hindipúr	230
Pennakonda	130
Madaksira	132

II. Land Revenue, Miscellaneous.—A statement of the yearly revenue under this head will be found in the appendix. The principal items are: 1, *Sevoy jama* or the assessment on land which at the Jamabandi was not known to be cultivated and which was not included in the accounts; 2, *Jodi*, on Service Inams; 3, *Nirasarghi* or water cess on dry Service Inams when water from a government source has been used; 4, *Taffrik*, payable by ryots cultivating more than a certain portion of Inam; 5, Revenue fines; 6, Grazing tax; 7, Rent of gardens and topes; 8, Rent of fruit-trees, &c.

Price of Land.—Forty years ago the Collector reported that land was unsaleable. Land is sold (1) for arrears of revenue under Act II of 1864, or (2) under decrees of the Civil Courts, or (3) by private contract. The prices obtained vary of course with the quality of the land, and also depend to some extent on the circumstances under which the land comes to be offered for sale. It is usually only the poorer sorts that are sold for arrears. Frequently there are no bidders, and the land is bought in at a nominal price for government. This looks at first sight as if the land was unsaleable, but occasionally it is owing to some under-hand trickery. The land is sold, bought in at a nominal price, and next year 'dharkasted' for and obtained by the cousin or other near relation of the defaulter. At private sale or sales by order of a Civil Court, the average price in the Tádpatri taluq is "60 times the assessment in the case of dry lands, and 90 times the assessment in the case of wet lands." This is the opinion of the Tahslidar, an accurate and intelligent man who has

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based his report chiefly on documents and sale-deeds registered in his office. He gives instances where an acre of land with an assessment of Rupees 2 was sold for Rupees 400. The Adoni Tahsildar's estimate is lower. "The average price of dry land is 17 times, and of wet lands 8 times the assessment." It should however be noted that the black soil of Tádpatri is richer than that of Adoni, and that almost every available acre in the former taluq has already been brought under cultivation. Hence in Tádpatri there is great competition for land. In the Gooty taluq the following table was drawn up:—

	Private Sale.	Sales by Civil Courts.	For arrears.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Lands under River Channels, per acre	60	35	25
2. Tanks and Spring Channels,..... ,, ...	25	15	10
3. Under Wells ..... ,, ...	8	7	5
4. Régada or rich black soil..... ,, ...	8	6	6
5. Masab, ordinary red soil... ... ... ,, ...	4	3	2

Leases and Mortgages.—I have not been able to discover either in the old records or by enquiry any peculiarity in the system of leasing land. Ryotwari lands are generally leased on the condition that the cultivator shall pay the assessment and take half the produce. Inam lands are usually leased out for cash, the amount being generally the full assessment of the land. Leases of ryotwari lands are not common. The holdings are very small, and such as a Puttahdar can cultivate himself. Cases under Act VIII of 1865 are unknown in the district. Leases of Inam lands, especially personal Inams, are the rule rather than the exception.

CHAPTER V.

IMPERIAL REVENUE DERIVED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE.

Abkari—Stamps—Salt—Income Tax.

The remaining sources from which revenue is raised for Imperial purposes, as distinguished from Local Funds, may be classed under the heads of (1) Abkari; (2) Salt; (3) Stamps; (4) Income Tax.

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I. **Abkari.**—The Abkari revenue is raised by farming out, under certain restrictions, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing country liquors, such as toddy and arrack. In Bellary toddy is chiefly obtained from the wild date tree (Elate sylvestris), and "in its first state varies probably according to the weather and the season of the year. It is drunk, though rarely, when fresh from the tree, and is then a gentle aperient particularly useful for delicate constitutions." It ferments in a few hours, the fermentation being generally accelerated by adding chunam, and it is then an intoxicating liquor though a very mild one. It can be boiled down into a coarse sugar, and is also distilled into arrack.

The following table shows the number of stills and shops, in each taluq licensed by the Collector. For the sake of convenience an additional column has been added showing the number of licenses granted for the sale of European liquors, but these are not included in the Abkari monopoly.

Statement showing the number of Distilleries, Arrack shops, Toddy shops, and Arrack and Toddy shops, &c., in the district of Bellary.

Localities.	Distilleries.	Toddy Shops.	Arrack Shops.	Toddy and Arrack Shops.	European Liquors.	Total.
Bellary Cantonment..	1	...	...	63	32	996
Bellary Taluq.....	96	51	68	47	...	262
Adoni do.	78	129	58	80	1	346
Alúr do.	73	1	1	99	...	174
Gooty do.	194	2	6	228	4	434
Tádpatri do.	222	...	...	169	..	391
Anantapúr Taluq.....	160	...	62	125	...	347
Dharmaveram do.....	129	18	7	161	...	315
Pennakonda do.....	119	59	46	102	..	326
Hindipúr do.....	102	86	62	67	...	317
Madaksira do.....	59	103	36	24	...	222
Raidrúg do... ..	96	51	68	47	1	263
Hospett do.....	71	83	66	76	2	298
Kúdlighi do.....	27	55	24	20	...	126
Harpanhalli do.....	22	...	...	103	...	125
Hadagalli do.....	29	38	72	18	...	157
	1,478	676	576	1,429	40	4,200

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In the appendix will be found full taluqwar particulars of the revenue derived from the Abkari monopoly for a series of years.

The average of the last five years for the whole district is Rupees 5,68,483.

II. **Stamps.**—The revenue under this head is derived from the sale of stamped papers required under the provisions of Act XVIII of 1869 (for the execution of instruments) or under the Court Fees' Act for judicial purposes. Stamp-vendors are appointed by the Collector and make a living by the sale of stamps, which under fixed rules they have procured on discount from the Collector. The places at which persons licensed to sell stamps may be found are shown below:—

Taluqs.	Number.	Stations.
Bellary.....	8	Bellary (7) Siragúpa.
Adoni.....	3	Adoni, Emmiganúr.
Alúr.....	2	Alúr, Hollalgundi.
Gooty.....	4	Gooty (3) Pamadi.
Tádpatri.....	3	Tádpatri (2) Yadiki.
Anantapúr.....	4	Anantapúr, Tádmari, Singanamalla and
Dharmaveram...	1	Dharmaveram [Bukkarayasamudram.
Pennakonda.....	2	Pennakonda, Bukkapatnam.
Hindipúr.....	2	Hindipúr, Purghi.
Madaksira.....	2	Madaksira, Amrapúr.
Raidrúg.....	1	Raidrúg.
Hospett.....	4	Hospett, Kampli and Narayandevera- [kerra (2).
Kúdlighi.....	2	Kúdlighi, Kottúr.
Harpanhalli.....	2	Harpanhalli (2).
Hadagalli.....	1	Hadagalli.

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In the appendix will be found a taluqwar statement of the stamp revenue for a series of years. The large sales in the Gooty, Hospett and Hindipúr taluqs are due to the existence of the Courts of the District Moonsiffs of Gooty, Narayandeverakerra and Purghi.

The average revenue of the whole district for the last five years under this head is Rupees 1,64,484.

III. **Salt.**—The manufacture of earth-salt has always been carried on in this district, both for the purpose of home consumption, and for export to native states. This practise (strictly forbidden by Section 3 of Regulation 1 of 1805) was well known to exist and was tacitly sanctioned by the higher authorities. In June 1808 the Board desired the Collector to report whether the manufacture of earth-salt might not be entirely prohibited as prejudicial to the monopoly, or if this could not be done what steps he proposed to take to limit its manufacture. Mr. Chaplin replied (1812), that the manufacture was so extensive, and the consumption so large that great hardship would be inflicted if Regulation I of 1805 were enforced. He also expressed an opinion that earth-salt, though not so pure as that made on the coast, was not at all injurious to the constitution. At this time the revenue derived from this source was Rupees 11,000 per annum. About 100 garce of sea-salt was imported each year which sold for Rupees 260 per garce. The selling price of earth-salt was about Rupees 100. In 1828 the Board reverted to the subject, but Mr. Robertson persistently refused to discuss the question. Mr. Mellor reported that earth-salt cost from Rupees 105 to Rupees 170 per garce, while sea-salt could only be procured for Rupees 400. About 1,100 garce was manufactured yearly in the district, and by the Moturfa paid by the makers, a yearly revenue of Rupees 13,000 was derived. He thought it doubtful whether the majority of the ryots could afford to pay the enhanced price, and pointed out that the difficulty of preventing the manufacture and consumption of earth-salt is augmented by the position of Bellary, surrounded as it is by native states where the manufacture is permitted. The Government abandoned their intention, and finally (1845) the Court of Directors gave their formal sanction, permitting the manufacture. Instead however of levying "Moturfa" on the 'Upperavandlu' it was resolved to levy a moderate tax proportioned to the quantity manufactured.

The process of making earth-salt is as follows :—Heaps of ordinary earth from 10 to 20 feet in height are thrown up, and the summit is hollowed into the shape of a basin. Into this the "soud" or

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saline earth is put, and water added, which is then drained down into oblong pans about an inch and a half in depth, situated at the bottom of the mound. Here the brine is left to evaporate for six days, and the salt is then scraped off. Salt is made from January to June. The grain of the salt so formed is large and is composed of well shaped cubes. Medical men and well informed natives agree in the opinion that earth-salt is not injurious to health, when the constitution is once accustomed to it. Many ryots assert that they prefer it to sea-salt.

In Government Order, (April, 1863, No. 603,) instructions were issued to the Collectors of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool to collect from all manufacturers of earth-salt, the payments which they had formerly made under the head of Moturfa and to credit the same to "salt." In the same order the propriety of legalising the manufacture of earth-salt in these districts was discussed. It was pointed out that this was no doubt the proper course if it could be done without unnecessary expense; for as the wholesomeness of the earth-salt was unquestionable it was rather an object to encourage its manufacture and consumption than to suppress the use of it in order to induce the consumption of marine salt, for that would be to compel the people to consume an expensive article when a cheap one was at hand, and it was a matter of no moment to Government whether their salt tax was paid upon earth-salt or upon marine salt. Information was accordingly called for (1) as to whether the places of manufacture could be so multiplied in proximity to each other, or could be made sufficiently productive, to pay the cost of the necessary establishment; (2), as to the expense attending the manufacture, and the selling price of the article in the market; (3), as to whether there was any probability of earth-salt being largely imported from Hyderabad and Mysore if the home manufacture was heavily taxed. The Collectors of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, were unanimous that the manufacturing places (modas) could not be sufficiently concentrated or the quantity of salt produced increased to such an extent, as would enable an ordinary establishment to supervise the manufacture. They were also agreed that if the manufacture of earth-salt was prohibited, it would be smuggled across the frontier from Hyderabad and Mysore. As to the cost of manufacture, Mr. Wedderburn reported, (1863) "the price of a garce of sea-salt is Rupees 420, while a garce of earth-salt only brings Rupees 200, and is only used for cattle and by the indigent classes." The earth-salt is manufactured in 800 different places, and the out-turn is estimated at 700 garce.

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Estimated out-turn of earth-salt	= 700 Garce.	
Value of do. at Rupees 200 per garce	= 1,40,000	Rupees.
Estimated cost of manufacture	= 1,05,000	„
	35,000	„
Deduct Salt tax re-imposed	11,000	
	Net Profit Rupees 24,000.	

The net profit is therefore 23 per cent. of the expenditure. On this report, the Board recommended that the manufacture should be allowed until the railway was open to Gooty.

The average revenue derived from 'salt' in the last ten years is Rupees 11,800.

IV. **Income Tax.**—One problem in Indian finance has always been how to reach the non-agricultural classes, so that they may pay their fair quota towards the expenses of the state.

From an early period a tax had been levied on traders and artizans under the name of "moturfa." Colonel Monro's system for the collection of this tax, as explained in letters to his Amildars, was to collect all the merchants of a taluq together and to settle the amount which was to be raised in that taluq. The traders were then allowed to arrange themselves in classes according to their income, and each man in the same class paid the same rate. Thus those in the first class would be responsible for four or five shares, those in a lower class for three shares, and those in a still lower for two or one. The value of each share was then easily ascertained, and the amount collected as land revenue. (Letter from the Sub-Collector, Mr. Viveash, 27th July 1825).

The moturfa in Bellary was of two kinds:—

1. Ayen Moturfa or Baghyr Visabadi was a tax on the profits of artizans or those exercising professions requiring manual labour.

2. Visabadi, peculiar to Bellary and Cuddapah, was a tax of nominally 10 per cent. on the profits of merchants and traders. It was at first levied in the manner explained above, but afterwards under the provisions of Regulation IV of 1818.

The average collections per annum under these two heads for the period between 1800 and 1837 were:—

	Rupees.
1.—Ayen Moturfa.....	= 1,76,176
2.—Visabadi.....	= 1,05,891
Total...	2,82,067

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The collections gradually fell off, and, in Fasli 1269 (1859-1860), the year before the moturfa was finally abolished, the revenue raised was Rupees 1,97,896. Under the head of Ayen Moturfa, Rupees 1,12,766 was collected from 30,230 artizans, and under Visabadi, Rupees 85,130 were collected from 8,887 merchants.

In 1860 a tax on incomes was imposed by Act XXXII of 1860, and the Regulations under which the Moturfa and the Visabadi had been collected (V of 1832 and IV of 1818) were repealed by Act XVIII of 1861. Mr. Wilson's Income Tax Act continued in force till August 1865. Since 1867 the law has been constantly changed. One year there was a License Tax, another year there was a Certificate Tax, and since 1869 there has been an Income Tax. The collections under these different Acts will be found in one of the statements in the appendix. The rates and method of assessment have been changed each year, and the ryots have resigned themselves to fate, and not without grumbling pay whatever is demanded. One of the worst features of this tax, is the temptation to dishonesty and to abuse of authority which it throws in the way of the Taluq and village servants. The collections under this head are about Rupees 57,000.

CHAPTER VI.

LOCAL FUNDS.

District Road Fund—Jungle Conservancy Fund—Pound Fund—Public Bungalow Fund—Choultry and Lungakhana Fund—Process Service Fund—Village Service Fund.

The Local Funds are derived from many sources, but are classified and budgetted for under seven heads:—

1. District Road Fund.
2. Jungle Conservancy Fund.
3. Pound Fund.
4. Public Bungalow Fund.
5. Choultry and Lungakhana Fund.
6. Process Service Fund.
7. Village Service Fund.

I. **District Road Fund**—By Act III of 1865 (Madras), all occupied land, on whatever tenure held, is declared liable to the payment of a District Road Cess at a rate not exceeding six pice in every rupee of

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the annual rent value of the land. The Road Cess thus raised is the principal item of this fund. (2), *Fisheries.* The exclusive right of fishing in certain tanks and channels is also rented out, and under Standing Order, No. 84, the proceeds are credited to the District Road Fund. (3), *Sale of manure.* In a similar way the right of collecting manure and sweepings from bandy stands and public halting places is rented out annually. (4), *Surplus of Pound Fund.* Section 71 of Act V of 1860 declares that the surplus funds arising from the collection of fines under the Act, after providing for purposes connected with its execution, may be applied to the construction of roads and bridges, and other works of a like nature. Hitherto under the authority of this Section the surplus of the Pound Fund has as a matter of course been transferred to the Road Fund. Lately the Government have directed that this practise shall cease (G. O., 13th February 1871, No. 275). The Board have recommended that the surplus shall be made a special fund for agricultural objects and especially for dealing with cattle and their improvement—(Proceedings, 10th May 1871, No. 1,937). (5), *Local Subscriptions for public purposes.* In some cases the villagers subscribe for the purpose of extirpating prickly pear, of clearing out wells, or for some such Municipal improvement, in which case an equal amount is granted. These subscriptions are credited to the Road Fund. (6), *Avenue clippings.* A small amount is raised by the sale of fallen avenue trees, and of loppings from the branches. (7), *Ferries.* The exclusive right of ferrying persons across the large rivers is rented out in six of the taluqs (Bellary, Hospett, Hadagalli, Kúdlighi, Harpanhalli and Adoni), and brings in about Rupees 9,000 per annum which is credited to the Road Fund. The contractor levies a small toll on all passengers. The boats are circular and from four to six feet in diameter. The frame is of wicker-work which is covered with hides. Herodotus observed similar boats on the Euphrates near Babylon. The principal ferries over the Túngabadra are at Hampsagra, Halhalli and Madaveram, and over the Haggari at Permadavanhalli and Moka. (8), *Miscellaneous.* Such as the sale of old materials, &c. The principal item under this head of late years has been the proceeds of the sale of old fort-wall stones.

The annexed table shows the amounts raised from the different sources explained above, which have been credited to the Road Fund in the last six years. In the "famine year" (1866-1867) the expenditure exceeded the income, and a sum of Rupees 16,278 was borrowed from Imperial Funds, which was repaid in the following year.

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	1864-65	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Road Cess.....	296	932	533	8,891	1,23,273	1,44,686
2. Ferries and Tolls.....	7,093	9,659	8,194	8,843	9,685	10,614
3. Manure	536	1,168	1,170	811	482	316
4. Fisheries.....	148	166	14	.....	53	50
5. Avenue Clippings.....	17	36	92	148	54	42
6. Contributions.....	... ..	.....	29	226	1,334	1,496
7. Miscellaneous	459	400	308	7,900	7,381	1,510
8. Transfer Pound Fund.....	7,123	9,275	10,000	8,000	8,000	7,000
9. Borrowed.....	.....	.....	.....	16,278	.....	.....
Total...	15,672	21,576	20,343	51,089	1,50,263	1,65,718
Add balance of previous year	2,209	8,720	10,216	5,247	.....	48,162
Total...	17,881	30,296	30,559	56,337	1,50,263	2,13,880

The money thus raised is spent in the construction and repair of the 'Local Fund Roads,' and in paying the establishments employed on them. It is also as explained above available for miscellaneous works of public improvement.

An abstract of the receipts and expenditure for the last six years is given below:—

Years.	Receipts including last year's balance.	Expenditure.							
		Other than Works.			Works.			Total.	Balance.
		By P. W. D.	By Revenue.	Total.	Roads.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1864-65	17,881	..	..	3,158	3,981	1,722	3,981	9,161	8,720
1865-66	30,296	..	..	8,975	10,837	..	10,837	19,812	10,484
1866-67	30,559	..	..	4,017	20,394	..	20,394	25,811	5,247
1867-68	56,337	..	..	7,007	49,330	..	49,330	56,337	....
1868-69	1,50,264	7,453	19,681	27,134*	70,010	4,958	74,068	1,02,102	48,162
1869-70	2,13,880	12,373	197	12,570	93,781	3,941	97,722	1,10,292	1,03,587

* Includes the sum of Rupees 16,278 borrowed from Imperial Funds and repaid in this year.

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The District Road Cess Act is repealed by Act IV of 1871. (The Local Funds Act). By Section 36, government may levy—

a. A rate or Cess not exceeding one Anna in the Rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied land on whatever tenure held.

b. A tax on houses, not exceeding certain rates.

c. Tolls on carriages, &c.

"Provided that the net proceeds of all tolls, and not less than two-thirds of the rate or cess actually levied on the annual rent value of occupied land shall be applied to the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and communications." To supervise the expenditure the district has, for the purposes of the Act, been divided into three circles each of which has its Committee The limits of these circles are :—

I. Taluq of Bellary, Raidrúg, and four western tâluqs.

II. The Sub-Collector's Division.

III. The Head Assistant Collector's Division.

II. **Jungle Conservancy.**—In addition to seignorage fees any amounts realized by the sale of decayed trees, whether on government land or otherwise, are credited to this fund. The villagers are allowed to cut fuel and firewood without taxation for domestic purposes, but not for sale, unless in their own village. On fuel and firewood cut for sale, a fee of 5 Annas for every cart-load; one Anna for every bullock-load, and three pice per man's load is levied as seignorage.

The amount thus raised is laid out in the formation of new plantations and in the preservation and improvement of existing ones.

The receipts and expenditure of this Fund during the last six years are as follows :—

Years.	Balance.	Collections.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1864-65	4,201	7,692	11,893	3,091	8,802
1865-66	8,802	7,433	16,235	869	15,366
1866-67	15,366	2,936	18,302	1,682	16,620
1867-68	16,620	3,952	20,572	5,620	14,952
1868-69	14,952	3,634	18,587	6,711	11,876
1869-70	11,876	6,735	18,611	7,149	11,461

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III. **Pound Fund.**—The receipts under this head are derived from the fees and penalties levied under Act III of 1857 and Act V of 1860 (an Act relating to trespasses by cattle). A small expenditure is incurred in the establishment of new pounds and the repair of existing ones. In a few of the larger towns a small establishment is kept up, but the pound keeper, who is by law the head of the village, receives no fees.

By Section 18 of Act I of 1871 which repeals the Acts mentioned above it is provided that "out of the sums received on account of fines and the unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle shall be paid:—

a. The salaries allowed to pound keepers under the orders of the Local Government; (*b*), the expenses incurred for the construction and maintenance of pounds, or for any other purpose connected with the execution of this Act; (*c*), the surplus, if any, shall be applied to the construction and repair of roads and bridges, and to other purposes of public utility." There are 247 pounds in the district.

The income and expenditure of this fund during the last six years are shown below:—

Years.	Receipts.			Expenditure.				Balance.
	Balance.	Fees, &c.	Total.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Transfer Road Fund.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1864-65	8,113	10,009	18,122	724		7,123	7,847	10,275
1865-66	10,275	11,770	22,045	801		9,275	10,076	11,969
1866-67	11,96[illegible]	5,189	17,159	423		10,000	10,423	6,736
1867-68	6,736	9,399	16,134	1,360		8,000	9,360	6,774
1868-69	6,774	9,913	16,688	1,005		8,000	9,005	7,683
1869-70	7,683	13,143	20,826	906	218	7,000	8,125	12,701

IV. **Public Bungalow Fund.**—The receipts are derived from the fees paid by travellers who halt in the Bungalows, and from a small grant-in-aid, which under recent orders is to be withdrawn.

The expenditure is for the establishment of servants and for the repair of the Bungalows.

An account of the Public Bungalows in the district and the roads on which they are situated will be found under the head of "Public Works" Section 1: (as an instance of the cost of labour 50 years ago,

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it may be mentioned that the Pálsamudrám Bungalow was built for Rupees 1,060, that at Hampsagra for Rupees 1,132, that at Pérúr for Rupees 1,650, and that at Golla for Rupees 1,755.)

The transactions under this head in the last six years have been :—

Years.	Receipts.				Expenditure.			Balance.
	Balance.	Fees.	Grant-in-aid.	Total.	Establishment.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1864-65	.....	911	1,609	2,520	478	55	1,233	1,287
1865-66	1,287	1,233	1,609	4,129	1,340	60	1,400	2,729
1866-67	2,729	1,289	857	4,875	1,929	...	1,929	2,946
1867-68	2,946	1,574	857	5,377	2,609	...	2,609	2,768
1868-69	2,768	1,662	860	5,291	4,044	...	4,044	1,247
1869-70	1,247	1,515	860	3,622	1,935	650	2,585	1,036

V. **Lungakhana Fund.**—A Lungakhana is an alms-house or a place for distributing food to paupers, cripples, &c. The only one in the district is at Gooty where a Choultry was built by public subscription and endowed in memory of Sir T. Monro.

The receipts and expenditure of this institution for the last six years are :—

Years.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Balance.
	Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Feeding.	Establishment, &c.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64	.....	1,645	1,645	710	814	1,524	120
1864-65	120	2,074	2,194	947	597	1,544	650
1865-66	650	2,702	3,353	1,352	683	2,036	1,316
1866-67	1,316	2,576	3,892	1,310	733	2,043	1,848
1867-68	1,848	2,642	4,491	931	409	1,341	3,150
1868-69	3,150	2,576	5,726	128	449	577	5,148

The distribution of food at the Monro Choultry has been discontinued under G. O., Revenue, 9th April 1869, No. 974. The

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funds thus saved are to be appropriated to the construction and maintenance of a Dispensary, (G. O., Revenue, 6th June 1870, No. 830), for the erection of which Government have authorized the grant of a loan of Rupees 7,000 to be re-paid from the endowment fund in annual instalments.

VI. Process Service Fund.—To this fund are credited all receipts realized in the shape of batta for serving processes, and of fees for making distress or selling property under Act II of 1864, (Madras). To this fund are debited payments to batta peons and Amins. (Proceedings, 3rd August 1865, No. 4,590). This fund has been abolished and the surplus proceeds credited to Imperial Revenue under order of the Government of India, 25th July 1870, No. 2,198. The surplus in Bellary was only Rupees 243.

VII. Village Service Fund.—This fund appears for the first time in the accounts of 1869-70. The receipts in that year were Rupees 195; the expenditure Rupees 88 and the balance Rupees 107.

CHAPTER VII.

COURTS OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

The Courts of Village Munsiffs—Of District Munsiffs—Of the Principal Sadr Amin—Of the Civil Judge—Revenue Courts —Appellate jurisdiction.

In this as in other districts, there are four grades of Civil Courts those of

1. Village Munsiffs.
2. District Munsiffs.
3. The Principal Sadr Amin.
4. The Civil Judge.

Collectors and their subordinates have also jurisdiction to dispose of certain special suits of a civil nature, such as suits under Reg. VI of 1831 for "possession of or succession to hereditary village or other offices in the Revenue or Police Departments, or for the enjoyment of any of the emoluments annexed thereto;" summary suits under VIII of 1865 (Madras), or II of 1864 (Madras), in cases involving disputes about 'Revenue' or 'Rent;' and under Reg. XII of 1816 in certain land disputes.

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I. Village Munsiffs.—There are 2,076 Village Munsiffs in the Bellary district, but they do not all exercise the powers conferred on them by the law. A Village Munsiff has primary jurisdiction :

(1.) In suits for sums of money or other personal property the value of which does not exceed ten Arcot Rupees.

(2.) With the help of a Panchayet in suits without any limitation as to the value of the property in dispute, in the two following cases (*a*). When the plaintiff and defendant agree that the matter in issue shall be decided without appeal by a Village Panchayet, and prefer in writing a request to that effect to the Munsiff, whether the parties be residents of the village or not. (*b*) Where one party to the suit prefers such a request in writing, and the other on being summoned and being an inhabitant of the same village signifies his consent in writing.

(3.) The Village Munsiff is also authorised to try and determine as arbitrator suits relating to money or personal property not exceeding Rupees 100, when voluntarily referred to him by the parties.

Village Munsiffs are prohibited from trying any suit in which they or any of their immediate servants are personally interested, or suits against any person or persons not actually residing within their jurisdiction at the time when such suit shall be preferred.

The Village Panchayet is to consist of an odd number not less than five nor more than eleven, and is to be composed of the most respectable inhabitants of the village, who are called upon to serve in rotation under a penalty not exceeding five Arcot Rupees. The majority decides.

II. Courts of District Munsiffs.—Till recently there were seven of these Courts in the district at Kurgódu, Gooty, Adoni, Purghi, Tádmari, Kalyandrúg and Kottúr. In 1852 the Courts at Kurgódu and Kottúr were removed to Bellary and Narayanadeverkerra. In 1864 the Courts at Adoni and Tádmari were abolished. The Kalyandrúg Court is temporarily established at Anantapúr. As it is understood that the High Court have recently sanctioned a complete re-arrangement of the jurisdiction of each Court, the jurisdictions now existing need not be defined.

At present the Bellary Munsiff is of the first grade, those at Gooty and Narayanadeverkerra of the second grade, and those of Purghi and Kalyandrúg of the third grade. Each Munsiff has a fixed establishment costing Rupees 120 per mensem.

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The District Munsiff has primary jurisdiction over all residing within his jurisdiction under the following limitations: (1.) For land exempt from the payment of rent to Government, the annual produce of which does not exceed Rupees 100; for land subject to the payment of rent to Government where the value of the matter in dispute does not exceed Rupees 1,000. (2.) He can summon Panchayets within his jurisdiction for the decision of suits for real and personal property, without limitations as to amount or value, in the same two cases as the Village Munsiff is authorized to summon Village Panchayets. (3.) He is also authorized to hear and determine as arbitrator all suits which may be voluntarily referred to him by both parties, whether for real or personal property, of the value above specified.

He is however prohibited from receiving or trying any suit for damages on account of personal injuries or for personal damages of any nature, without an order of reference from the Civil Court.

The District Panchayet is formed in the same way as the Village Panchayet, but out of the inhabitants of the whole district, who are liable to serve in rotation under a penalty of a fine of Rupees ten for refusing. The majority decides.

District Munsiffs are also vested with small cause jurisdiction over claims and in suits for personal property, the value of which does not exceed Rupees 50. The decisions in these cases are final. The following table shows the number of suits filed in the District Munsiffs' Courts in the last six years :—

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Original.	Small Cause.	Original	Small Cause.	Original.	Small Cause.	Original.	Small Cause.	Original.	Small Cause.	Original.	Small Cause.
1. Bellary	1022	332	782	226	1112	349	1220	411	1118	490	1046	387
2. Gooty	845	496	700	400	1033	670	1011	520	975	536	1014	579
3. Narayandeverkerra	315	148	277	127	464	229	399	209	448	196	438	172
4. Kalyandrúg	435	326	409	192	424	232	327	153	408	101	413	136
5. Purghi	650	403	566	383	590	370	632	396	648	405	523	295

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III. Court of the Principal Sadr Amin.—In 1860 the Court of the Subordinate Judge, established under Act VII of 1843 was abolished, and a Court of a Principal Sadr Amin substituted; but in December 1860 it was closed again. A temporary Court was established in 1866 to dispose of the numerous appeal cases which had accumulated in the Civil Court, and was continued until June 1867. In July 1871, for the same reason, the Court of Cuddapah was temporarily transferred to Bellary. The Principal Sadr Amin has original jurisdiction in suits where the amount or value of the property in dispute does not exceed Rupees 10,000.

IV. Court of the Civil Judge.—This is the Chief Civil Court of the District. The Civil Judge has original jurisdiction in suits where the amount or value of the property in dispute is above Rupees 10,000, and when there is no Principal Sadr Amin in the District in suits valued above Rupees 1,000, which cannot be tried by the District Munsiffs.

Appellate jurisdiction.

(1.) From decrees of Village Munsiffs there is no appeal.

(2.) From decrees of Village Punchayets there is no appeal, but in cases of gross partiality the decision may be annulled by the Civil Judge on petition presented within 30 days from the date of the decree.

(3.) From all decisions of District Munsiffs there is an appeal to the Civil Judge in all suits for property in land, and in suits for money and other personal property the amount or value of which exceeds Rupees 20; for money or personal property not exceeding that amount the decree is final. These appeals may be referred by the Civil Judge to the Principal Sadr Amin for disposal.

(4.) From the decrees of District Punchayets there is no appeal, but the decree may be set aside for gross partiality.

(5.) From the decrees of the Principal Sadr Amin there is an appeal in all cases to the Civil Judge.

(6.) From decisions and orders of the Civil Judge an appeal lies to the High Court.

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CHAPTER VIII.

COURTS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Village Magistrates—Sub-Magistrates—Division Magistrates—The Court of Session.

IN this, as in other districts, there are four grades of Criminal Courts; those of

1. Village Magistrates.
2. Subordinate Magistrates (invested with first class or with second class powers.)
3. Magistrates with full powers.
4. The Sessions Judge.

The Village Magistrates are the heads of villages. Under Regulation IV of 1821 and Regulation IX of 1816, they have jurisdiction in simple cases of assault, and in petty cases of theft unattended with aggravating circumstances, where the value of the property stolen is not more than one Rupee.

2. *Sub-Magistrates.*—The Tahsildar of the taluq is in his magisterial capacity designated the taluq Sub-Magistrate. The taluq Sheristadar is usually invested with magisterial powers, but is not expected to exercise them except in cases of emergency during the temporary absence of the Tahsildar Sub-Magistrate. In seven of the larger taluqs there is an additional Sub-Magistrate, who resides in some village other than the cusba, and under whom a certain number of villages are placed. The stations of these officers and the number of villages over which they have jurisdiction, will be found in the chapter on 'Revenue Administration', where they are called Deputy Tahsildars.

At present seven of the Sub-Magistrates (Bellary, Raidrúg, Adoni, Gooty, Tádpatri, Dharmaveram and Pennakonda) have first class powers.

There is a town Sub-Magistrate of Bellary who disposes of cases arising in the Brucepettah and Mellorpettah, and as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of minor cases occurring in the Cantonment.

3. *Full-power Magistrates.*—These are the District Magistrate, the Joint, Head Assistant and Deputy Magistrates and the Cantonment Joint Magistrate. The District Magistrate's ordinary and Appellate jurisdiction extends over the whole of the district, and the

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Division Magistrates have jurisdiction over cases arising in villages under their charge. The extent of these charges is shown in Chapter III, Revenue Administration.

One or more of the Assistant Magistrates has usually full powers.

4. *The Sessions Judge* disposes of such cases as are committed to him by the Magistracy, supervises their proceedings, and hears appeals from the decisions of the Division Magistrates.

CHAPTER IX.

POLICE.

The old system—Introduction of Act XXIV of 1859—The sanctioned strength—Distribution of the force.

PART II. *The Village Police—Colonel Monro's report on them—Reports on their condition by various Magistrates.*

THE Police administration of the district prior to the year 1860 was under the direct control of the Magistrate, who was allowed a fixed establishment. The Amildars or Tahsildars were the recognized heads of Police in their respective taluqs. They supervised the action of their subordinates and also exercised magisterial powers in cases of assault or petty theft. Graver cases were sent up by them to the Sessions Court or the European Magistrates. Under them were Peishkars and Tahsildars, answering to the Station House officer of the present day, though under the old system these men had also to assist in collecting the revenue. In the more important towns of Bellary, Gooty, Adoni and Hospett, 'Kotwalls' held office under the Amildar.

With the passing of Act XXIV of 1859 (the Police Act) the old system came to an end. This Act did not fully come into force in the Bellary district till July 1860. The disbandment of the old force and the enlistment of men under Section 11 of the Act were carried on simultaneously. Anantapúr and Hospett were the first taluqs taken up, and by degrees the police force was distributed throughout the district.

The chief administrative officer is the Superintendent, who is aided by two assistants. The Assistant Superintendent of the 1st class resides at Anantapúr and has charge of the five taluqs of Anantapúr, Dharmaveram, Hindipúr, Madaksira and Pennakonda. The other

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assistant is sometimes placed in charge of the western taluqs, but more generally has no independent charge. In each taluq there is at least one Inspector of Police, and in the larger ones, two. The stations and sub-stations are looked after by Head Constables and Deputy Constables.

The Police work on the same system as in other districts. The present practice is to send out 'day-beats.'

There are six grades of Inspectors. Their pay ranges between Rupees 40 and Rupees 200.

Every effort is made to educate the men, and the number of those unable to read and write is steadily diminishing. As a rule, promotion is given to those who pass an examination in the Head Quarter School.

All crime as reported, is registered and tabulated in the Office of the Superintendent of Police. Abstracts of these registers, showing the state of crime for a series of years, will be found in the Appendix. Pensions are given, under rules sanctioned by the Government of India, after service for a specified number of years. Rewards are occasionally given for any special service by the Inspector-General of Police or by the District Magistrate.

In 1869-70 the Budget sanction for the Police in the Bellary district was Rupees 14,000. The amount for future years will probably be less.

Exclusive of Inspectors, there are 1,351 men of all grades, or rather less than one policeman to every 966 of the population.

The sanctioned strength is as follows:—

Inspectors.						European head Constables.	Native head Constables.	Depy. Constables.	1st Cl. Constables.	2d Cl. Constables.	Total.
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.						
2	3	6	6	6	8	3	78	99	390	781	1,351

There are two classes of Constables who receive salaries of Rupees 7-8 and Rupees 6-8 respectively. The average height for enlistment is feet 5-4. The recruit must measure 33 inches round the chest.

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The allocation of the force, and the names of the stations in each taluq are shown in the annexed Table:—

Taluqs.	Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Depy. Constables.	Constables.	Names of Stations.
Bellary Town and Taluq.....	3	7	11	113	Brucepettah, Cowle Bazar, Rúpangudi, Hiréhal, Kodutanni, Moka, Siragúpa, Yeminganoor, Siragiri, Tekulcota, Kurgodu.
Hospett.....	2	5	5	37	Hospett, Kamlapúr, Narayanadeverkerra, Chilkanhutty, Kampli, Gadiganúr, Daroji, Anantapúr.
Kudlighi.....	1	4	4	48	Kudlighi, Kottúr, Chornúr, Ujini, Gudikota, Hossahalli, Húrlihal, Bennikul.
Harpanhalli.....	1	2	6	40	Harpanhalli, Tellighi, Chikkatér, Moselwad, Halvagal, Arsakerra, Uchingidrúg.
Hadagalli.....	1	2	6	37	Hadagalli, Magalum, Ittigi, Hollal, Hampsagra, Chintrapulli, Timbarahulli.
Adoni	2	4	6	54	Adoni, Kavutal, Halvi, Hatsahalli, Emmiganúr, Nagaldinna, Chicka Tumbalum, Kosji, Casapuram.
Alúr.....	1	2	3	31	Alúr, Chippagiri, Asperi, Harivanam, Kammarachédu, Hollalgúndi.
Gooty.....	2	5	6	64	Gooty, Pamadi, Patakotacheruvu, Palliem, Guntakal, Uravakonda, Gadakal, Uderipidrúg, Karfúr.
Raidrúg.....	1	3	4	52	Kallagódu, Kudloor, Budigúma, Bellagupa, Honnúr, Hoolikerra, Lettúr, Raidrúg.
Tádpatri.....	2	2	4	52	Tádpatri, Yellanúr, Dadikota, Mutsukota, Komanamulla, Nittúr, Yeckalúr, Rayelcheruvu.
Anantapúr.....	2	3	5	60	Anantapúr, Marúr, Kudér, Narpulla, Garldinna, Tádmari, Singanamalla, Sunnapah.
Dharmaveram.....	2	3	6	66	Dharmaveram, Chinnakotapalli, Kanagampalli, Ramgiri, Perúr, Kalliandrúg, Gollah, Nutimadagu, Kumbadúr, Konderpidrúg.
Pennakonda.....	2	3	2	56	Pennakonda, Ruddam, Gottúr, Peddapulli, Bukkapatnam, Venglamcheruvu, Pamdurti, Krisnapúr.
Hindipúr	1	...	4	35	Hindipúr, Lepakshi, Kodikonda, Pálsamudram, Vanavúl.
Madaksira.....	1	2	1	24	Madaksira, Ratnagiri, Mudodi, Amrapúr, Gudibanda.
Reserve, Jail, &c...	3	7	11	113	

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The number of the various vagrant tribes infesting Bellary is estimated at 20,000 souls, of whom two-thirds have settlements in the district, and one-third wander from place to place, and yet the criminal returns from Bellary contrast very favorably with those of some other districts (such as Tanjore, South Arcot and Salem,) where crime is committed by purely local classes. (G. O., 26th July 1871.)

PART II.

THE VILLAGE POLICE.

In nearly every town and village there are a certain number of village servants known as "Taliaries," who are responsible for the preservation of order and the detection of crime. They are distinct from the general Police enrolled under Act XXIV of 1859, and the Superintendent of Police has no authority over them. The office is hereditary and many of them are thieves. If they were trustworthy, and if any scheme could be devised for making them do their work, they would be of great assistance to the general police. As it is, a very large percentage of the detection of crime in the district is due to their exertions and information.

Several Magistrates have written reports on the village police which are abstracted below. The first report is from Colonel Monro, dated April 10, 1806, and in it he states that he had searched in vain to discover any trace of a regular police system. Under the Vijiyanagar government, police administration was carried by Kavilgars, petty Kavilgars and Taliaries. The two first were responsible for the detection of all crime and for the general peace of the country, and their office was hereditary. The Taliari's duties were confined to his own village, and though not bound to make good any loss, he could be imprisoned if he failed to detect a case. They appear to have been amply remunerated by Inams, fees in money and fees in kind. Under the Bijapúr government the police was conducted on nearly the same system, but there was a greater admixture of military police. Under Hyder the police was as good as ever it was. He crushed the Kavilgars and resumed their Inams, while the smaller ones that were left were looked on as mere Taliaries. The police of each taluq was under the Amildar assisted in towns by the Kotwalls, and by Kattubadi and Kandachar peons (militia and fencibles.) The wars found occupation for the predatory and turbulent classes, and Tippu had no difficulty in continuing the

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system inaugurated by his father. Colonel Monro continued the old systems "looking for everything to Taliaries and in towns to the Kotwall and their peons. If the Taliari does his duty and is properly supported, there is no necessity for any other police in the villages." Their fees were of three kinds:

(1.) Mera or fees on land produce at the rate of one-third of a pie on each Pagoda of land revenue.

(2.) Vertana or fees on houses and shops.

(3.) Múlvis or fees on goods passing through the village at the rate of one-third of a pie for each bullock-load of gram and double this for a load of any other commodity.

Colonel Monro was in favour of remunerating them both by Inam land and by fees, rather than by land alone.

2. Mr. Chaplin (28th April 1814) thought the establishment satisfactory, but proposed to resume all the Inams and pay each Taliari Rupees 4 per month, but to do this it would be necessary to reduce the number of villages requiring Taliaries by clubbing the smaller ones together.

3. Mr. Mellor (25th April 1840) showed that each Taliari only got Rupees 18 a year, or three shillings a month, but suggested no remedy. There were at this time Taliaries attached to 2,249 villages and 380 villages without them. Service was actually performed by 4,740 persons, though there were 10,981 sharers who did duty in rotation and enjoyed the Inam and fees when their turn came round.

Mr. Pelly also proposed a scheme which by clubbing villages and reducing the number of Taliaries would permit of each man receiving Rupees 3 per mensem, if in addition there was an annual grant of two-thirds of a lakh. He calculated that 3,213 men would be required and estimated their emoluments at Rupees 76,743. "The Taliari system is admitted to be the basis of a good system, but it is deficient in point of numbers and remuneration. To give each man Rupees 3 per mensem would cost the State annually about two-thirds of a lakh, but would be worth it." The government refused their consent and the condition of the Taliari remains unaltered.

From land..... .....Rupees	52,858
From fees..... „	32,639
	85,497
Deduct jodi.....	8,754
Total Rupees...	76,743

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CHAPTER X.

JAILS.

THE district Jail is at Bellary and is under the charge of the Cantonment Magistrate. It has been almost entirely re-built in the last four years.

The accommodation available, and the average daily number of prisoners of all kinds is shown in the following table. No statistics for years before 1868 are available.

Year.	Number the Jail can hold.	Average daily number of			Deaths per annum.
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil Debtors.	
1868	261	360	11·2	11·6	8
1869	413	297	·8	11·9	14
1870	393	357	8·9	·8	15

The prisoners' diet, and the system of discipline is the same as in other Jails and needs no remark.

2. *Sub-Jails.*—Properly speaking, there should be one in each taluq, in which prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods less than a month should be confined. But as in many of the taluq Cutcherries the accommodation is extremely limited, it is necessary to send the sentenced prisoners to some other taluq where there is more room. Under the authority of the Magistrate the Jails at the following places are recognized as Sub-Jails, Bellary, Hadagalli, Alúr, Gooty, Anantapúr, Pennakonda.

Prisoners from other taluqs when sentenced to one month or less, are sent to the nearest Sub-Jail.

Further statistics are given in the Appendix.

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CHAPTER XI.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Range Officers—The military buildings—The Cutcherries—The Public Bungalows—Irrigation Works—The Túngabudra anicuts and channels—The principal tanks.

The projects of Bukkacherla, Ruddam, Hindipúr, Bomanahalli and other minor works—Proposed works of the Irrigation Company.

THE senior district Officer in this department is the Superintending Engineer, who has also charge of the adjoining districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool. For executive purposes the district is parcelled out into ranges, as shown below:—

No. 1 range.....Cantonment and Military Buildings.
No. 2 „ .....Hospett, Kúdlighi, Harpanhalli, Hadagalli.
No. 3 „ .....Bellary, Raidrúg,
No. 4 „ .....Gooty, Tádpatri, Alúr, Adoni.
No. 5 „ .....Anantapúr, Dharmaveram.
No. 6 „ .....Pennakonda, Hindipúr, Madaksira.

An Assistant Engineer is in charge of two of these ranges, and supervisors of the other three. Under them there is an overseer in each taluq. An Executive Engineer has charge of No. 1 range.

An account of the operations of the department will be given under the three heads of,

I.—Buildings.
II.—Irrigation Works and Channels.
III.—Roads and communications.

I. Buildings.—The military buildings are naturally confined to the Cantonment of Bellary. The finest is the European General Hospital, built about 10 years ago. The lines for the European regiment and for the artillery are also new. The arsenal in the fort has recently been enlarged and otherwise improved.

The civil buildings are the cutcherries and courts. A new Sessions Court has been commenced, and is half-completed. A new cutcherry for the Collector has been sanctioned, but no commencement has yet been made. The present cutcherry is a commodious upstair building, conveniently situated. The Sub-Collector and the Deputy Collector have no cutcherries, they hold office in native houses hired for the purpose.

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Most of the taluq cutcherries are in a semi-ruined state. Those at Anantapúr, Harpanhalli and Adoni have fallen down and others will soon do so. Cutcherries on the old standard plan have been built at Hospett, Hadagalli and Alúr.

The District Munsiffs of Bellary and Narayanadeverkerra have tolerably good court houses. The Munsiff of Anantapúr is accommodated in a back room of the old Sub-Collector's cutcherry, his own court at Kalyandrúg having fallen down. The courts of the Purghi and the Gooty Munsiffs were in ruins some years ago and have been abandoned. There are 19 public bungalows.

No.	Names of Road.	Places where Bungalows are.
1	Bellary—Bangalore..... ...	* Bellary, Hiréhal.
2	Do. Dharwar..... ...	* Gadiganúr, *Hospett, *Ballahunsi, *Hampsagra
3	Do. Adoni.....	* Alúr.
4	Bangalore—Secunderabad.....	Pálsamudram, Pennakonda, Chennakotapalli, Marúr, Anantapúr, Garldinna, *Gooty.
5	Bellary—Cuddapah.....	*Permadavenhalli, *Gadakal, *Patakotacheruvu, Rayelcheruvu, Tádpatri.

Of these only those marked with a star are fully available for travellers. The bungalow at Rayelcheruvu has been given up to the Sub-Magistrate stationed there. Those at Tádpatri and Hiréhal have been given to the Public Works Department, on the condition that one room is to be reserved to district officers on circuit. The Assistant Superintendent of Police and the Head Assistant Collector have been permitted to use the bungalows at Anantapúr and Pennakonda for their private residences.

The furniture and servants have been removed from the bungalows on the road from Bangalore to Kurnool and Secunderabad. Since the opening of the railway this route has not been taken.

Besides those enumerated above, there are bungalows at Honnúr, Gollah, Perúr and Kogira on the original Bangalore road. These have been deserted for many years, but are still habitable. There is a bungalow at Madaveram, on the river Túngabadra, and a small house (called the Collector's) at Harpanhalli.

II. Irrigation Works.—"The district of Bellary is almost bountifully supplied with rivers and tributary streams for the irrigation of its soils. It certainly does not possess the advantages inherent to a district situated at the delta of an important river on the sea-coast,

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but it contains within itself all the essential elements of prosperity. The rivers and streams which intersect it might be taken advantage of to a much larger extent than now for the supply of works of irrigation." (*Report of Colonel Henderson, Civil Engineer, 21st November* 1853.)

The principal river the Túngabadra, which is also the most valuable stream on account of its perennial flow of water, has now nine anicuts used for irrigation. There are also the remains of three anicuts at Moodelhutti, Soogoor and Mancherla. The first and third are supposed to have been commenced under the former Hindu government, and to have been left unfinished on account of political disturbances. Regarding the one at Mancherla, Colonel Henderson has recorded that it is in good order and principally wants an irrigation channel.

The next largest rivers are the Pennér and the Haggari, and though they have not flowing streams in the dry season, as the Túngabadra has, their freshes bring down large volumes of water, which it is the more important to store by means of anicuts and reservoirs, because these rivers flow through a barren portion of the district which is peculiarly exposed to suffer from drought.

Respecting that 'more favorably situated river the Pennér, Colonel Henderson says "for the whole of its course in the Bellary district (100 miles) it ought to be considered the main irrigation channel of the plain through which it flows. The construction of four or five anicuts across its bed with the necessary auxiliary works, would change the character of the district and diffuse happiness and plenty where there is now but misery and starvation, and all this could be accomplished by the judicious expenditure of five lakhs of Rupees. There is one work deserving immediate attention. It is for the construction of an anicut across the Haggari to supply the Kanakal tank and irrigate a large area in the Raidrúg taluq at a cost of Rupees 88,000. The Raidrúg taluq, formerly very prosperous, has fallen off in cultivation and revenue to a striking extent.

The Pennér has already been sufficiently examined to ascertain that suitable places for the construction of anicuts are to be found at Hindipúr and Ruddam.

Several minor rivers, the Chittravatti, the Hindri, the Chinna Haggari might also be turned to valuable use." (*From Mr. Maltby, Commissioner, 10th October* 1854.)

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The chief irrigation works are the channels from the Túngabadra river.

The first anicut on this river in this district is the one near the village of Valabapúr. It is in two branches with an island between. The portion between the right bank of the river and the island is called the Valabapúr anicut, and that between the island and the left bank the Korragal anicut. The former of these is a reconstruction on improved principles of an old native work. The old work consisted of loose masses of stone put together without any cement, and as some of the stones yielded to the force of the stream each year, an annual outlay was incurred. An estimate providing for its reconstruction in solid masonry of stone in chunam was sanctioned in 1846. The actual cost was Rupees 26,000. The revenue has not been increased since the construction of this anicut, but has been secured. It is 994 feet in length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ feet broad at the top, perpendicular in the rear, and with a slope of about 1 to 2 feet in front. It has a body of roughly dressed stone with a coping of cut-stone. The slope in front is of brick in chunam and plastered. About 50 yards up the stream are the remains of the old anicut. An old stone near records that it was constructed in S. S. 1443 = A. D. 1521 by Krishna Rayel of Vijiyanagar, a contemporary of our Henry VIII. The old anicut therefore lasted 330 years, having been constructed when such works were probably unheard of in England (*Public Works Report of* 1851). The Korragal anicut is about 400 yards in length, and is old rough stone native work, slightly convex towards the stream. The *Buswanna* channel turns out of the river about 550 yards above the Valabapúr anicut, and runs in an easterly direction but with several large curves to the village of Amravatti. Its length is 24,000 yards.

2. *The Ramanagadda anicut.*—This is at the upper end of the island of Kúravagadda, and extends across the western branch of the river to turn the water into the eastern. It is an old rough stone anicut, and in constructing it advantage has been taken of the numerous rocks in the bed of the river. It runs right up the stream for about 150 yards and then turns at right angles over to the left bank.

3. *The Kúravagadda anicut* is across the eastern branch but lower down. It is built close to the village of Hosskota, and about 3 miles from the Ramanagudda anicut. It is of rough stone concave towards the stream.

The Roya channel is turned out of the river a short distance

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above this anicut. Its course is very tortuous, and it winds in and out for 217 miles at last ending in the Kamlapúr tank. The direct distance from the head of the sluice is about half this length. Length, 30,557 yards.

3. *The Bella anicut.*—This is just above the village of Hossúr. It is an old native work of rough stone concave towards the stream, and only extends from the right bank to an island in the river. At the south of this island there is a ledge of rock forming a natural anicut. The Bella channel is very short, and after 4½ miles it divides into a number of small channels which the ryots look after. Length, 12,640 yards.

4. *The Tooroot anicut.*—This is taken across the river about one mile west of the old city of Hampi, and is formed of a number of bits of masonry connecting islands and rocks. The channel taken from it winds about very much, especially where it passes through Hampi and varies a great deal in width. Length, 18,405 yards.

5. *The Ramsagra anicut.*—This old rough stone dam runs diagonally up the river close to Bukkasagra. It merely connects islands and rocks. The length of the channel taken off this anicut is 9½ miles, at first it is tolerably straight, then it follows the course of the hills, and after passing Ramsagra becomes very tortuous. Length, 13,240 yards.

6. *The Kampli anicut.*—This runs diagonally up the stream for some distance and then crosses over to the left bank at right angles. Like the two last it consists of detached pieces connecting islands and ledges of rock. The course of the channel is very tortuous. Length, 22,937 yards.

7. The Bellegodihall channel is formed of the waste water of the Ramsagra and Kampli channels.

8. The Desanúr anicut and (9) the Siragúpa anicut, are in the north of the Bellary taluq. The bed of the river here is full of rocks and islands which have been joined together by detached bits of masonry work, so that there are in reality about 30 small anicuts.

9. The last anicut is at Túmbiganúr in the Adoni taluq and the channel taken off from it, and usually called the Rampur channel is seven miles long.

All these anicuts were built under the old native princes except the new one at Valabapúr.

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The total length of the nine channels is 89¾ miles. 124 Nirguntis (water-distributors) are employed, who are paid by Inam lands and fees, the value of which is stated to be Rupees 3,644, but deducting quit-rent Rupees 1,089, there remains only Rupees 2,555 for their maintenance, or on an average Rupees 20¼ to each man per year, which is of course quite inadequate.

The principal tanks in the district, with their ayacut, and the amount of revenue depending on them are shown in the following table. For convenience the same particulars for the Túngabadra channel have been included. The figures are for Fasli 1277:

Tanks.	Circar.		Inam.		Average cultivation in Acres.	Assessment including Fasl jasti.
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1.—Bukkapatnam	2,779	16,741	727	5,487	1,506	12,335
2.—Singanamalla.....	1,929	9,959	1,119	8,170	1,451	11,078
3.—Purghi.....	2,349	9,188	499	2,372	2,092	9,341
4.—Anantapúr.....	2,475	11,241	321	2,317	916	5,294
5.—'Kanakal.....	2,186	10,309	339	2,230	1,280	8,217
6.—Daroji.....	1,529	6,805	70	247	6,744	6,808
7.—Dharmaveram.....	773	4,697	724	5,693	5,237	7,234
8.—Túngabadra channel..	10,825	91,834	4,779	39,163	10,502	1,27,937

At various times projects have been put forward adding to the irrigation of the district by fresh works. Of these the chief are known as the projects of Bukkacherla, Ruddam, Hindipúr and the Haggari river.

The Bukkacherla project consists of the construction of an anicut 12 feet high across the bed of the river Pennér near the village of Trimani in the Mysore country, and of the excavation of a canal, eighteen miles in length, and fifty-two yards broad with an average depth of seven feet of water. This canal turning off from the right flank of the anicut, will, it is estimated, be sufficient to carry half a million of cubic yards of water per hour into a natural water-course which now forms one of the channels of supply for the Anantapúr tank, and is called the Badrapúr nullah. In its course the canal would feed the Kondapúr and Perúr tanks, both of which would be enlarged and improved. An anicut is to be built across the Badrapúr nullah near Palcherla, and by this means as much water as might

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be required would be thrown into a reservoir of great capacity which it is proposed to form at the site of the Bukkacherla tank where great natural facilities for the construction of a bund exist. This reservoir will have two waste weirs or calingulahs, one of which will discharge the surplus water into the supply channel of the Anantapúr tank, while the other will feed the channel supplying the great Singanamalla tank, which at present passes to the north of Anantapúr. Other smaller tanks would be supplied by sluices in the bank of the eighteen mile channel.

The cost of carrying out these works is estimated at Rupees 13,51,500. The expected increase in the revenue is shown below :—

	Description of Land.	Acres.	Increase Revenue.
			RS.
1.—The Bukkacherla Reservoir	All Waste.	10,690	42,760
Second crop		.....	10,690
2.—Under the 18 mile channel		138	552
Second crop		.....	138
3.—Kondapúr Tank, (including 2nd crop)	Existing Ayacut.	60	330
4.—Anantapúr Tank		.....	5,000
5.—Singanamalla Tank		.....	5,000
6.—Minor Tanks, (Perúr, &c)		.....	2,400
			66,878
Deduct for annual maintenance	.....	.....	2,000
Total Rupees	.....	.....	64,878

This return represents 4·79 on the outlay.

2. *The Ruddam Project.*—The object of this is chiefly to supply the Ruddam large tank by a channel which it is proposed to lead from an anicut to be built across the Pennér river about two miles below where it is joined by the Jimangle. The length of the channel will be rather more than six miles by 15 yards broad with an average depth of from 3 to 4 feet of water. It will pass above the tanks of Kalpi, Kottapalli and Nallúr, and Cholmari and greatly improve their supply. When the Cholmari tank is filled its surplus water will be discharged into the Ruddam large tank. 1,344 acres

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will be brought under cultivation, on which if a rate of Rupees 5 is charged, the

Revenue will be.....	Rupees	6,720
Add the difference between the highest revenue and the average of the last 20 years.....	„	2,385
Total increase...	„	9,105

The amount of the estimate is Rupees 1,03,220, and the expected return is therefore 8 per cent. on the expenditure.

3. *The Hindipúr Project.*—This work consists of a channel to be taken from the Pènnér river by means of an anicut to be built across the river near Santa Bidalúr. The channel will be nearly 11 miles long by 15 yards broad, and will have an average depth of four feet. It will pass above and benefit by sluices the tanks of Yerrakerra, Basvanahalli, Suddlapulli, Hindipúr, Sricuntapúram, Púlkunta, Cuggul, Kalkunta, Kottanúr, and will finally end in the Ootacoor tank.

The object of the work is to secure to these eleven tanks a regular supply of water, the present supply from a limited drainage area being very precarious. The increase of revenue expected is as follows :—

356 acres of waste at Rupees 4 per acre and Rupees 2 for second crop.....	Rupees	1,780
Difference between the highest revenue and the average of the last 20 years.....	„	9,126
Total Rupees...		10,906

This represents a return of 6·19 per cent. on the outlay which is estimated at Rupees 1,76,270.

Bomanahalli project.—The design of this work is to form near the village of Bomanahalli (Kúdlighi taluq) at a cost of 5 lakhs a reservoir capable of storing sufficient water to irrigate 64,000 acres. This water is to be distributed by two channels (the project of the high level canal originally proposed having been abandoned) to the lands lying below the reservoir. "Whatever may be the amount of the water thus stored, its practical value is limited by the quantity of suitable land available for cultivation. The Head Assistant Collector thought that not more than 20,000 acres could be brought under cultivation. This at Rupees 4 per acre, the average rate, would be Rupees 80,000, and supposing a moiety of the land to yield a second crop, the total yearly revenue derived from the reservoir

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would be one lakh. But all this land could not be brought under cultivation for some time, for the population is too scanty and their capital is insufficient. Against this must be set off the immediate payment of Rupees 42,946, being the value of houses, temples, &c., in the villages of Chenampalli, Bomanahalli and Hirahadagalli. The assessment on lands submerged is Rupees 3,375, and more than this would have to be given in compensation unless the ryots agreed to take other lands on short cowle, and it was doubtful if such lands could be found. (*From Board's Proceedings, 19th December* 1861.)

Pinnapalli tank.—This tank is about two miles from Yadiki, Tádpatri taluq. It breached about fifty years ago. The ryots are anxious for its restoration, and though the estimates have not been prepared, the range officer considers that the project is a decidedly good one.

Near *Uravakonda* there is a very large breached tank, which seems deserving of repair.

Though not in any way connected with the Public Works Department, of whose operations this chapter treats, this seems to be a suitable place for an account of the projected works of the Irrigation and Canal Company. This account was kindly furnished by Mr. Gordon, Deputy Chief Engineer, to the Company.

"There have been two schemes proposed for the Irrigation of the Hospett and Bellary taluqs, viz:—

1. A canal taken from the Túngabadra river at Valabapúr and passing on the north of Hospett was to cross the hills near Daroji by a deep cutting not far from the village of Nellapúr, and was then to pass through the hills at the end of Daroji tank by a tunnel 450 yards long. The line of the canal then kept round Daroji tank at about 40 feet above the level of its waste-weir, and after turning the hills at the east end of the bund kept a tolerably straight line to Bellary, which it reached at such a level as to command all the Cantonment and Staff lines and consequently also the town. This scheme I finished in 1867. It was said that the heavy works, such as tunnels and cutting in the Daroji range should, if possible, be avoided, and I accordingly in 1869 sent in a second scheme for the irrigation of the two taluqs.

2. In this the canal leaves the Túngabadra at Hossúr and passes round the hills to Mettri, instead of through them, and crosses the drainage of the Daroji tank near the bund at a level of 45 feet above the waste-weir. From this point it follows a course similar to that of the canal first proposed though rather more winding till it reaches

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the Bellary Cantonment. It is continued beyond Bellary in a southerly direction past the village of Ibrahimpúr to Bundúr on the Chinna Haggari river.

The first of these schemes was estimated to irrigate 150,000 acres at a cost of about Rupees 77·5 per acre. The second is designed to irrigate 212,500 acres and will cost Rupees 59 per acre. At one time it was proposed to produce the Valabapúr canal across the Haggari into the taluqs east of that river, but it may be assumed that this project is definitively abandoned. The navigation of these canals has also been considered, and it has been shown that in either case it could be established between Daroji and Bellary at a moderate cost. These schemes constitute what is usually known as the Lower Bellary project.

II. It is also proposed to take a canal from the Túngabadra river at Tumbiganúr near the railway bridge to Kurnool, irrigating 55,000 acres at a cost of about Rupees 77½ per acre. This could also be made navigable and in that case a branch would be made from Bellary first in a northerly direction, and then crossing the Haggari at Siragupa; it would join the last-mentioned canal at its head, thus acting as a feeder to the railway at two points, Bellary and Kachapúr. For the present only the irrigation schemes are before the government. In connection with these canals investigations are in progress with a view to storing water during the monsoon so as to supply it to raise a second crop."

The account is fitly followed by an extract from a letter written by the Collector on 25th July 1866:—"The estimated amount for these works is (without considering the reservoirs for the second crop) 95 lakhs of Rupees or under a million sterling. The interest on this sum if guaranteed by Government at 5 per cent., would amount to Rupees 4,75,000 or £47,500. In this district in 1854 there was actually lost about four times that amount, viz., by hurried expenditure on famine roads £130,000, and by remission on waste lands £60,000, to say nothing of the loss to the people of their crops and cattle."

III. Roads and Communications.—Seventeen years ago Mr. Maltby, Famine Commissioner, wrote: "This large province with an area of 13,000 square miles and a population of 122,599 souls possessed until the present year no arched bridges, and only 13 miles of made road," (10th October 1854). A year before the Chief Engineer, Colonel Henderson, had reported, "Roads there are none deserving the name. There certainly are tracks through some parts

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of the district marked out by aloe and milk-bush hedges, but from want of bridges and drains these tracks are divided into isolated portions by the rivers and nullahs that intersected them. At present there is not a single arched bridge available for travellers throughout the district though it is intersected by rivers and streams in every direction. The district is actually locked up from the surrounding provinces and without means either for the export of its produce or for the introduction of European articles of commerce," (21st November 1853.)

I have tried to ascertain what amount has been spent on roads since this date from Imperial and Local Funds, but the Collector and Superintending Engineer say that the necessary information cannot be obtained. I am therefore able to give only a simple list of roads, with brief notes of their condition. Some of the roads entered in the list have not yet been commenced, others are more complete, many finished and bridged throughout. The first seven were formerly classed as "Imperial," but there is now no distinction between Imperial and Local roads.

Number.	From	To	Miles.	Remarks.
1	Bellary.....	Alúr.....	27	In fair order. No. 1 bridged throughout. Two nullahs at 16th and 17th miles impassable in the monsoon. Alúr.*
2	Alúr.....	Asperi.....	14	Continuation of No. 1 goes on to Kurnool.
3	Bellary.....	Sovainahalli..... ...	72	Leads to Bombay Presidency. Bridged as far as Ballahunsi Kodutanni,* Gadiganúr,* Hospett,* Ballahunsi,* Hampsagra.*
4	Tornagal.....	Ramandrúg.....	20	Turns out of No. 3 at Tornagal, and leads to the Drúg, through the territories of the Sandúr Rajah, Yettinhatti.*
5	Hampsagra...	Hollal.....	32	Estimated for only viâ Hadagalli for Kúmta and West Coast.
6	Bellary.....	Dampetla.....	86	Trunk Road No. XVIII. Unfinished between Joladarashi and Uravakonda, and between Anantapúr* and Dampetla.
7	Mysore frontier near Kodikonda.	Kurnool frontier near Gooty.	107	From Bangalore to Kurnool and Secunderabad. In good order, and most of the nullahs are bridged. Pálsamudram,* Pennakonda,* Chinnakotapalli,* Marúr,* Anantapúr,* Garldinna,* Gooty.*

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Number.	From	To	Miles.	Remarks.
8	Hadagalli.....	Harpanhalli.....	16	Joins the Cusbah of two Taluqs and meets No. 5.
9	Gavuripúr..... ...	Hurryhúr frontier	57	Leaves No. 3 at Gavuripúr, three miles beyond Hospett, and goes viâ Harpanhalli and Tellighi.
10	Harpanhalli.	Hollal.....	18	To Kumpta and West Coast.
11	Harpanhalli.	Kudlighi.....	28	Viâ Kottúr.
12	Kottúr.....	Ujini,...	10	Nos. 12 and 13 are branches from No. 11, leading to the South of the Taluq.
13	Kudlighi.....	Hosshalli	19	
14	Kudlighi...	Somalapúr...	13	To be continued through the Kanavahalli pass into Sandúr territory and to join No. 4. A short route from Western Taluqs to Bellary.
15	Kudlighi.....	Ulavasangatahalli.	23	Viâ Gudikota. Between Kudlighi and Gudikota the road is good. The continuation to the old Bellary-Bangalore road, (see No. 41) is not so good.
16	Kudlighi...	Gavuripúr...	23	Under construction.
17	Ramandrúg.....	Ballahunsi...	16	One of the three Drúg ghâts. Leads from the Drúg to No. 3.
18	Ramandrúg	Hospett...	11	Another ghât to the Drúg.
19	Hospett...	Kampli...	19	Very fair the whole way.
20	Hospett	Hossúr...	4	For Lingasugúr and the Nizam's country.
21	Kodutanni...	Kampli..... ...	20	Viâ Daroji.
22	Kamlapúr..... ...	Daroji.....	14	Connects 19 and 21.
23	Bellary.....	Siragupa.....	32	Not completed, but available for wheeled traffic.
24	Siragupa.....	Adoni.....	23	In progress, but only just commenced.
25	Alúr.....	Adoni.....	16	Branches from No. 1 near Alúr.*
26	Asperi.....	Adoni.....	12	Connects Adoni with the Bellary-Kurnool road, (see 182) and also is a part of the road between Adoni and Gooty.
27	Adoni...	Madaveram.....	27	In good order and bridged, viâ Hire Túmbal and Madaveram.*
28	Adoni.....	Emmiganúr.	20	Little more than marked out. To be continued to Nagaldinna.
29	Halvi...	Kosji....	8	Nos. 29 and 30. Short Railway feeders are in progress.
30	Rachmarri.....	Kosji.....	7	

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Number.	From	To	Miles.	Remarks.
31	Alúr	Guntakal	20	Five miles from Alúr made. The rest traced.
32	Chippagiri	Maddikerra	4	A short line connecting these places with Nancherla station.
33	Bellary	Gooty	51	Is a portion of No. 6 from Bellary to Joladarashi (13 miles). From the constant heavy traffic is rarely in good order. Permadavanhalli,* Gadakal,* Patakotacheruvu.*
34	Gooty	Cuddapah frontier	38	A continuation of No. 33. In bad order near Tádpatri.*
35	Gooty	Erragudi	7	To Adoni (43 miles) but the greater portion is in Kurnool district.
36	Guntakal	Uravakonda	18	Traced.
37	Rayelcheruvu	Yadikí	3	A branch from No. 34. To connect Yadikí with the Railway.
38	Anantapúr	Tádpatri	33	In fair order, the middle the worst.
39	Piravalli	Dharmaveram	15	Marked out. A branch from No. 38 to Dharmaveram.
40	Bellary	Raidrúg	32	Leaves No. 41 about 8 miles south of Bellary. From the junction to *Raidrúg*, 24 miles.
41	Bellary	Hiréhal	14	The old Bangalore road. Completed to the frontier.
42	Bellary	Uravakonda	27	Viâ Rúpangudi and Havligi.
43	Bellary	Paughúr	61	Viâ Kalyandrúg and Kambadúr to the frontier of Paughur.
44	Raidrúg	Kudéru	43	Joins No. 6 about 13 miles from Anántapúr.
45	Raidrúg	Dharmaveram	65	From Raidrúg to Kalyandrúg (20 miles,) from Kalyandrúg to Kanagampalli, viâ Nutimadagu (30 miles), and Kanagampalli Dharmaveram, 15 miles.
46	Dharmaveram	Damajipalli	8	To connect Dharmaveram with No. 7. In good order.
47	Dharmaveram	Kottacheruvu	15	From Dharmaveram to No. 48.
48	Pennakonda	Pamdúrti	34	From Pennakonda to Bukkapatnam, 16 miles, and then through the Otykanama pass viâ Pamdúrti to the frontier of Cuddapah.
49	Pennakonda	Madaksira	20	Good, except a small portion passing through Mysore.

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Number.	From	To	Miles.	Remarks.
50	Pennakonda.... ...	Ruddam.....	11	Continued to Paughúr frontier.
51	Madaksira...	Amrapúr.....	26	
52	Madodi..... ...	Paughúr.....	17	Viâ Rollahalli.
53	Madagiri.....	Paughúr...	8	Viâ Madaksira.
54	Madaksira...	Hindipúr.....	20	Viâ Purghi, gravelled.
55	Hindipúr.....	Somandapalli... ...	16	Meets No. 7, four miles below Pennakonda
56	Hindipúr.....	Chavulúr.....	7	To the Mysore frontier.
57	Hindipúr.....	Kodikonda...	23	
58	Kodúr.....	Kottacheruvu.....	24	Connects Nos. 7 and 48. Meets No. 47 at Kottacheruvu viâ Peddapalli and Budali.
59	Budali...	Gauniwarpalú.....	11	For Kadiri, Cuddapah District.

CHAPTER XII.

SANDUR ESTATE.

(Communicated by J. MACARTNEY, Esq., *Agent to the Raja.)*

THE small State of Sandúr occupies a tolerably central position in the Bellary district, and lies in its extreme points between 14° 58′ and 15° 12′ 45″ north latitude, and between 76° 28′ 30″ and 76° 43′ 45″ east longitude. Its area is estimated at about 140 square miles, of which probably considerably more than a third is hill territory. It is surrounded by a cordon of hills which completely isolate it from the surrounding district. In shape the valley is elliptical with a direction to the south-east. It is entered by three principal natural passes, viz., on the north-east by the Bhimagundi pass; on the north by the Ramanagundi pass; and on the west by that of Oblagundi, or Kannavihalli.

The Bhimagundi or North-eastern Pass.—The pass here is of considerable width, and the sides sloping and wooded: a little further on as they approach nearer, the sides become steeper and the bottom of the pass is encumbered by precipitated masses of rock. About the middle of the pass intersecting it at right angles, are two

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singular looking rocks, nearly isolated from the chain, presenting precipitous faces in the line of the stream which runs between them. At first sight they appear to form a complete barrier across the pass. Their bases are about forty paces asunder: deeper and nearly vertical fissures, in a line nearly corresponding with that of elevation, cleave the rocks on both sides of the stream. A bed of rock harder than that which surrounds it, which has been worn away, is left projecting like an abutment from the face of the northern precipice, at the foot of which is a short *talus* of masses precipitated from the higher parts of the rock. These appear to have given way like the upper portions of sea-worn cliffs from the abrasion of the lower and supporting rock. As the sides of the precipices are of one homogeneous rock, they exhibit no marks of dislocation. About fifty feet above the bed of the stream were picked up by Lieutenant Newbold several water-worn pebbles; and among them one or two of the chloritic slate, which forms the lower rock; whence he infers the bed of an ancient and higher channel.

The compiler of this Memoir cannot over-estimate his obligations to an Essay by Lieut. Newbold, published in the transactions of the Madras Literary Society, 1838.

The Ramanagundi or Northern Pass.—This pass is formed by the convergence of the chain of hills running eastward, and that on the west running northward, till they form a narrow valley which was probably a dense jungle in former times. The eastward chain terminates in a mammiform hill near the walls of Hospett—while the western range takes a bend to the north-west and terminates on the south bank of the Túngabudra. From the top of the chain there is a fine prospect of the more prominent physical features of the country; the river winding along; the Hadagalli plains; and the rugged granitic elevations near the ruins of Vijianagar.

The Oblagundi, or Western Pass.—By this pass the stream which afterwards forms the principal feeder of the large tank or artificial lake of Daroji, enters the valley from the westward. The rock composing the ridge of hills is similar in character to that already described on the eastern flank of the valley, and the fissure through it has a similar direction. The course of the stream and the prevailing character of its bed, indicate a gradual fall of ground to the eastward—the fall being more marked as it debouches from the north-eastern pass. In the gorge to the left of the barrier gate, and in rear of the small white temple of Narsimha, the rocks rise precipitously to the apparent height of 180 feet on each side the

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stream; being about ten paces asunder at the base, but gradually nearing as they ascend. Towards the summit is a convexity in the face of the precipice on the right, and an almost corresponding depression in that of the precipice on the left hand: a large fissure cleaves the substance of both rocks in a direction S. by E. The bed of the stream as in the eastern pass is choked up by blocks, pebbles, silt and sand. These cannot have been transported any distance as they are of the same nature as the surrounding formation, and the edges of the harder fragments are but little worn. The mineral character of the rock here is similar to that of the eastern pass. Beyond the pass and on a level with the surrounding country are the village and lands of Kannavihalli and Raghapur, belonging to Sandúr. As there is now no village of Raghapur—the name simply designates the lands formerly belonging to it. The pass at present is impracticable for carts. The formation of a road, however, is in contemplation—the only drawback being the want of the requisite funds. Such a work would be of great public benefit as well as of great advantage to Sandúr, as there would then be a continuous and direct line of road from the western taluqs to Bellary.

Geology.—The prevailing rock met with is a chloritic slate often highly impregnated with oxide of iron, and crested in many places with mural ridges of a ferruginous quartz rock embracing a variety of colours from a steel-gray to a deep liver-brown. This rock often forms whole hills, always, however, overlying the slate. On the ranges generally iron ore is obtained. It is often of a rich quality, easily got at, and usually of a friable description.

On Ramandrúg various colored clays are procurable without difficulty.

The prevailing soil in the valley is a rich heavy loam interspersed here and there with patches of cotton soil. In various parts lime is obtained near the surface, chiefly in the nodule form. The ascent to the Kumaraswami pagoda passes over an extensive bed of lava conglomerate; and the same feature characterises parts of the Ramandrúg range.

History.—This little State is interesting as the domain of one of the most ancient of the Mahratta families, and from having long maintained its integrity though holding a completely isolated position in the heart of a foreign territory. The Ghorepura family is said to have been identical with that of the Bhonslahs of Sattara:

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and, according to the family legend, their ancestor acquired the surname, during the Bahmini dynasty, from having been the first to scale a fort in the Concan deemed to be impregnable, by fastening a cord round the body of a *Ghorepur*, or guana, and ascending by its help. The members of the present family bear the name of Hindu Rau Ghorepura. Malloji Rau, its founder, and the hero of the legend, was an officer in the army of Bijapur. His son *Biroji* entered the service of the Raja of Sattara, and was the first to bear the name of Hindu Rau. *Siddoji*, a son of his, was invested by Sambhaji, the successor of Sivaji, with the title of Sinapatti, or generalissimo—a title which has been borne by the lineal heir of the family down to the present time. Among other exploits, Siddoji took Sandúr from the Béders, and was the first Mahratta chief who settled there. Previously (though nominally under the Sultán of Bijapur) the district had been held by a *Béder Poligar*. Siddoji died in 1715, leaving a widow, Sik Baee, and four children. The eldest, Dowlut Rau, succeeded to his father's jaghir of Gudjandaghur. The second *Gopal Rau* received the principality of Sandúr. A younger brother was the celebrated Morari Rau, who soon after seized on Gooty. After the capture of Gooty in 1779, Hyder Ali took Raidrúg, Harpanhalli and Sandúr—but the fate of Gopal Rau is involved in obscurity. Hyder commenced the erection of a strong fort near the entrance of the valley by the Bhimagundi pass, and which was completed by Tippu, who stationed a strong garrison there. The fort is quadrangular, and of circumscribed extent—with screen curtain about 18 or 20 feet high, surmounted by a parapet of brick-work, and protected by bastions: while between the walls and glacis runs a deep moat about twenty paces in width. The gorges of the eastern and western passes were defended by stone barricades with narrow gateways, and commanded by rude works on the prominent points of the hills—the ridges of which were in many places crested by a low wall. The town of Sandúr is at some distance from the fort, and is entirely unprotected: the strength of the place depending wholly on the possession of the passes.

Siva Rau Ghorepura.—The son of Gopal Rau was killed in battle in 1785 in a vain attempt to recover his patrimnoy. *Siddoji*, his son, was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Vencata Rau, who in 1790, attacked and drove out Tippu's killedar and garrison, but fearing the speedy vengeance of Tippu, he did not dare to occupy Sandúr till the fall of Seringapatam. On his then going to

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take possession, the Peishwa, under the pretence that the principality was his, presented it to *Yeswunt Rau* Ghorepura, a distinguished officer in Scindia's army. His son, Narain Rau, proceeded to take possession—but was easily bought off; and soon after Yeswunt Rau resigned his pretensions. *Siddoji* appears to have died in 1796, and his widow adopted *Siva Rau*, son of Kundi Rau, a relative. Doubts have been entertained regarding Siva Rau's rights to the valley of Sandúr, and it is even stated by Captain Grant Duff, (History of the Mahrattas, volume ii, page 411) that the claims of Yeswunt Rau, Ghorepura, were just. Now the case is simply this: Sandúr was won in battle by Siva Rau's ancestor, and was confirmed to him and his heirs by his sovereign. The Peishwa, and the vassal of that sovereign, violates his allegiance, and assumes to bestow the principality on one of his followers, Yeswunt Rau, Ghorepura, the man who was so soon to betray him. Yeswunt Rau never took possession of the gift—a proof that he did not consider his own claims just—but asked for, and obtained, other lands in exchange. The chief of Sandúr, meanwhile having died without issue, his widow offered to adopt the son of Yeswunt Rau, who was of the same family: but Yeswunt Rau, having previously resigned his title to the Peishwa, was afraid to offend him by sending his son. However, being unwilling wholly to lose the opportunity, he sent *Siva Rau*, one of the sons of his younger brother, Kundi Rau, to be adopted, which was done accordingly. The Peishwa, subsequently having gained a knowledge of these facts, threw Kundi Rau into prison at Poonah, and being unwilling to let his pretensions to Sandúr sleep, he, in 1815, under pretext of a pilgrimage to the sacred shrine of Kumaraswami, set out to gain possession of Sandúr, whether by stratagem or open violence. He was met on the confines of the Company's territory, by a force commanded by Sir Thomas Hislop, under whose escort he was conducted to the neighbourhood of Sandúr, but finding the passes strongly defended, he turned aside, and after paying a hurried visit to the pagoda from

From Col. Monro, to Government, 11th October 1814.

The British Government refused to mediate or interfere in any way between the parties, and Sir T. Hislop's force was sent out only to see that the unruly rabble the Peishwa brought with him, did no damage to the Circar taluqs. The Peishwa crossed the river at Honnúr on October 19, accompanied by 50,000 troops, 10,000 horsemen and 1,000 camels. Siva Rau refused to treat with the Peishwa, but offered to surrender his jaghire to the Honorable Company's Government. The Peishwa tried in vain to bring his troops into the valley, but all the passes were successfully held, and it was only on sufferance, that accompanied by a few personal attendants, he was allowed to visit Komarasami.—J. K.

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the south, withdrew to Poonah. With reference to the claims of Siva Rau, Sir Thomas Monro, in a public letter to Mr. Elphinstone, after curiously noticing the facts of the case, observes: "Whatever may be the question of right, there can be none of possession. Sheo (Siva) Rau has held it during the long period of twenty-one years. He was in fact an independent prince, by the same right that so many other Mahratta chiefs have become so. He was independent before the treaty of Bassein, and can hardly, therefore, be included among the refractory vassals whom the British Government are bound by that treaty to reduce, any more than many other greater vassals, who had, before that time, shaken off their allegiance to the Peishwa."

Two years after the Peishwa's unsuccessful attempt on Sandúr, the great Mahratta confederacy against the British power was formed, and just before this the Peishwa had urged on the British Resident, Mr. Elphinstone, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty of Bassein, to aid him with troops in the reduction of several small States, and especially in that of Sandúr. As the real sentiments of the Peishwa towards the British power were doubtful, the Resident hesitated—for, in the event of a rupture with him, any division of the army detached for the reduction of Sandúr, would be far from the line of communication, and, in fact, completely isolated. Sir John Malcolm, however, after a personal interview with the suspected potentate, brought back so favorable a report, that Mr. Elphinstone's scruples vanished, and the reduction of Sandúr was forthwith recommended as a measure well-pleasing to the Peishwa. Instructions were accordingly given to Colonel Monro, then at Darwar, to proceed on the expedition. Colonel Monro marched from Darwar on the 13th of October 1817, and having crossed the Túngabadra by the ford of Hampságra, arrived before Sandúr on the 27th idem, when the fort and government were quietly surrendered by the Chief.

The events connected with this transaction cannot be better related than in the words of the commander of the expedition. In a letter, dated from Timbarahalli, 1st November 1817, to the address of the Resident, he writes as follows:—

"My letters of the 29th and 31st October will have informed you of the quiet surrender of Sandúr by its Chief Sheo Rau. I wrote to him on the 18th October, apprising him of the object of my march, and offering him a jagheer of eight thousand Rupees in any part of the Company's territory. I did not consider this sum as being an

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adequate compensation for the loss of his district, but, as I was aware that many demands would be brought forward for relations and dependants, I thought it best to begin on a low scale.

On the 22nd October I received his answer, which expressed, in a general way, that it was his wish to conform to the desires of the British Government, and stated that he would send two vakeels to treat with me. The vakeels arrived in camp on the 24th October, bringing with them a paper containing a long list of Sheo Rau's demands, among which were a jagheer of twelve thousand Rupees for himself, smaller ones for his brother and sister, and provision for his principal servants. I promised that he should have a jagheer of nine thousand rupees; and that the vakeels should each receive an allowance of fifteen Star Pagodas monthly, and that the other claims should be taken into consideration on my arrival at Sandúr. The vakeels objected to the smallness of the jagheer; they said that their master might submit, but that he would not consent to the arrangement. They were despatched from camp on the 25th October with my answer, and were directed to inform Sheo Rau, that if he intended to submit, I should expect him to meet the detachment on the outside of the pass which leads into his valley.

On the 27th October the detachment, on approaching near the pass, was met by Sheo Rau, attended by a few horsemen and peons. He conducted it through the defile and barrier which defends the entrance into the valley of Sandúr. On reaching the glacis of the fort, he drew up his party, and as he delivered the keys, he said, that he threw himself entirely on the protection of the British Government. He then asked leave to go away, and having obtained it, he called out to me, so as to be heard by all his followers, "Think of my situation, have some consideration for us all." He went through all the ceremony of surrendering his fort and abdicating the government of his little valley with a great deal of firmness and propriety; but next day when he came to my tent with his brother and a number of his old servants and dependants, to solicit some provision for them, and to make some arrangements for the removal of his family to the Company's territory, he was so agitated and distressed, that he was obliged to let his brother speak for him. It was finally settled that the two Vakeels should each have an allowance of fifteen pagodas, and that his jagheer, instead of nine thousand, should be ten thousand rupees, from which he should make such allowance as he chose to his relations and followers, and

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that the pensions and jagheers should be granted in whatever part of the Company's possessions they might be required.

Though I deemed it advisable to limit myself in promising a jagheer to ten thousand rupees, yet, when I consider what Sheo Rau has lost, that he was as much a sovereign in his own valley as any prince in India,—that it contained a regular fort, built by Hyder and Tippu Sultan at a great expense,—that it was besides so strong by nature, that no Mahratta power could have taken it from him,—and that he had ruled over it from his infancy, for the space of twenty-one years without interruption, I cannot think that even the twelve thousand rupees which he has demanded would be more than a very inadequate compensation for the sacrifice which he has been compelled to make.

Siva Rau retired to Hiréhal to live on the 10,000 rupees assigned to him. Then quickly followed the great Mahratta war, and when the Peishwa's government was broken up, Colonel Monro recommended that Sheo Rau should be restored to his principality, "and" says Mr. Gleig, "the British Government, well-disposed of itself to act with generosity, readily acceded to the proposition." The stipulations for the grant of a jagheer in exchange for his territory had been confirmed by the Government, but were not acted upon; and in the succeeding year his former territory was restored to Siva Rau by the Governor-General, and eight years afterwards he received a Sannad from the Government in the following form:—

Copied from the original Sannad.

To

Sheva Rau Goreparah
Jaghiredar of Sandúr.

The Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George has been pleased to confer in jaghire on you and your Heirs for ever the Lands of Sandúr free of Peshkush and pecuniary demands.

You shall have the entire management of the Revenue and Police of your jaghire and also the duty of administering Civil justice subject to the undermentioned conditions:—

"You shall maintain at all times faith and allegiance to the Honorable Company, their enemies shall be your enemies, and their friends shall be your friends. You shall assist the Honorable Company to the utmost of your power against foreign and domestic foes. You shall maintain a strict watch over the public peace in your jaghire. You shall not afford an asylum to offenders from

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the Company's districts, but shall either deliver them up, or assist the officer of the Company sent in pursuit of them. You shall cause justice to be rendered to the inhabitants of the Company's districts, and others, who may have pecuniary claims on any of the inhabitants of Sandúr.

You shall be answerable to the Honorable Company for the good government of your jaghire, and if ever it should happen that in consequence of misgovernment the interposition of the Honorable Company should become necessary, the Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George will in such case take such measures as may appear just and proper for restoring order, and providing for the security of the people.

Given under the seal of the Honorable Company and signature of the Governor in Council in Fort St. George this 7th day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six."

With reference to the very inferior title of jaghiredar it may reasonably be assumed that it has slipped into the Sannad, without due consideration, and inadvertently. After the State of Sandúr was taken possession of by the British Government, a correspondence, as we have seen, ensued about a jagheer to be given in compensation for the loss sustained—but when the relations of the Government with the Peishwa were changed, it was resolved to restore the principality, more as an act of justice, it may be presumed, than as one of generosity. In fact it had been seized on grounds of mere State policy, the abstract justice of which was more than questionable, and political events having in the meantime turned out favourable, an early opportunity was embraced to remedy the wrong. The Chief of Sandúr had never been a mere Jaghiredar, but, as Sir Thomas Monro justly observes—"he was as much a sovereign in his own valley as any prince in India." It is clear even from the Sannad given that he was virtually re-instated in his ancient dignity as a prince—but with certain obligations to the paramount power. These, however, did not invalidate his sovereignty, nor materially affect his rank. It is not easy, therefore, to conceive why the barren title of Jaghiredar should be retained; a title, by the way, which has more than once given rise to contention, as to the real standing of the Sandúr Chief. The opinion, however, of Her Majesty's Judges of the High Court of Madras, in the case of the "Queen *versus* Vencanna," is conclusive

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on this point. After cursorily reviewing the history of the State, they go on to say:—"From these facts it clearly appears that, on the restoration, the territory of Sandúr became as it had been before the State of a Native Chief or Ruler, and that it has so continued to the present time. The Sannads do no doubt grant the lands in jaghire and establish a relation of subordination to the paramount British Government. But the powers recognised and the obligations enjoined are wholly incompatible with the position of an ordinary Jaghiredar, and consistent only with that of the Ruler of a State. A strong confirmation of the territory being the State of a ruling Prince or Chief (if confirmation was wanted) is afforded by the Sannad addressed to the Rajah by Earl Canning in 1862 to the effect that the British Government would recognise the adoption of a successor made by himself or any future Chief of his State; and by the Order of the present Viceroy in Council, published in February 1867, declaring, under the Stat. 27 and 28, Vic., Cap. 15, the original Criminal jurisdiction of the High Court to extend to European British Subjects, being Christians, resident in the Native States and Chiefships, named therein, of which Sandúr is one." There are Jaghiredars in Sandúr, who hold their lands under the authority of the Chief—but assuredly it is something more than an abuse of language to designate him as such.

The death of *Siva Rau* took place in 1840, when he was succeeded by one of his nephews *Vencat Rau* Ghorepara, to whom in the following year, a Sannad in the same form as that already quoted, was renewed; but, with the additional restriction,—"that in the "administration of Criminal justice, he should not mutilate criminals "nor sentence capitally, nor execute persons capitally convicted "without the sanction of Government previously obtained—but "should refer all cases appearing to him to call for such punishments "for the consideration and orders of the Governor in Council."

Vencat Rau died in 1861, leaving five sons, the eldest of whom, *Siva Shun Mukho Rau*, the present Chief, being a minor, was not invested with the authority until November 1863; shortly before which he had attained his 16th year. A Sannad had been renewed in his name on the 13th day of the preceding month, under the same conditions as that held by his father. On his assuming the government he appointed the compiler of this Memoir as his agent and chief adviser.

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During the period that has elapsed up to the present date, (September 1871) many important changes in the administration have been gradually introduced. Not a few obnoxious imposts have been abolished, which doubtless had their origin when the *Chout* and other similar exactions flourished. The legitimate authority of the police, and the personal liberty and rights of the subject, have been defined and established on a clearer and juster basis, domestic slavery for debt suppressed, equal laws for all classes enacted and enforced, and a regular system of executive justice instituted. In the administration of Criminal and Civil justice, the system followed is substantially that which is practised in Her Majesty's Courts. In order to facilitate judicial enquiries the Stamp and Registration Laws have been brought into operation. The Agent is invested with the chief executive powers—both as regards revenue matters, and the administration of justice. The decisions of his Court are final—but are open to a revision on just cause being shown—the principle being fully admitted that justice is of more consequence than an apparent consistency. In cases involving intricate points of Hindu law and custom, a jury of Pundits is empannelled, by whose opinion the Court is guided. One of the Raja's brothers, *Vittul Rau* Ghorepara, is now invested with authority as Honorary Assistant Magistrate, over a limited class of cases, the record being sent to the higher Court—and there being also a right of appeal from the decisions of this, as well as from those of every Subordinate Court, to that of the Agent. The Rajah, himself, holds a Court for the settlement of Inams, or ecclesiastical matters, at certain seasons.

The rendition of those charged with heinous offences, and who may have taken refuge in Sandúr, is prompt and speedy, and generally on the production of a Warrant signed by a Magistrate exercising full powers—and there has seldom been much delay on the part of Her Majesty's Government in similar cases on application being duly made. The number of such cases, has, in consequence, been considerably diminished, as might naturally be expected. For it must ever be to the public advantage that justice be freed from all unnecessary trammels. Doubtless in the case of subjects charged with offences in another State, it is the duty of a Government before handing them over to justice, to be satisfied that a *primâ facie* case exists, and that the offence is of such a nature as to call for their rendition—but when the accused are subjects of the Government in pursuit of them, and there is no reason to believe that they will be

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dealt with otherwise than in accordance with law—the policy of circumlocution becomes absurd and mischievous.

The population of the State, not including Ramandrúg, according to the recent census, is somewhat over 14,000; showing an increase, on the census of 1865, of more than 1,000 persons. Whether this increase is due to an actual growth of population, or to a more careful and accurate method of enumeration, or to both combined, cannot well be determined.

The revenue from all sources last year, ending 31st May 1871, somewhat exceeded Rupees 45,000. Of this sum about Rupees 24,000 was realized from land; Rupees 18,300 from various contracts; and the rest from miscellaneous sources. It is to be observed, however, that the land revenue includes grants of land to dependants, and service lands; and that these are generally estimated at the highest figure; and also, that contracts are a precarious and fluctuating source of income.

In addition to what has been mentioned of the resources of Sandúr, the following Inams are enjoyed: viz., Bramadaya, Rupees 4,571; Komaraswami Pagoda, Rupees 2,945; other temples, Rupees 2,332; by Fakirs and others, Rupees 1,298; and sundry small jaghires, Rupees 1,360; in all, lands to the value of Rupees 12,506 per annum; nor is there here any reason to believe that the estimates are too high.

It has been the policy of the present Raja's administration to increase the security of, and render more permanent, the land tenures. For if the cultivator is liable to be ousted as soon as any one offers a higher rate for his lands than he is paying himself, it is evident that his true interest lies, not in improvements, but in taking out of the land all that he can get. The ryots are allowed to cut wood for all agricultural purposes free from payment; nor are they liable to be charged for firewood which they themselves carry home. The poorer classes are permitted to cut firewood and grass in the jungles, and to sell in the bazaar free of tax.

Since November 1863 the sum of Rupees 83,000 has been paid towards the liquidation of debts; but, it is to be regretted, with far less practical result than might reasonably be anticipated. The system, however, of paying with one hand, and contracting fresh obligations with the other, is embarrassing and subversive of all true progress. Education is in a backward state. Roads are still urgently

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required, and public buildings are wanted: but, the incubus of debt of former and of recent years, paralyses every effort.

The following account of the Temple of Komaraswami, is taken *verbatim* from Lieutenant Newbold's Essay:—

Passing down the valley in a S. E. direction, a range of hills, about equi-distant from the two principal chains, runs down the centre; turning from them to the right, the western range is ascended to the famous temple of Komaraswami. The road lies over masses of lateritic rock, heavier and more compact than the laterite of Malabar. The rock caps the summit of the ridge in large irregular masses. Like limestone it abounds in caverns some of considerable extent. The summit of the ridge is a flat extensive table-land, descending in long flat step-like spurs to the plain of the British district. These spurs are separated by deep ravines, taking a southerly direction. The whole of these is of the laterite rock, presenting no appearance of stratification, and containing no fossil remains. Large beds of Kaolin occur, and one near the temple is considered peculiarly sacred as it is believed to be the congealed milk that flowed from the breast of Parvati, who wandered over these mountains in quest of her lost child, Komaraswami.

The temple of Komara or Karticaswami, the Hindu Mars, is situated near the bason of a ravine, near the summit of the S. W. part of the range of hills that enclose the valley; and after an ascent of 4 miles. The pagoda is neither large nor magnificent, but has an air of antiquity, of which its white-washed exterior and gilded cupola cannot entirely divest it. The gopuram faces the east; on the left of the entrance is the shrine of the goddess Parvati, consort of Siva; to the west is the image of her son, Komaraswami, the presiding genius of the place; and to the right stands the shrine of the destroyer, Shiva. In front is a square pool called "Aguste Tirtha." In front of the gopuram is a small octangular column of hewn stone, at the foot of which lie three trunkless stone heads. The largest belongs to the giant Tarakasaru, slain by Komaraswami. Marks of the footsteps of the god are shown in the jungles. The jatra occurs triennially. The number of pilgrims has latterly amounted to 25 or 30,000, and the temple revenue averages from 15 to 20,000 Rupees annually. A Shasanam in old Canarese is still preserved, which

NOTE.—The revenue here is much over-estimated. The annual revenue is not more than 10,000 Rs., and it has never reached the amount quoted by Lieutenant Newbold.

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grants the endowment of the temple. It was given in S. 641 (A. D. 718) by a king of the Marala dynasty, named Bijala Naik.

Sanitarium of Ramandrug.—In the year 1846 the Government applied for, and obtained from the Raja, permission to establish a Sanitarium on Ramandrúg, and, for the better maintenance of order, the Raja, executed a Tahanamah, ceding to the Collector of Bellary for the time being, certain criminal jurisdiction over offences committed by others than subjects of the Raja in the plateau of Ramandrúg. It may be useful to quote here the opinion of Her Majesty's Judges of the High Court of Madras, as to the extent and legal force of that concession. In the case of the Queen *versus* Vencanna and Narasa, referred by the Magistrate of Bellary under Section 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the opinion of High Court:

Held: That the Session Court of Bellary has no jurisdiction under the Penal Code, to try Native subjects of the Jaghirdar, or Raja of Sandúr, for offences committed in the plateau of Ramandrúg upon Native inhabitants of the village of Ramandrúg; that Ramandrúg is a portion of the territory of Sandúr, and the Raja is in the position of a Native Chief or Ruler; and that the Tahanamah or treaty did not give the Session Court of Bellary jurisdiction, but it surrendered exclusive criminal jurisdiction over a limited class of persons, namely, Europeans and their servants, and all other resident persons, not Native subjects of the Raja, and left the Government unfettered to provide in the way they deemed right for the trial and punishment of offences committed by such persons.

The Judges sum up their opinion, as follows:—"Under the concession, then, we are of opinion that persons, not Native subjects of the Raja, committing offences on the plateau, for which they are amenable to our criminal law, are protected from the Raja's power over offenders; and they alone can be apprehended, committed and tried by the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace and the Courts within Her Majesty's Indian Territories, or by a Judicial Officer empowered to exercise jurisdiction on the plateau. Offences committed by the subjects of another Prince or State, not made amenable to our criminal law, must be dealt with, if at all, by the Government, under the Tahanamah, as an international question." The following information, regarding the Sanitarium, has been kindly furnished, by Dr. Hayden, late Assistant Surgeon to the Depôt.

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Ramandrúg or Ramanamullay, a Convalescent Depôt for the troops serving in the Ceded Districts, is situated in Latitude 15° 7′ N., and Longitude 76° 3′ E.; it is distant from Bellary 38 miles, and from Secunderabad 270 miles. The station is built on an elevated plateau; 3,150 feet above sea-level; 1,825 above Bellary; and 1,200 feet above the surrounding plains.

The greatest extent of the plateau is from north to south one and a half miles; and it varies in breadth from half to three-quarters of a mile.

The general aspect of the surface is undulating; the eastern ridge of the hill being more than 100 feet higher than the western, and the ground gradually slopes down from the former to the latter, where in many places the descent to the western plains is very precipitous; owing to this conformation no rain water lodges on the hill. The soil on the plateau, formed by the disintegrated rock is scanty, but sufficient in some spots on the west and south sides of the hill to admit of a certain amount of cultivation; on the eastern side the rock is generally bare.

During the months of January, February and March, the air is cool, dry and bracing, being, generally 12° cooler than at Bellary during the same period.

April and May may be called the hot months; when the mean of the thermometer is about 80°. The mornings and evenings during these months are, however, cool and pleasant, and towards sunset a cool refreshing breeze sets in from the west.

Early in April and during May partial showers fall, and the air, except in the early mornings and evenings is close and sultry, and the sky becomes cloudy.

Towards the end of May banks of clouds are seen forming in the west, and occasional heavy showers of rain fall. This is soon followed by storms of wind, rain, thunder and lightning, ushering in the south-west monsoon. Rain continues with occasional breaks till the middle of October, after which, to the end of the year, the rainfall is inconsiderable. During the south-west monsoon fogs cover the hills, usually from sun-set till 9 or 10 o'clock next morning, but, at times, continuing throughout the day; the thermometer in the early morning falling to 62° farenheit. The damp, chilly state of the atmosphere at this period, necessitates the use of fires in barracks and houses. The N. E. monsoon sets in about the middle of October, and a strong, cold, dry wind prevails

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from the N. E. quarter till the end of February, when it gradually veers round to the south-west.

During the south-west monsoon the sides of the hill and the ravines and nullahs at the base contain an immense amount of decaying vegetable matter. After the rains are over, the surface of the country rapidly dries up, and the atmosphere becomes loaded with impurities; this may account for the not unfrequent occurrence of malarious fever at this station during this period of the year.

The following table will indicate the nature of the climate, more in detail:—

Return showing the average amount of rainfall during the past year, and average temperature.

1870.	Temperature of Dry Bulb.	Rainfall.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Twentieths.	
January	71·50	.....	.....	
February	75·09	.....	.....	
March	78·91	.....	8	
April	82·74	.....	5	
May	80·86	2	2	
June	74·83	6	.....	
July	69·51	6	7	
August	70·61	9	10	
September	71·27	4	17	
October	71·97	6	6	
November	72·00	1	6	
December	67·88	.....	.....	
	887·17	37	1	
Average for year	73·93	3	1¾	

The climate of Ramandrúg is suitable for cases of general debility, unattended by organic disease. Hepatic, cardiac, rheumatic, pulmonic and bowel affections, appear to be aggravated by the climate, especially during the rains. All cases of glandular affections derive great benefit, and children of a scrofulous habit of body, thrive remarkably at Ramandrúg.

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Return showing the average number of men sent up from Bellary during the past 5 years, and percentage of those returned to their corps benefited by the change.

Year.	Arrived from Bellary.	?
1866	54	26
1867	77	63
1868	61	54
1869	101	98
1870	111	69
Total...	404	310
Average for 5 years.....	81	62
Percentage of recovered to number of arrivals.....	.....	76

The Depôt can accommodate 60 single men and 10 families.

The following table shows the temperature, &c., of Ramandrúg during four of the hotter months of the year as compared with that of Mahableshwar, the celebrated Bombay sanitarium. It was prepared in 1851 by Major Dallas of the Quarter Master General's Office, and he remarks that the season at Ramandrúg had been an unusually warm one:—

	Mahableshwar.		Ramandrúg.	
	Thermometer.	Percentage of moisture.	Thermometer.	Percentage of moisture.
March.....	75·3	45·9	78·	47
April.....	78·1	46·9	77·5	65
May.....	76·4	62·9	72·5	79
June.....	70·7	88·1	73·	86
Average.....	75·	.....	74·5	.....

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There are three good roads up to the Drúg, one by Yettinhatti and Bavihalli, which is the one used by travellers from Bellary; one from Hospett, and the third the steepest of all from Narayandeverkerra.

The hill of Ramanamullay appears to have been fortified in former times, as the various approaches to it have still the remains of barricades and loop-holed parapets with stone walls. Near the burial-ground are several walled excavations, which are described as the ruins of granaries, and there are to be seen in many places of the hill, though now in ruins, foundations of clumps of oblong buildings, which are supposed to have been the habitation of the people of the plains who sought protection here in troublous times. There are about fifteen houses on the Drúg, belonging to Bellary residents. Two good carriage roads run along the whole platform, and many excellent bridle roads have been cut along the sides of the hills to the north and south.

The soil is well adapted for the cultivation of European vegetables and during the rains the hill is covered with a profusion of wild flowers and creepers. The best gardens are those by the tank which has been formed in a natural basin on the west of the hill. Mineral springs have been discovered in several places. The principal chalybeate spring, not far from "The Lover's leap," was discovered by Major Henderson, R. E., and was tested by the Chemical Examiner with the following result: "The specific gravity of the water is 0·9978. An imperial gallon contains 16¾ grains of insoluble salts, and 5·97 gallons contain 100 grains in the proportions shown in the margin with a trace of magnesia and potash. The native population of the hills are Beders or Boyas, supposed by some to have been the aborigines of the Carnatic. An old manuscript belonging to the curnum of Girgum states, that at one time these hills were part of the possessions of the Poligars of Raidrúg.

Chloride of Sodium	22·38
„ of Soda	7·56
„ of Lime	24·04
„ of Iron	6·38
Alumina	8·00
Silicic Acid	12·46
Organic Matter	19·18
	100—

The winds are occasionally hot during the hot season, but never uncomfortably so. While at Bellary the heat is both constant and oppressive, with the thermometer ranging from 96° to 100° in the shade, it has never been observed to rise higher than 87° at Ramandrúg during the hottest part of the season, and even then the mornings and evenings are cool, and there is generally a cool breeze.

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The following table shows the difference of temperature at Bellary and Ramandrúg for six months of the year. The observations were taken simultaneously at 6 A. M., 2 P. M., and 6 P. M.

		6 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.
December.	Bellary	63	85	76
	Drúg	62	68	67
January	Bellary	65	84	81
	Drúg	61	73	71
February	Bellary	65	90	85
	Drúg	72	76	71
March	Bellary	76	95	90
	Drúg	72	84	82
April	Bellary	80	100	89
	Drúg	74	87	80
May	Bellary	82	97	93
	Drúg	75	83	82
June	Bellary	78	93	88
	Drúg	70	80	79

The rainfall is greater than in the plains, but seems to have fallen off in the last few years, a fact which is probably due to the unlimited destruction of trees and shrubs which was unchecked during the minority of the present Raja.

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PART III.

CHAPTER I.

SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE.

Dry crops—Preparation of the ground, Cholam, Cotton, Indigo, Wheat, Flax.—Wet crops.—Paddy, sugar-cane.—Garden crops.—Cocoanut, plantains, nut-trees, betel-vines, tobacco.—Manures—Fallows—Rotation of crops—Cultivation statistics—Cattle and sheep—Their diseases.

ACCORDING to the system adopted by the Settlement Department, lands are thus classified :—

1. Alluvial or exceptional series.
2. Régada series.
3. Red Ferrugineous series.
4. White and grey calcareous series.
5. Arenaceous series.

The alluvial or exceptionally fertile soils are not found in the district. The "Régada" or black cotton soil abounds especially in the northern and western taluqs. "Lal" is the local name for the third class of soils, and the fourth and fifth classes are comprised in the "Masabu" or mixed soils. The extent to which each of these three classes of soils, Régada, Lal and Masabu is found in the district is roughly shown in the annexed table.

But the crop grown, and the system of cultivation adopted depends not so much on the nature of the soil, as on the possibility of obtaining a sufficient supply of water. In the accounts therefore the land was formerly classified under the heads of:

Regad	1,000,000 acres.
Masabu	2,000,000 „
Lal	2,500,000 „

I.—Dry or Unirrigated (Punjah or Kúshki.)

II.—Wet or Irrigated (Nunjah or Tarri.)

III.—Garden (Totacal.)

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Since Mr. Pelly's revision in 1858 all land has been classed either as "Wet" or "Dry." Certain crops however are still known as garden crops.

I. Dry.—The method adopted in preparing the dry lands for cultivation is as follows:—On the first fall of the rains in June at the beginning of the south-west monsoon (locally known as the Mungári rains), the ground is tilled with ploughs (Madaka) of which the size and the number of bullocks yoked vary according to the nature of the soil. In the Masabu and Lal earths, from two to four bullocks are used; but in the stiff black cotton soil, from six to twelve are required. After ploughing lengthways and crossways, a harrow (guntaka) is drawn over the field by which the clods of earth are pulverized, and wild plants and roots removed. The usual manure is the napplied in the proportion of about five bandy-loads to an acre, and, when possible, a flock of sheep is penned on the land. The seed is then sown by a kind of plough called a "Gorru." By means of three hollow bamboos which at their lower end intersect a transverse beam at equal intervals, and which at their upper end are tied together and embraced by a wooden bowl (jadigam) three rows of seed are sown at once. The yoke is fastened to the transverse beam, and as the plough goes along the seed is poured by a woman into the 'jadigam' and passes down the hollow tubes into the ground. A flat board placed edgewise and fastened to the machine completes the process by levelling the furrows and covering the seed. A weeding-plough of very simple construction is used twice at proper intervals of time to loosen the earth about the roots and to destroy the rank and wild weeds. The cultivation of dry grain is chiefly carried on between June and September, and the later crops are sown in November and reaped in April. The south-west monsoon assists the growth of the Mungári or early crops, and the north-east monsoon of September and October that of the Hingári or later crops which are afterwards matured by heavy falls of dew.

The diet of the chief part of the population of the district consists of (1) Cholum, (2) Ragi, (3) Korra. These with cotton are the crops more extensively cultivated.

Cotton.—The cotton-growers of Bellary consider irrigation injurious in the heavy black soils, but in the lighter red and mixed soils such irrigation might be of advantage. The experiment so far as

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is known has never been tried. The crops raised on these red and mixed soils do not exceed 25 per cent. of the out-turn of the crops on the régada soils, and are reserved exclusively for home consumption.

It is usually sown with "Korra," two rows of the latter being sown for each one of cotton. Mr. Pelly estimated the out-turn on good soil "at 15 maunds (375 lbs.) per acre. Deducting 5 maunds for the remuneration of the coolies, there is left 10 maunds which will give 2¼ of ginned cotton."

The cotton crop is not attacked by insects, but sometimes when a wind has blown from the north-east it is subject to a blight. There are three varieties of this blight. In that called "mujjega" the leaves become white; in "mussi" the young leaves turn black and wither away, and in the disease called "Bingi" they become spotted and yellow. Should the wind change and the sun shine brightly, the plant recovers.

Cotton flowers two months after sowing and comes to maturity three months afterwards.

Attempts have been made from time to time to introduce fresh varieties of cotton (Hingunghat, Sea Island, Orleans, &c.,) but hitherto without success. In every experiment blight has attacked the young plants when two or three months old. A plan much more likely to succeed is to grow the cotton by selecting for seed the strongest and finest plants. The country cotton is exceedingly fine, and by the judicious selection of seed could doubtless be much improved.

This plan has succeeded in England in the case of wheat and other cereals as shown by Mr. Mechi, and the same results would probably follow were a similar trial made with cotton.

In the appendix will be found a statement showing the number of acres under cotton cultivation for a series of years, and the same particulars for Indigo.

Indigo.—Very little of this is grown, hardly any out of the Tádpatri, Gooty and Anantapúr taluqs. It grows well in loam, but better in régada. It is usually found under wells and in garden land.

Wheat is very little cultivated. There is not much demand for it; it returns a very small profit, and unless seasonable rain falls it rapidly spoils. Unusual care is required in its cultivation, and it

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is very liable to blight. The straw is not of much use. There are two kinds of wheat, the "Salakigondamalu" is grown on dry lands, but the "Javagondamalu" requires irrigation. The flour of the latter is the finer, but for sale the two are often mixed together in the proportion of two of the former to one of the latter. The estimated out-turn is from 150 to 230 seers per acre.

Flax is cultivated in about 98 acres of land in a few villages of the Hindipúr taluq, and is used in the manufacture of gunnies.

II. Wet.—The chief crops raised on irrigated land are paddy and sugar-cane.

The system followed in the cultivation of paddy is as follows:—It is usual in the hot months to pen a flock of sheep on the ground at night. As soon as the rains in June have filled the tanks, the land is inundated for five or six days and then ploughed lengthways and crossways. Leaves of the wild indigo and of the Tangadi tree (cassia auriculata) are then spread over the ground as manure and ploughed in house-sweepings, the refuse from bandy-stands and cowdung when available are added. After this final ploughing, a "Gantaka" (harrow) which is a long plank of wood is drawn over the field to break up any clods that remain and smoothen the surface. Seed-beds are only used for that kind of paddy which is grown in gardens. As a general rule the seed is soaked in a pot for 24 hours and then sown broadcast. A light harrow is then passed over the ground and water to a depth of four inches let in. When the crop is a month old, the ryot goes over the field taking out the weeds, thinning out the places where the young shoots are too close together and filling up the gaps in other places. A constant supply of water is needed, and in six months the crop is ready for harvest. The second crop (Vaisakh) which is sown in December or January is a coarser kind of paddy and comes to maturity in four months.

The system followed in the cultivation of sugar-caneis as follows:—The land is prepared by penning sheep upon it and also by ordinary manure. Seed-canes about a span in length and so cut as to leave two seeds in the centre of each piece are planted usually in January or February, and eleven months elapse before they yield a return. Six months after, the canes are cut for the second time. The young cane is usually watered once in eight days, and as it grows its own leaf is carefully fastened round it. The ryots say that unless this precaution is taken the canes will grow thin and burst.

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Harvesting.—When the paddy is ripe it is cut down with a sickle (kodali) about four inches from the ground, and is then placed in small stacks, with the ears inward for twelve days. The grain is then trodden out by bullocks' feet. It remains in the husk till required and is stored in underground pits or in large wicker work baskets plastered with cowdung.

III. Garden.—The garden lands are usually either the régada or a rich loam. On them are raised cocoanut, betel, plantain and nut trees, turmeric, chillies, onions, hemp, wheat, coriander, tobacco and ragi.

Turmeric and chillies are six months or more in the garden, the latter beginning to bear eight weeks after the seed has been planted. Tobacco, wheat, onions and hemp are four-month crops, and coriander grows in two months. When the main crop of the year, which is generally sown during the north-east monsoon has been harvested, the ryots raise vegetables such as brinjals, cucumbers, pumpkins, gourds, &c. These gardens are usually irrigated by wells, which are large and deep and have been constructed at a cost varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800 each. Some of them are very deep and nearly all are lined with stone. The water is raised in large leathern bags pulled up by two bullocks yoked to a rope. When raising the filled skin the bullocks walk down a prepared incline away from the well, and they ascend backwards as the emptied skin redescends into the water. The rope is kept perpendicular in the pit by a pulley over which it runs. The picottah is unknown.

Garden land is prepared by ploughing it three or four times, and by abundantly manuring it.

Cocoanuts.—The land intended for a cocoanut plantation is prepared by four ploughings, once in each month, commencing with June, and is then exposed to the rays of the sun. For seed, cocoanuts are thrown in numbers into a marshy or boggy pit purposely prepared where they remain for about four months, until the constant moisture has loosened their hard exterior coating. They are then taken out and planted in prepared beds, the top of the cocoanut being exposed about two inches above the level of the ground. In this nursery they are watered about once in eight days, and after about eight months they begin to germinate, when they are transplanted (generally in the month of July) into pits of about half a yard deep, dug in drills at equal distances of seven yards.

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The pits are manured in the usual way, and artificial irrigation is supplied every fourth day. Sometimes earth-salt is applied to prevent insects injuring the tender plant. In about twelve years the trees arrive at maturity and the fruit is then picked. After full growth has been attained, two crops are picked each year. Up to fifty years their productive powers progressively increase and then as gradually decline ceasing altogether after one hundred years.

Plantains.—Plantains will grow in almost any soil except the very sandy ones. Shoots are inserted in the ground from July to October, and sometimes in February and March, and are manured with cowdung and rubbish. In a year they bear fruit, and after it has been gathered the trees are cut down. From the stumps, fresh stems spring forth, which yield fruit for three or four years.

Areca Nut.—Nut trees are grown nearly in the same manner as cocoanut trees during the S. W. monsoon. The seeds are sown in small prepared pits about four or five inches deep. They are watered once in four days and germinate in about three months, shooting forth two small leaves. When they are six months old they are transplanted into drills distant about four yards from each other. Three years afterwards they are again transplanted. In the twelfth year of their growth they yield fruit, and their productive powers improve up to the fiftieth year, after which they decay.

Betel-vine.—In the month of August the land is prepared for sowing betel. The Agasi chettu (Linum usitatissimum) and the Munaga chettu or Indian horse-radish (Hyperanthera moringa) are first planted, and on their branches the betel-vine is trained. In September the vines are first planted in pits in the shade of these trees, and after about two months tendrils shoot out which are carefully trained. When the vines are two years old they are cut once a week with the thumb covered with an iron cap in the shape of a human nail. In this way they will continue to yield leaves for six, eight or ten years according to the care bestowed on them, and the amount of water supplied.

Tobacco.—The ground is ploughed and manured in the month of July, and for convenience of irrigation divided into small squares. The seed is sown by hand, and after the ground has been watered brushwood is placed over it to keep off the rays of the sun. A constant supply of water is needed, and after a month the young plants are fit for transplanting. After another month the top of the

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plant is pinched off to prevent it from running to seed, and in four months it is fit for cutting. The plants are cut down by the roots, and left on the ground till morning when they are strung on to ropes and hung up to dry. Ten or if it is cloudy weather fifteen days are required for this process. The leaves are then taken into a shed, and pressed between stones for five days. They are then made into bundles each weighing 2½lbs., and in this state are brought to market. The tobacco has a very coarse and almost rank flavour, but seems to be appreciated by some classes. Mr. Broughton, Government Quinologist, reported favorably (Board's Proceedings, 7th July 1871, No. 2,778) on some tobacco grown in the Raidrúg taluq. It contained only 1·7 per cent. of nicotine and was strong in potassic carbonate "which modifies the burning of tobacco in a peculiar way to the improvement of its flavour and also positively assists its burning." On being smoked it possessed "far too strong and pyroligneous a flavour to be agreeable to a smoker unaccustomed to it." Shiraz and Manilla tobacco has been grown with success by Mr. Macartney in Sandúr.

Manures.—The best kind of régada, provided due attention has been paid to the rotation of crops requires neither manure nor irrigation. But the red and mixed soils and the inferior kinds of régada required to be manured.

1. *Vegetable Manures.*—The leaves and shoots of certain kinds of trees are put on the ground and then ploughed in. The leaves most commonly used are those of the Tangadi (Cassia auriculata), Kaniga (Galedupa arborea), and Jilladi (Asclepias gigantea), and the wild Indigo plant. In lands under the Túngabadra and Haggari rivers, a kind of bean (Dolichos lablab) is grown which is ploughed into the land at the proper season. In the Tádpatri taluq the stalks and leaves of the Indigo plant are used for manure after the extraction of the dye, particularly for rice-lands. The ryot is also accustomed to pollard the trees in his holding for the leaves and branches, which while still fresh he lays on the land to ferment and decay. Neem leaves are often used for this purpose, and the ryots often buy leaves for manure.

2. *Animal Manures.*—The red soils are manured by folding flocks of sheep on them, 1,000 sheep being considered sufficient for six acres in ten nights. The universal practise of using cowdung for fuel and for plastering the walls and floors of houses, prevents its extensive use as a manure. In gardens, sheep's blood, garbage, stale

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fish and other stimulating matters are applied to the betel and grape vines. Village sweepings, ashes, and other house-refuse are also employed, and each ryot has a heap of this manure kept carefully close to his house.

3. *Mineral Manures.*—The cultivating population are unacquainted with chemical and mineral manures, though in some parts of the district where there are mountain streams they have not failed to appreciate the benefit derived from the drainage of hills which (as for instance at Kona Upelpád) are composed to a great extent of lime-stone. Captain Newbold mentions that in some cases common salt is applied to the very top of the cocoanut tree, which dissolving is supposed to penetrate downward to the root and increase the quantity and quality of the fruit.

Fallows.—Irrigated lands are never allowed to lie fallow, unless the supply of water is insufficient, and even then a 'dry' crop is generally raised. Nor is it found necessary to leave the best kinds of black cotton soil to lie fallow, though a rest is afforded to the soil by altering the crops raised. At intervals about 20 years the land is thoroughly broken up by the great plough drawn by twenty bullocks, and if this is done and the weeds from time to time removed, the fertility of the soil seems undiminished. But a fallow time is necessary for the poorer red and mixed soils, and the ryots will take up land, cultivate and exhaust it in two or three years and then throw it up altogether for five or six.

Rotation of crops.—As regard rotation of crops there is no established system among the cultivating classes. But the principle of not straining the resources of the soil too far is fully understood, and a crop requiring little nourishment always succeeds an exhausting one. Thus ragi is usually sown after sugar-cane, cotton and indigo.

In the black soils cotton and korra are sown the first year, in the second cholum, and in the third year cholum or some other grain. A cotton crop is rarely raised from the same field oftener than once in three years. In the red soils horse-gram (ulavulu) is sown in the first year, sajja or jonna in the second, oil-seeds, &c., in the third, and in the fourth the land is usually left fallow or relinquished altogether.

Early in 1870 the Board of Revenue called for full particulars of the acreage under each kind of crop during the revenue year commencing 1st July 1869 and ending 30th June 1870, (Fasli 1279.)

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From the report submitted by the Collector of Bellary it appears that of the whole area of the district, 60·4 per cent. was appropriated and occupied either on Ryotwari or on Inam tenure. The remainder 39·6 per cent. or 25,000,000 acres is "mountain and hill tract, wood-land, swamp and sandhill and the like, unenclosed pasture land and unappropriated culturable waste.

In round numbers 3,920,000 acres, including minor Inams and entire Shotriem villages were occupied. The area taken up for each class of products is shown as under:—

Food grains, cholum, rice, &c. ...	=	2,687,000 acres.
Oil-seeds of kinds	=	103,000 „
Green and garden crops	=	36,000 „
Topes and orchards	=	18,000 „
Cotton, indigo and sugar-cane ...	=	537,000 „
Fallow	=	541,000 „

a. Food Grains.—Rather more than 2½ millions of acres grew food grains. Rice is only grown where the irrigation will permit of it. Cholum, the staple food of nearly all classes occupied more than 1¼ millions of acres. Wheat, millet, gram and other pulses were grown in a smaller area.

Rice ... =	155,000
Cholum =	1,170,000
Cumboo =	269,000
Korra... =	487,000
Ragi ... =	103,000

b. Oil-seeds.—103,000 acres were taken up in the cultivation of castor-oil, gingelly and coriander.

c. Green and garden crops.

The sugar-cane is grown chiefly in the Hospett taluq under the Túngabadra channels. 19,000 acres were used for saffron, tobacco, turmeric, &c.

Sugar-cane ... ... =	3,000
Indigo and dyes ... =	3,000
Chillies ... ... =	3,000
Betel and Plantain .. =	3,000

d. Topes and Orchards.—Early in the century the district was singularly bare of trees and topes. Since that time and especially during the Collectorate of Mr. Robertson they have been planted all over the district. The tamarind, a hardy tree, will grow almost anywhere. The palmyra flourishes in the sandy soils of some of the eastern taluqs.

Cocoanut... ... ... =	3,000
Palmyra ... ... =	5,000
Tamarind ... ... =	8,000
Areca nut ... ... =	2,000

e. Special crops.—32,900 acres were taken up for cotton and indigo; 227,000 were under cotton, and 52,000 under indigo. In the Appendix will be found a table giving the acreage under these crops for a series of years.

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At different times estimates have been made of the value of the different crop raised and of the out-turn per acre, but no accurate trials have ever been made. These estimates differ so widely from each other, and many of them are so obviously inaccurate, that it has been thought better to take no notice of them, especially as during the present year careful experiments are to be made.

Cattle and Sheep.—According to the agricultural statistics of 1866, there were then in the district 466,000 sheep and 496,000 horned cattle.

The best bullocks are imported from Nellore, and a good pair will bring from Rupees 80 to Rupees 100. Trotting bullocks are worth Rupees 100 to Rupees 150. In the south of the district there is a small but hardy breed of cattle much used for ploughing in paddy-fields. Buffaloes are seldom used for ploughing except in stiff clay soils. The females are kept for milking and the males carry things to and from the fields on their backs. The following account of the principal diseases of the horned cattle is taken from the Medical Topographical Report of the Ceded districts.

Pedda Rogam (The big sickness) "is a purging of slime and blood during which the animal neither eats nor drinks. It occurs when heavy dews prevail. The native treatment consists in giving equal parts of the bark of the mango and fig trees with the astringent bark of the neredi chettu (calyptranthes caryophyllifolia) in sour buttermilk (tyre), about a pint of which is administered daily." The mortality from this disease is very great, four-fifths of the animals attacked die. Where Dr. Thacker's system has had a fair trial it has succeeded, and there are signs that the ryots are beginning to place some confidence in segregation.

Domma Rogam is a swelling of the abdomen attended by watery purging, cough, want of appetite, great thirst and frequent passing of urine, and is a disease of the hot weather. In this complaint a mash of onion, buttermilk and rice is usually given for three days, the animal is then fired on the chest, head and flanks, after which four drams of arrack are given daily for three days.

Bubba Rogam is a swelling and trembling of the whole body in which the animal neither eats nor drinks, and there is a constant flow of saliva from the mouth. The disease occurs during the rains. In the treatment a mixture of common salt and turmeric is rubbed on the tongue, and green gram and onions in buttermilk are given frequently.

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Gali Rogam or maggots in the hoof.—The native treatment is to mix camphor, green tobacco and soot, and apply the mixture to the feet.

Diseases of Sheep.

Bubba Rogam in sheep is an eruption over the whole of the body which makes its appearance in the rains. It is probably due to feeding on the coarse rank grass which grows soon after the first rains.

Domma Rogam is a disease of the hot weather in which the animal is affected with puffiness of the belly, a loose watery purging and loss of appetite. Three lines are fired across the nose, but no medicine is given.

Kitkomba Rogam is a very fatal disease which appears in the rains and prevails extensively. The symptoms are swelling of the head and face, severe purging and trembling of the head and body. When it becomes epidemic, one-half of the flock at least is attacked, and the mortality is as much as 90 per cent.

The simple agricultural instruments in use have already been mentioned. The old country carts are of singular construction, but are fast disappearing and are now chiefly used by Wudders in carting stone. The wheels are from one and a half to two feet in diameter, and are made either of flat circular pieces of wood or of stone slabs. The axles revolve with the wheels, and the body of the cart is well raised above them by two straight pieces of wood on each side, in which the wheels run. The present country cart is made more solidly and has good wheels with spokes, &c., and is capable of carrying from 5 to 6 cwt.

CHAPTER II.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

Cotton Goods—Preparation of the Cotton, Tape, Carpets, Rope.—Woollen Goods—Cumblies, Carpets, Felt—Stamping of Chintzes—Dyes—Oils—Sugar and Jaggery—Paper—Tanning—Glass-bangles—Ropes and Fibres—Iron foundries—Pottery.

1. **Cotton.**—Of the agricultural products of the district *cotton* is the most important. It is the indigenous cotton (none of the foreign varieties having been introduced with success), and it is exported

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in a raw state to a considerable extent both to Madras and Bombay. The staple has been pronounced equal to the best 'western' and were more care taken in preparing the cotton for the market, it would command a high price.

The manufacture of cotton goods furnishes employment to a considerable portion of the population of some parts of the district. The first process the cotton has to undergo is to clean it from the seed. For this the common 'charkhá', which is too well known to need description is commonly used, but there is a much more simple and equally efficient process. This is called cleaning by Teckla. The apparatus required is very simple; a rod of iron from 15 to 18 inches in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter in the centre but tapering to both extremities, a piece of granite tolerably smooth on one face, two pieces of wood of an oval shape about six inches long, and a three-legged stool. The operator, usually a woman, seats herself on the stool, places the piece of granite with its smooth face upwards on the ground before her, lays the iron rod across it, and then with the pieces of wood interposed to protect her feet, she places her feet on the ends of the rod, and thus rolls it rapidly backwards and forwards. With her left hand she feeds the bar with cotton from the front, and the cleaned cotton is withdrawn from behind by the right hand, while the seeds are pushed over the edge of the stone.

The next process is to clean and loosen the cotton. A strong bow, some six feet in length is suspended from the roof of the house, so that the bow-string, (the bow being held sideways with the string somewhat depressed) is within a few inches of the ground. The bow is held in the right hand, the cotton placed on the ground under it, and the string is then struck with a heavy wooden instrument shaped like a dumb-bell, while the bow is at the same time pulled down, so as to bring the string in contact with the cotton. The dirt and dust falls through a grating on which the cotton is spread. After being cleaned and loosened by the last process the cotton is made up into small rolls, by rolling a small quantity of the cleaned cotton round a small bamboo which is then withdrawn, and the rolls are handed over to the spinner.

The process of spinning is conducted in the following manner. A light spindle is made to revolve in a small frame by means of a wheel and band. While the wheel is driven by the right hand of the spinner the small roll of cotton is held in the left hand and is gradually drawn out as the thread is twisted. When the arm is at

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the full stretch the wheel is reversed, so as to set free the twisted thread, which is then wound on to the back of the spindle.

The thread is then made up into hanks for weaving. The loom used is in all essential points exactly similar to the common hand-loom of England, except that the shuttle is passed by hand instead of by a mechanical contrivance.

In some places the cloths thus woven are made of a mixture of cotton and silk, and some entirely of silk. The silk is usually imported in a prepared state from Mysore and Coimbatore, though at Hospett, Chitwadi and a few other villages on the Túngabadra river, silk-worms are reared, and a small quantity of silk prepared.

Tape.—Of the other manufactures of cotton, tape is a very extensive one. A small square frame about a foot high (formed by two uprights with an upper and lower cross bar), has a number of threads about four inches long and terminating in a loop fastened to the lower bar. Through these loops every alternate thread of the warp is passed and then carried over the top of the frame and on to a peg beyond. The other threads of the warp pass through the frame and in like manner are carried on to the same peg. The work is held in the left hand and alternately raised and depressed, so as to open a passage for the weft. The weft is made up as a ball and is passsd through with the left hand as the threads are changed, while the weft is driven home by a piece of wood shaped like a broad-bladed knife which is held in the right hand.

Cotton Carpets are made of a large size for houses and tents, and of a smaller size for native troops. Adoni is the place where these carpets are chiefly made, and they are exported in large quantities. They are generally made on the common loom.

Rope of a superior quality is made from cotton thread.

Woollen Goods.—1. *Cumblies* are the great article of export and the rugs made in the Kúdlighi taluq are in great demand and are sent to all parts of the country. They are manufactured of various qualities, from the coarse elastic cumbly used in the packing of raw cotton, price about six Annas, to a fine kind of blanket, price Rupees 6 to 8. In former times a much finer fabric was manufactured from the wool of the lamb when six months old, and cumblies of this kind sold for Rupees 50 or Rupees 60. These are no longer made. After shearing the wool is cleaned and picked with the greatest care. It then undergoes a process similar to that for cleaning and loosening cotton, except that the bow is much slighter and

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is twanged with the finger. The thread is prepared in the same way on a small spindle, and the weaving is conducted on a simple loom in the open air.

2. *Carpets.*—These are strong and durable, and can be made to any size or pattern, but they are not equal to the carpets of Ellore and Mysore. Usually the weft only is wool, the warp being strong cotton thread. The workmen do not keep a pattern before them, but when any new pattern is given to them they study it till they are master of all its details, and then work it from memory. Any number of men for whom there is room may be employed on the same carpet.

3. *Numdah or felt.*—This is made by cleaning and loosening the wool, and spreading it out evenly on a cumbly or blanket. It is then moistened with gum and rolled backwards and forwards till the wool is properly interlaced.

Chintz-stamping.—The stamping of chintz is an art which has long been practised in India, and was in fact introduced from this country into Europe. The manufactures of Great Britain, from the perfection attained by the use of machinery have to a very great extent superseded those of India, especially in the coast districts. In inland places the art is still carried on, and the village of Pamadi in the Gooty taluq has for some time been famous for its printed calicos which are exported to a considerable extent. The printing is done by wooden blocks on which the pattern is cut out. The blocks are of teak and are made in the village by families whose sole trade it is to supply them. In Bellary and other towns chintz is stamped, but all the blocks are made at Pamadi.

Dyes.—The dyes commonly used are not numerous.

For *blue*, Indigo is the substance used in Bellary as well as all over India. About 6,000 acres per annum are on an average planted with this crop, chiefly in Tádpatri and in the western taluqs, but a great deal is imported from Nellore, Cuddapah and Madras. The process of manufacture is too well known to require a detailed description.

Red.—Two or three descriptions of red dye are used.

1. For wool that from the lac insect is most preferred. This insect constructs its cells, which resemble those of a honey-comb, round the small branches of various trees. At maturity it is collected. The comb is broken up and thrown into water for 24 hours.

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The liquor is then put into a vessel with a quantity of tamarind equal in weight to the thread to be dyed, a little alum, and a little turmeric. This is boiled for some time, and while warm the cloth or thread to be dyed is introduced. The lac when removed from the water and dried forms the seed-lac of commerce. 2. Another red dye is formed from the chips of the wood of the "Kamblú tree" (careya arborea). This is not a fast colour and is used chiefly for common and cheap cotton cloths. 3. A third red and the one principally used for cotton and more especially for the stamping of chintz, is obtained from the roots of the chirunji shrub (Buchananiá latifolia) which is for this purpose largely imported from Mysore and Bombay. The cloth to be printed is first dyed yellow by being soaked in a solution of the pounded seeds of a certain jungle tree (Hulla.) Alum water mixed with gum is then applied to the printing blocks and with these the pattern is stamped on the cloth. A solution is then prepared of the chirunji wood, and a grass found in the bed of the Túngabadra, called 'Hubba,' and in this the cloth is boiled. When taken out the parts of which the pattern was stamped with alum water appear red, while the yellow dye has been discharged from the rest of the cloth. This red is a fast colour.

Green is produced by putting an article dyed blue with indigo into a preparation of turmeric and lime juice with a little alum, but this is not a standing colour. A fast green is produced by putting the indigo-dyed thread or cloth into water with the flowers of the moduga-plant (Butea frondosa). This plant though found in the district is usually imported from Mysore. The cloth or thread is allowed to soak for three days. It is then taken out and dried and then boiled in a solution of alum and turmeric. White thread treated in the same way becomes a bright yellow, and if afterwards soaked in a solution of carbonate of soda, it becomes a dark orange.

Black.—A black dye is prepared by putting old pieces of iron into water containing ragi flour and a small quantity of jaggery. A better and faster colour is obtained by adding a small quantity of the powder of the haldá nut a kind of gall-nut.

Pink is obtained from the kúsam plant (carthamus tinctorius) or bastard saffron. This plant is extensively cultivated in the district, the seeds yielding an oil, and the flower a dye. The flower is gathered and rubbed down into a powder and in this state sold. Before it can be used for dyeing, it is put in a cloth and washed to

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clear it from a yellow colouring matter. It is then boiled and yields the pink dyeing liquid.

Oils.—Various seeds are cultivated for the production of oils. Of these the more important are the til or gingelly (sesamum indicum), linseed (linum usitatissumum); castor-oil (ricinus communis); kúsam (carthamus tinctorius). Oils are also expressed from the seeds of the ganuga tree (galedupa indica), the nim (melia azeda-rach) and the ippé tree (bassia latifolia).

All except castor-oil are expressed oils, and in their preparation the common oil-mill is used. This is a sort of large wooden mortar, usually formed out of the heart of a tamarind tree and firmly imbedded in the ground. A wooden cylinder shod with iron fits roughly into the cavity. A cross beam is lashed to this in such a way that one end is close to the ground, and to this a pair of bullocks or buffaloes blind-fold are fastened. By an arrangement of pullies the pressure of the cylinder can be increased at pleasure. As the bullocks go round the trough the seeds are crushed by the action of the cylinder, so that the expressed oil falls to the bottom while the residuum as oil-cake adheres to the side of the mortar. Water and two or three seers of jaggery are usually added for the purpose of clarifying the oil.

Castor-oil was named as an exception to the manner of obtaining the oil by expression. In this case the seed is first roasted on flat iron pans and then ground on a stone. It is still further pounded in a wooden trough with a pestle shod with iron, and it is then boiled in water when the oil rises to the top and is skimmed off. In some cases the seed is boiled instead of being roasted.

Cocoanut oil is also made in the district. The oil is expressed in the common mill and is afterwards refined by the addition of a little saltpetre.

The cocoanut, castor-oil, kúsam and ganuja are the usual burning oils, and gingelly oil is often used for this purpose, though its principal use is for cooking, and it and the cocoanut are also used as hair-oils. The oil of the ippé tree is used both for burning and for culinary purposes; that of the nim is purely medicinal.

Sugar-cane and Jaggery.—The cane is chiefly grown in the taluqs of Hospett and Bellary, the water required being supplied by the irrigation channels taken off from the Túngabadra river. There are two varieties, the red and the white cane. The former is a thinner and more stunted plant than the latter, which was intro-

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duced into the district many years ago, and has now almost superseded the red cane. Both are propagated by cuttings and require constant irrigation. The cane-mill used in this district is formed of two smooth cylindrical upright rollers, having at the end of each an endless screw of four or five grooves. These rollers are mounted in a strong wooden frame in close contact with each other, and the head of one of them is prolonged beyond the upper frame. To this a long lever is fastened and motion is given to the mill by a pair of bullocks fastened to this lever. The frame enclosing the rollers is sunk to a depth of two-thirds of its height in an oblong pit. The lower part of the frame has channels cut in it, which run round the bottom of the rollers and unite in a main channel leading to a sunken tub or large chatty. As the mill revolves the cane is put between the rollers, which crush it, and the expressed juice flows into the tub. These mills cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 and last about three years. Portable iron cane-crushing mills have from time to time been exhibited, but the ryots do not seem to appreciate them.

The boiling shed is close to the mill. This contains one or two large iron chaldrons in which the cane-juice is boiled down. When sufficiently concentrated, a small quantity of quick-lime is added to clarify it, and the syrup is then poured out on mats made of date leaves. It solidifies into a pretty hard cake, and it is in this form that most of the district sugar is sold. If the sugar is required for the refiners the juice is not so much concentrated during the boiling process, and it is poured out into pots in which it cools and crystallizes. These pots are then inverted upon a bamboo framework over a tank or receiver, and the molasses allowed to drain off. The sugar is then transferred to baskets and covered with the green leaves of a certain water plant. The slow passage of the moisture from these leaves carries down the remainder of the molasses and colouring matter, and a layer of white pure sugar is left on the top. The process is repeated till the whole mass has been purified.

Paper.—Coarse paper is made in the district from old gunny, but the manufacture is not an important one, and the process is in all essential points the same as is followed at home in the manufacture of hand-made paper.

Tanning.—A considerable quantity of leather is manufactured, principally for home consumption, but the process is carried on far too hastily to permit the leather to be of good quality. The tanning of a bullock or buffalo hide occupies only twenty days. It is first

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placed for eight days in a pit with quick-lime to remove the hair, &c. After being washed and scraped it is placed in a strong solution of the bark of the Tangadi plant (cassia auriculata). After a further period of eight days the skin is taken out and sewn up into a bag, which is filled with a solution of Tangadi bark. After four days the skin is considered ready for the market.

Raw hides of various animals are exported, but those most in demand are goat-skins which are sent to Madras.

Glass Bangles.—These are manufactured in several villages between Bellary and Gooty. The glass is made from a mixture of carbonate of soda, sand and a sort of flint, the colouring matter being copper or tin. The materials are mixed and put in large crucibles. These are introduced into a large furnace and the fire kept up for fifteen days, when the process is completed and each crucible is found to contain a mass of coarse glass. This is pounded fine and remelted in small furnaces, and the bangles made by withdrawing a small quantity of the melted glass on the point of an iron rod, and passing it round a mould of clay of the required size and form.

Ropes.—Various plants are cultivated in the district which yield fibrous substances from which rope and coarse sacking are manufactured. Of these the best known is the Hibiscus canabinus (Ambádá, Hind.) or as it is called in the bazaar sour greens. The stalks are sunk under water until fermentation takes place and putrefaction commences. They are then taken out, dried, rubbed and beaten until the fibre is disengaged from the woody portion of the stalk. From this fibre a cheap rope extensively used is manufactured, and the fibre is largely exported in a raw state. Sunna or hemp (Crotolaria juncea) is grown in the southern and western parts of the district, and from it a coarse sacking called "gunny" is manufactured as also twine and rope. The fibre of the aloe (Aloe vulgaris) is also used occasionally for the manufacture of rope, but not to any great extent. A common rope is made from the inner bark of the Veka (Bauhmia vahlii) which is much used in out-door work and about the roofs of thatched houses. The ropes for drawing water from wells are usually made from the stalk of the date leaf.

Iron Foundries.—The iron ore is found in the Sandúr hills. The principal foundries are at Camlapúr and Hossúr in the taluq of Hospett, where the huge chaldrons required for boiling the sugar-cane juice are made. There and in other places in the western taluq,

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the ore is mined with a pick, but in Raidrúg and Dharmaveram it is procured by washing the iron sand found in some of the nullahs. The sand is washed away and the particles of iron sink to the bottom of the chatty. The quantity of iron manufactured annually is unknown; twenty years ago it was estimated to be 51,000 maunds.

The melting furnace is about four feet high, one and a half feet in diameter at the bottom, and nine inches at the top. The bottom of the furnace is sunk six inches below the ground. The first one and a half feet from the ground is solidly built, and the top of this portion forms the hearth. Just above this in the side of the furnace, a hole is left for the nozzle of the bellows, which is fixed in with clay. The bellows in use are made of an entire bullock's hide, and in working them they are compressed both by the chest and arms. A continual blast is secured by the use of double bellows, which work alternately. The furnace is then filled from above with charcoal till it is about three-quarters full. About 6 lbs. of the ore broken into pieces not larger than a bean are then introduced and covered with charcoal. As the furnace burns down, ore and charcoal are put in alternately. In about two hours the melting is completed, and by that time about 36 lbs. of ore will have been consumed. The iron is then drawn out at the bottom of the furnace and four men beat the red hot mass with wooden clubs to get rid of the 'slag.' It is then cut into pieces with axes used as chisels and allowed to cool.

Pottery.—The earth used is called Banka-mannu and when brought from the fields is mixed with sand in the proportion of 3 to 1. The kneading is done both with feet and hands and is a very fatiguing and tiring task. To form the potters' wheel a circular piece of wood about eight inches in diameter is taken, and a flat stone with a hole in the centre is let into it. This is the nave of the wheel. Six thin sticks are inserted as spokes, and hoops are tied on to the extremities. This circumference is loaded with clay to make it heavy, a stout peg is partly buried in the ground, and on the exposed portion of this the wheel revolves, the peg fitting into the hollow of the stone let into the nave. A sufficient amount of moistened clay is then placed on the nave, and a rotatory motion given to the wheel by means of a long stick inserted into a hole made for the purpose in the circumference of the wheel. The clay as it revolves is constantly moistened, and by continual manipulation the requisite shape and finish is given. The newly made vessel is then removed and with others left to "set" in an inner room of the house. After two days it is taken

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out and gently beaten all over with a small wooden bat, to smooth off all roughnesses. When a sufficient number of pots and other vessels is ready, a kiln is prepared for baking them. The pots are piled together as closely as possible, and the interstices filled with brushwood, straw, the dried sweepings of the town and other rubbish. The whole is then covered in with earth, so as to look like a large beehive. The kiln is set on fire from the bottom in the evening, and is opened early next morning, and the pots, &c., taken out.

Tiles are made in this way, being prepared first in the shape of a hollow cylinder which is afterwards, and while the clay is still soft, divided by a sharp piece of iron.

There are no other manufactures of importance. Gooty was once famous for candles, but these have been superseded by those of English make. At Harpanhalli a few families make a living by wood-carving and the manufacture of toys.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL DISPENSARIES.

Gooty, Adoni, Hospett, Anantapúr, Bellary.

Civil Dispensaries.—Civil Dispensaries have been opened at Gooty, Hospett, Adoni, Anantapúr and Bellary. The first four are looked after by a Dresser or Apothecary. The dispensary at Bellary is under the supervision of the Garrison Surgeon.

Gooty.—The dispensary is at present established in a verandah of the Monro choultry, a most unsuitable place in every way. The sanction of Government has been obtained for erecting a new building; the funds will be provided from savings from the endowment of the choultry. These savings will be made by discontinuing the usual distribution of grain to inmates of the choultry. (Vide G. O., Revenue, 6th June 1870, No. 830.) The dispensary, as at present constituted, will accommodate four in-patients and is generally full. Thirty is the average daily number of out-patients.

About Rupees 25 is raised by subscription each month for the support of the institution.

Adoni.—The building used as a dispensary in this the second largest town in the district is a small native house in the heart of

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the town. It is capable of accommodating eight in-patients. Since its establishment in 1867 the average attendance has been in-patients 2½, out-patients 23 per diem.

The average monthly subscription is Rupees 57. Strong efforts are being made by the leading men of the place to raise such an amount, as will when invested render the institution self-supporting. Rs. 15,000 has been promised, and Rs. 2,400 paid up, which have been laid out in the purchase of Government Securities.

Anantapur.—A Civil dispensary exists here only in name, there being at present no building set apart for the purpose. Some years ago (1864) when a Police hospital was built, the Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 400 in order that an additional ward might be provided, to be used as a civil dispensary. But when the building was completed, the terms of the grant were lost sight of, and the additional ward has been occupied by the Police as a store-room and a place for compounding medicine. The attention of the Collector was drawn to this, but Government declined to call on the Police either to vacate the ward or to pay to the Dispensary Committee Rs. 400.

Under these circumstances in-patients cannot be accommodated. The average daily attendance of out-patients is 15.

Rupees 715 collected by local subscription is now in the hands of the Treasurer.

Hospett.—Part of the old taluq cutcherry has been turned into a Civil dispensary. The building is situated in the main street of the town. There is accommodation for 12 in-patients, and there is also a good surgery, bath-room and dead-house.

Rupees 67 is raised each month by local subscription. The building was first opened as a dispensary at the end of 1867, and since that time the average number of out-patients has been 36 per diem. The average of in-patients is 3 per diem.

Bellary.—The Civil hospital and dispensary at Bellary was opened on May 1st, 1842. It is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. Government make no special grant, but provide medicines, and stationery and medical attendance. In 1869 the contributions from Europeans amounted to Rs. 60, and from the Native community to Rs. 771-8. The Municipal Commissioners subscribe Rs. 50 per mensem. There is accommodation for 14 in-patients in the hospital and for four more in a verandah ward. The average daily attendance

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during the last ten years is 56·25 out-patients per diem, and 11·73 in-patients.

"These dispensaries are freely resorted to especially by the lower classes who, however, as a rule, prefer to try first of all the efficacy of charms and muntrums. When these fail they have recourse to the more practical treatment offered at the dispensary without, however, their faith in the other measures being in the least shaken."

By Government Order of April 17, 1871, the cost of these dispensaries will be met by contributions from Local and Municipal Funds as under :—

Dispensary.	Actual expenditure in 1869.	From Municipal.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Adoni.....	1,112 6 0	450	662	1,112
Anantapur.....	694 12 0	200	495	695
Bellary.....	1,440 10 0	1,440	.....	1,440
Gooty.....	1,442 2 0	300	1,142	1,442
Hospett.....	889 1 0	.....	889	889

CHAPTER IV.

SCHOOLS.

The Provincial School.—Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—Grant-in-aid and Rate Schools.—Pial Schools.

Education.—1. *Provincial School.*—There is a zillah school at Bellary, the average attendance of boys being about 320. The school is entirely supported by Government, but the fees collected from the scholars are equal to about one-third of the expenditure. The highest class read up to the First Art Standard.

2. *Anglo-Vernacular Schools* exist at Anantapúr and Adoni. One at Pennakonda was closed three years ago for want of support, and a proposal to remove the Anantapúr school to Gooty was rejected.

3. *Grant-in-aid and Rate Schools.*—This information will for the sake of convenience be given taluqwar. The Schools Act (VI of 1863, Madras) has not been a success in the district. It has indeed been put in force in many villages, but nothing more has been done,

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unless an energetic Tahsildar has taken the matter into his own hands and done everything himself. This has been the case, especially in the Alúr taluq, where during the jamabandi many villagers came forward to ask for schools, but as soon as the Collector had gone to another taluq their zeal cooled, and though the Act was put in force it remained a dead letter.

Bellary.—In this taluq beside the Provincial School and the Mission Schools which will be spoken of hereafter, there is a small Grant-in-aid School at Siragúpa, but the attendance is very small, (16) and it will doubtless soon be abandoned. Assistance is also given to four schools in the bazaar where the vernacular is taught.

Hospett.—The School Act is in force here, and for the purposes of the Act, Chitwadi is included with Hospett. The London Mission had a school here but have now given it up. There is a Grant-in-aid School at Sultanpur for the children of the public cattle attendants, the average attendance at which is 35.

Harpanhalli.—Here there is a Grant-in-aid School which is exceedingly well managed by a native committee. The annual income is about Rs. 560, more than two-thirds of which is raised by local subscriptions and by school fees. The average daily attendance is 44.

Hadagalli.—Here there is a Rate School at the cusbah, for the support of which Rs. 545 is raised. The daily attendance averages 25.

Dharmaveram.—There is a small Grant-in-aid School attended by 40 boys. The master is supported by the fees.

Hindipúr.—A Grant-in-aid school at the cusbah.

Alúr.—Here there is a Grant-in-aid School, but the attendance of boys is very limited. A subscription of Rs. 3,000 was raised, from the interest of which the masters are paid.

At *Tádpatri* and *Pennakonda* there are Rate Schools well managed. The amount raised at Tádpatri is Rs. 600, and the average attendance is 40.

Raidrúg.—The Act is in force here, but it is believed that nothing has been done.

In Madaksira, Gooty, Kúdlighi, Anantapúr and Adoni the School Act is not in force, nor are there any Grant-in-aid Schools. In the last two cusbahs the Anglo-Vernacular Schools suffice for the wants of the place.

There are various Mission Schools in Bellary, an account of which will be found under the head of "Missions."

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4. *Village or Pial Schools.*—These are to be found in almost every village of any size, but are attended only by boys of the higher castes, who learn to cipher and to read and write in the vernacular. Some of them receive Grants-in-aid.

The whole system will be changed when the Local Funds Bill (Act IV of 1871, Madras) is enforced. The statistics given in the Appendix should be consulted.

CHAPTER V.
MUNICIPALITIES.

THE Towns Improvement Act (X of 1865, Madras) has been in force in Bellary and Adoni for the last five years. In 1869 it was extended to Gooty and Anantapúr.

With the funds raised under this Act, great improvements have been made especially in Bellary and Adoni, where two broad streets have been laid out in the most crowded parts of the town, and where the improvement in the public health has been most marked.

The new Act (III of 1871, Madras) has been applied to Bellary, Adoni, Gooty and Anantapúr, and it has been proposed to add to these Hospett and Pennakonda. Statements of the receipts and expenditure under the different heads in each Municipality are given in the appendix.

CHAPTER VI.
POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE Postal Department is partly imperial and partly local. The latter (Mulki) is under the control of the Collector.

There are Imperial Post Offices at Bellary, Gooty, Tádpatri, Adoni, Anantapúr and Hospett. Where the mails are not conveyed by rail, the runners receive Rupees 6 per month and are expected to travel at least 5 miles per hour. For the Mulki post, an establishment costing Rupees 713 per mensem including runners was sanctioned in G. O., 22nd April 1871, No. 723, and 29th May 1871, No. 940.

At the stations shown in the margin, a gomasta on Rupees 7 and a peon on Rupees 6 is sanctioned. Similar establishments are sanctioned for Adoni, Hindipúr and Ramandrúg, but at these places the pay of the tappal gomasta is Rupees 10 instead of 7.

Hospett.
Kudlighi.
Hadagalli.
Harpanhalli.
Alúr.
Madaksira.
Raidrúg.
Anantapúr.
Dharmaveram.
Pennakonda.
Emmiganúr.

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At Pamadi there is a gomasta on Rupees 7, and at Rayelchervu a peon on Rupees 6. At Bellary cusbah there is a gomasta on Rupees 15 and two peons on Rupees 6 each. The total cost is therefore

75 Runners at Rupees 6	=	450
17 Gomastas.....	=	149
19 Peons, at Rupees 6....	=	114
Rupees...		713

The routes of the district posts are shown in the following table:

Number.	Lines.	No. of Miles.	No. of Runners.	Cost.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
1	From Bellary to Siragúpa.....	32	5	30	
2	Do. do. to Dharmaveram viâ Raidrúg and Kaliandrúg	94	16	96	
3	From Hospett to Ramandrúg.....	12	2	12	There is no continuation of tappal to Drúg, since the experimental Post Office has been established at Hospett
4	Do. do. to Kampli.....	20	2	12	
5	Do. do. to Narayanadeverkerra....	9	1	6	
6	From Ramandrúg to Kudlighi, viâ Kudlighi and Harpanhalli	66	13	78	
7	From Anantapúr to Goribidanúr in Mysore viâ Pennakonda and Hindipúr.....	86	15	90	
8	From Madaksira to Bukkapatnam viâ Pennakonda.....	44	7	42	
9	From Hindipúr to Purghi.....	5	1	6	
10	From Adoni to Emmiganúr.....	18	4	24	3 are employed. One not, but sanctioned.
11	From Bellary to Alúr.....	...	*6	36	* The tappal to Alúr is stopped. But 3 runners are employed to bring and carry tappal from Alúr to Aspiri and *vice versâ*. The rest are unemployed.
12	From Uravakonda & Asperi to Guntakul	...	3	18	
		...	75	450	

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CHAPTER VII.

HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

General appearance of the People—Their food; their dwellings—General condition.

THE ordinary ryots of the district who may be taken as representing the greater part of the population are short, but sturdily built, dark in colour, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, with a stolid and not very intellectual expression. They are taller than the inhabitants of more southerly districts and not so black. On the whole, they are a quiet and well-disposed set of men. The dress of the Canarese ryots is sufficient to distinguish them from their neighbours. They wear short trousers reaching from their haunch to the knee girt in by a band of white cotton, the ends of which fall loosely. The Mahrattas wear the "cheddi," which fits closely to the hips and thighs. Mussalmans have long trousers, and all the working classes of Telingas and Aravas wear the "dhóvati," a long loose white scarf wrapped round the legs and loins. On grand occasions the Canarese ryots appear in a garment not at all unlike the "Smock" of an English rustic with the waist just below the armpits. Most classes wear a loose upper cloth which is either folded round the waist, or thrown over the head, or worn like a plaid. The women are dressed in a "chíra"—a piece of cloth usually blue, red or white in colour, which they fold gracefully round the body. Most respectable women wear the "ravikè" (Canarese, Kupasa) or short tight jacket covering the bust to the middle of the back.

The usual food of the labouring classes is cholum and ragi, and they have three meals daily. The midday and evening meals are hot, and what remains of the latter is eaten cold the following morning. Brahmins and strangers from the south eat rice, the latter finding the hard cholum grain indigestible. The houses are usually built of stone or mud and generally have flat mud roofs, and sometimes a thatch roof may be seen. The larger houses are built in the form of a square with an open quadrangle in the centre. Cattle are frequently kept in the house or in an adjoining yard. Grain heaps and agricultural implements are also kept about the house. The smaller houses consist of two or three rooms, opening one into the

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other. All are badly lighted and ill-ventilated. Windows there are none. All the light and air finds its way through a hole in the flat roof, partially covered by a tile or a broken chatty. Some of the houses boast of rude rough cots or charpoys, but the commoner plan is for a part of the floor to be raised on which mats or cumblies are spread at night. Many villages in the district were originally built within the walls of square forts with bastions at the corners, but these forts have in time been dismantled and the stones removed for other purposes, and little now remains but the crumbling mud walls. Even these too have been often been levelled and the earth used to fill up the moat which is generally a receptacle for rubbish and filth of all kinds ; at the same time increasing the access of fresh air to the enclosed villages. There is nothing pleasing in the aspect of a Bellary village. The trees which in more favoured districts give shade and add to the picturesqueness of the scene are, as a rule, wanting.

The houses are built with no attempt at regularity, while all around manure heaps decaying poison the air, and prickly-pear spreads everywhere unchecked. The larger villages and the towns are however beginning to improve vastly. In Bellary, Gooty and Adoni many of the houses have now two stories, and are furnished more or less with chairs and tables after the European fashion.

General Condition.—Speaking generally, the bulk of Bellary cultivators make enough to enable them to live in comfort, according to their own idea of what constitutes comfort. The steady rise in prices has greatly benefited them, and some made very large fortunes by cotton during the American war. The agricultural labourers are still very generally paid in kind, and therefore the increase in the price of food does not materially affect their position. Payment in money is very rare ,and where it obtains the rates of hire have been more than doubled in the last few years. Grain wages also have in some instances risen, (though not in the same ratio as money payment,) in consequence of the greater demand in labour. The condition of the agricultural labourer has not deteriorated, but generally has improved coincidently with high prices, and this is no less the case with other classes of labourers whose wages have fully kept pace with the enhanced price of food, being in some cases doubled or even trebled. The rise in price of food weighs with most severity on the low-paid official classes whose small salaries hardly suffice to procure necessaries.

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CHAPTER VIII.

COINAGE, LOCAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE universal coinage now used in all parts of the district is the same as in other parts of the Presidency, the rupee, the anna, and the pie. Formerly there were many different kinds of coin. In 1806 Colonel Monro wrote: "The currency consists of 32 different kinds of Pagodas and 15 of Rupees. They are chiefly local, having been issued by Nawabs, Rajas and Poligars. Their value is constantly fluctuating, sometimes 12 per cent. is lost on taking them to a neighbouring taluq. In Raidrúg the Venkatapati Pagoda is commonest, while in Gurramconda the ryots will not look at it. This of course obstructs commercial dealings and imposes a heavy tax on the country. The shroffs gain at the lowest possible computation 40,000 Pagodas a year." Later he wrote: "The jamabandi is settled in Kantarayi Pagodas, because that coin had been adopted by the Mysore Government for many years, and because there was no one coin of general circulation in the districts when they were transferred to the Company. The inhabitants pay their rents in about forty different coins at an exchange which is fixed with reference to the Kantarayi Pagoda. The profit and loss on the exchange are both charged to Government, but the loss is small, and the profit about 8,000 Pagodas annually." Captain Newbold, in a paper published in the Transactions of the *Madras Literary Society* writes: "The numerous political changes and revolutions that have convulsed this part of India could not fail to produce a great variety of coins. Among the most ancient of those formerly current are the golden Pagodas and half-pagodas of the Bijianuggur Sovereigns and of their vassals, known as the Achyuta Raya, the Krishna Rayer, the old and new Harpanhalli and the Venkatapati Pagodas. Next succeeded those of the Mahomedan kings of the Dekhan, the Mogul empire and their viceroys called the Mahommed Shahi, the Alumgir, the Farsipadi and the Jummelmudgoo Pagodas. Some of these were coined at Adoni, Jummelmudgoo and Cuddapah. The gold coins of the Mahratta conqueror were the Gooty Mahomed Shahi, the Subbarayi, and the Tádpatri Pagodas. A number of new gold coins were

From Collector, Jan. 25, 1806.

From Collector, Apr. 18th, 1807.

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introduced by the Asoph Jah or Hyderabad Chiefs, among which were the Karkmodi Pagodas, coined at Karkmodi (?), Masulipatam, &c. Lastly the conquests of Hyder and Tippu overwhelmed the country with the Mysorean currency from the mints of Seringapatam and Mysore. Their Pagodas are generally known by the terms of Bahaduri and Sultani; those of Hyder bearing the Arabic initial of his name, and those of Tippu his name and title. 'Ashrafis' or gold mohurs were rare, those of Delhi being the only specimens current. The gold Fanams rank next to the Pagoda, but those of the Bijianuggur dynasty are rare. The Naida Fanam coined by Timma Naidu of Gundicotta is worth 5 annas, 10 pice, that of the Poligars of Ghuttim, 3 annas, 6 pice. This is also the value of the Cuddapah gold fanam introduced by the Cuddapah Nawab and by Hyder and Tippu. I have not met with any silver or copper coins of the Bijianuggur Sovereigns. Those formerly in use consisted almost entirely of rupees and fanams, introduced from the Nizam's dominions, Mysore and Arcot. The Adoni Rupee was coined by Bassalut Jung at Adoni and is now valued at annas 15, pice 2. The Imami Nohara, a double rupee coined by Tippu at Seringapatam, is valued at Rupees 2-1, the Pulachari of Hyder at Rupee 1. The whole of the varieties known as Chelavani from the Nizam's dominions fetch Annas 12, pice 10."

Land Measures.—In Southern India it appears to have been the custom in ancient times to name an area of land after the quantity of grain that it was thought would suffice to sow it, or the quantity it was thought it would produce. Thus for instance a "candy" of land was as much as would produce a candy of grain, and this by estimate not by actual measurement. Even if a measured area was considered a candy in one village, it would not be so in the next. What the ancient measure of the Bellary district was is not known; it has quite gone out of use. In 1804 Colonel Monro had the cultivable lands surveyed or rather measured field by field. The chain used was 33 feet or half that of Gunter's.

1 chain square = 1 gunta (1,089 square feet).
40 guntas = 1 acre (43,560 square feet).

In the accounts the gunta is divided into Annas (or sixteenths and even into sixty-fourths).

Grain Measures.—The ancient grain measure of this part of the country (and it is also known in the southern Mahratta country and

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in Mysore) is a vessel which will when *heaped* contain 112 Rupees' weight of nine sorts of mixed grains. [1, Rice; 2, Horse gram; 3, Bengal gram; 4, Green gram; 5, Black gram; 6, Dhál; 7, Red bean; 8, Gingelly seed; 9, Wheat.]

It is called the "Navadhanyam" seer from navanine and dhanyam grain. The rule is to mix together 14 Rupees' weight of each of the grains named above; and then weigh out Rupees 112 weight. The vessel which will when heaped hold this quantity is a "Thimmapu" or seer.

The "Thimmapu" has however of late years been superseded by the Pucka seer which is a measure containing when heaped 84 tolas' weight of mixed grain. The dimensions of the seer vary. The long seer is 7¼ inches deep and 3½ inches in diameter or about 70 cubic inches. The short seer is 6 inches deep and 3¾ in diameter or 66 cubic inches. As, however, the diameter of the short seer is greatest, they both when heaped hold about 86 tolas of rice or 84 of mixed grain. It has been shown by experiment that 100 cubic inches of rice weigh 113 tolas, and the same number of cubic inches of mixed grain about 116 tolas.

The seer is divided into halves, quarters and eighths, called respectively Adha seer, Pao seer and Nao-tak. The ordinary table of country grain measures is

84 tolas mixed grain	= 1 seer.
4 seers	= 1 munta.
16 muntas	= 1 túm.
20 túms	= 1 putti.

Liquid Measures.—The smaller grain measures are used for milk, especially the seer which will contain about 108 tolas' weight. In Adoni and Gooty about 105.

Oil is sold by seer of 21 Rupees *weight*, and the maund of 1,000 Rupees weight.

The ryots sell ghee to the merchants by measure, by the sava seer of 38 tolas' weight. In the bazaars it is sold by weight like oil. Arrack is sold by the dram of 7¼ tolas' weight, and often by the English pint or quart.

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Measures of Weight.—The old maund was 40 seers, and the Panch seer or Purseree = 5 seers. In 1812 the Collector, Mr. Bruce, established a cutcha seer of only 21 tolas' weight.

21 tolas	= 1 seer.
12 seers	= 1 dhadiyam.
48 seers	= 1 maund (25·92 lbs).
20 maunds	= 1 candy (518·4 lbs).

These are the weights now generally in use. The term Panch seer is still retained, but being one-eighth of a maund it is now six instead of five seers.

CHAPTER IX.

ANCIENT BUILDINGS AND TEMPLES.

Hampi—Tádpatri—Lepakshi—Penna Hoblam—Jamma Masjid at Adoni—Fairs and festivals—Inscriptions at Hampi, Kurgódu, Kenchengódu, Tunbul and Gooty—Osseous mounds supposed to be funeral piles.

THE finest specimens of native architecture are to be seen at Hampi, the site of the ancient city of Vijiyanagar. These ruins are on the south bank of the Túngabadra river about 36 miles from Bellary, and cover a space of nearly nine square miles. At Kamlapúr, two miles from Hampi, an old temple has been converted into a bungalow, and this is probably the best place to stop at when visiting the ruins. Many of the buildings are now so destroyed that it is difficult to say what they were originally meant for, but the massive style of architecture and the huge stones that have been employed in their construction at once attract attention.

Note.—Dr. Kelly in his supplement to the Cambist (1827) gives the following table of Bellary measure.

112 Rs.' weight mixed grain	= 1 Timmapoo.
84 Rupees' weight	= 1 Gedna or seer.
4 Gednas	= 1 Solaga.
4 Solagas	= 1 Maaneh.
4 Maanehs	= 1 Bullah.
4 Bullahs	= 1 Collagah.
5 Collagahs	= 1 Panchagah.
4 Panchagahs	= 1 Coontagah (candy).

He found the Thimmapoo of 112 Rupees to weigh 2 lbs. 14 oz. avoirdupois, which gives 179·7 grains to the Rupee. The old Arcot Rupee coined till 1818 A. D., weighed 176·4. The present Rupee = 180 grains. Dr. Kelly made a mistake in considering the gedna and the seer the same. The gedna varies from 105 to 26 tolas.

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Close to Kamlapúr there is a fine stone aqueduct and a building which has at some time or other been a bath. The use of the arch in the doorways and the embellishments used in decorating the inner rooms show that the design of this building was considerably modified by the Mussulmans even if it was not constructed by them altogether. A little to the south of this is a very fine temple, of which the outer and inner walls are covered with spirited basso-relievos representing hunting scenes and incidents in the Rámayana. The four centre pillars are of a kind of black marble handsomely carved. The flooring of the temple, originally large slabs of stone, has been torn up and utterly ruined by persons in search of treasure which is supposed to be buried both here and in other parts of the ruins. The use of another covered building close by with numerous underground passages has not been ascertained. It also is covered with basso-relievos, in one of which a *lion* is represented. At a little distance is the building generally known as the "Elephant stables," and there seems no reason to doubt that it was used for this purpose. Two other buildings which with the elephant stables form roughly three sides of a square are said to have been the concert hall and the council room. Both, but especially the latter, have been very fine buildings.

Not far off are the remains of the Zenana, surrounded by a high wall now in a very dangerous condition, and beyond this again the arena where tigers, elephants and other animals were pitted against each other for the amusement of the court. This is the account given by tradition, and judging from the character of the sculptures surrounding the place it is probably the true one. The animals fought on the ground, and the king and his suite watched them from elevated platforms of stone. The buildings in which these beasts were confined cannot now be distinguished, but the stone trough at which they were watered still remains. The trough is a monolith which has unfortunately been slightly cracked in turning it over to look for treasure. Its dimensions are $41\frac{1}{4} \times 3' \times 2'$ feet.

Leaving these the road passes through a few paddy fields towards the river. There are fine stone buildings all round, and the débris of countless houses of stone and brick. On the left is a mutilated monolith representing Siva with a cobra with out-stretched hood over his head. Siva is represented seated and the statue is about 35 feet high. It has been much damaged by Tippú's troops who

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have broken off the nose and one of the arms. Close by are two fine temples between which the road passes, but which are remarkable for nothing but the enormous size of the stones which have been used in their construction. Masses of cut granite, many of them 30 feet in length by 4 in depth are seen high up in the wall, and no explanation can be given of the mode in which they were placed in their present position.

About 100 yards beyond this place the crest of the hill is reached, and from it a magnificent panoramic view is obtained. Immediately below the river Túngabadra flows through a gorge between the rocks, and on the opposite bank are high rugged granite hills. Parallel with the river is the main street lined with temples and palaces and some modern houses. Small patches of paddy and sugar-cane cultivation serve to give colour to the scene. At one end of this street which is about half a mile and fifty yards in breadth is a large pagoda in good repair, which is the only one in which service is still kept up. A channel from the river runs through the centre of it and is led through the room used for cooking, so that at all times there is a supply of fresh running water. At the other end of the street is a large figure of Hanuman, the monkey-god, while the whole is commanded by a high hill composed of irregular granite boulders, on the summit of which a large temple has been erected. The view from the top well repays the trouble of the ascent. Parallel with this main street, but a little further from the river is another equal in size, but with fewer fine buildings in it. The finest temples of all are about half a mile lower down the river. One dedicated to Vittala, a form of Vishnu is said to be equal in its architectural detail to anything at Ellora. The roof is formed of immense slabs of granite supported by monolithic columns of the same material richly carved, and twenty feet high. Close by are similar buildings dedicated to Virabhadra and Ganesa. In the centre of the Vittala temple is the stone-car of the god, supported by stone elephants and about 30 feet high.

An account of the two fine temples at Tádpatri has been given in another place. At Lepakshi in the Hindipúr taluq is another large temple said to have been built by Krishna Rayel. The roof of the large hall here is supported by about forty pillars, two of which do not touch the ground but are suspended from the roof. So at least the attendant Brahmins tell you and prove it by passing a cloth between the pillar and the ground. The space between the pillar

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and the ground is about half an inch, and the trick is managed so adroitly that unless the action is closely watched, the cloth really appears to be passed completely underneath the pillar. As a matter of fact each of these two pillars has one corner resting on the ground. The natives will not admit that it has always been so, but attribute this sinking to the act of an engineer some thirty years ago, who endeavoured to find out how such solid pillars were suspended and injured them in the course of his experiments. About a hundred yards away is a colossal monolith, a Buswana or stone bull. The story is that the coolies employed on the great temple being dissatisfied with their wages struck work and retired to consult. They chanced to sit down on a rock, and while debating the question began to hack it with their tools. The masters gave in in an hour and the coolies came down from their rock, when it was found to have assumed the form it now has.

Of more recent buildings the pagoda at Pennahoblum on the left bank of the Pennér, and the Jamma Masjid at Adoni are perhaps the best specimens of Hindu and Muhammadan architecture. The temple of Anantasaingudi near Hospett is worthy of mention, and is of interest to engineers and architects from the peculiarities of its construction.

At most of these places there is an annual festival. Nearly every village has its car-feast in honour of its patron deity, but the great festivals are held in the vicinity of the splendid pagodas and shrines, of which a brief account has been given.

The names of the chief festivals, the name of the god in whose honour the feast is made, and the date about which it is usually celebrated are shown in the following table prepared under the instructions of Government:—

Taluq.	Place.	Presiding Deity.	Date.
Hospett.....	Hampi.....	Virupakshapa Sami.....	15th April.
Kudlighi.....	Kottúr.....	Bussapeshwara Sami.....	27th February.
Hadagalli.....	Mylar..	Lingappa Sami.....	14th-16th February
Harpanhalli..... ...	Kuruvalli.	Goni Barrappa Sami.....	12th-14th March.
Adoni.....	Manchala....	Ragavendra Sami.....	14th August.

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The general opinion seems to be that the attendance at the Hampi festival is decreasing year by year. About fifteen years ago it was estimated that 100,000 people were present, five years ago it was 60,000, last year it was doubted if 40,000 people attended. The reason of this has never been satisfactorily explained, and it is the more remarkable because in former years cholera invariably broke out among the assembled pilgrims, while during the last five years in which sanitary precautions have been adopted, the festival has not been accompanied by this scourge. One reason possibly is that the people do not like these sanitary measures, they object to leave their bullocks at some distance outside the walls, to be obliged to bathe in certain places and to get their drinking water from others; they dislike being interfered with, and though the better informed readily admit the benefits that result from these measures and value their immunity from epidemic disease, yet they as well as the great mass of the people would prefer to have none of them, and keep away rather than submit to them. During the last three festivals it has been found very difficult to get enough people to drag the car from one end of the street to the other according to custom.

One of the superior Magistrates always attends this festival; medical assistance is sent out from Bellary, and Rupees 600 is annually allotted for clearing out wells, &c., and for other necessary purposes.

After Hampi the festival held at Mylar is the best attended. It is held after the harvest, and the people encamp in the fields being spread over a space about a mile square. The Túngabadra is close by, so that there is an abundant supply of pure fresh water, and as there is no necessity for the pilgrims to crowd together as at Humpi, disease does not often break out. There is one custom which is peculiar to this festival. On the great day in the evening when the worship is completed and the offerings made, the deity deigns in the person of a child to lift the veil of the future, and in the presence of the assembled thousands to utter one sentence prophetic of future events. A little child is held up on the shoulders of the priests and closing in his arms the iron bow of the god upheld by the priests, he utters the words put into his mouth by the god.

The words uttered in 1869 were, "there are many thunderbolts in the sky, and the words were greeted with a murmur of joy, as implying probably a good supply of rain in the coming year. Great faith appears to be placed by the people in these words heard at

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these times, and as there seems to be the same vagueness about them as characterized the utterances of the Delphic oracle, it is probable that their faith is never put to any severe test. The sentence uttered the year before the mutiny, "the white ants are risen against" is now recalled by many in proof of the far-seeing power of their god * * *. "There were present at the festival about 5,000 bandies, 23,000 head of cattle and not fewer than 40,000 people." (Report of Mr. Clogstoun, Assistant Collector, in G. O., 3rd March 1869.)

Inscription and Sasanáms.

The numerous inscriptions at Hampi have all at one time or another been deciphered. A list of them with translations will be found in Vol. 20 of the Asiatic researches, appended to an essay by Mr. Ravenshaw, B.C.S. Such facts as can be discovered by their help have been incorporated in the historical part of this manual. There are several long inscriptions in the Hali-Canarese character at Kurgódu in the Bellary Taluq, but they are so worn with age as to be in many places illegible. An inscription on the wall at Kenchengódu in the same taluq is not of much interest, for it only gives the names of the village officers at the time the pagoda in that village was built. There is another long inscription on a stone lying on the tank-bund at Chikka Tumbul which has never been deciphered. In such places as Bellary, Gooty, Raidrúg, Harpanhalli and Pennakonda where inscriptions might have been expected none are now to be found. There has indeed once been an inscription on one of the rocks at Gooty, but it is almost obliterated and hardly two consecutive letters can be made out. Diligent search would doubtless result in the discovery of other inscriptions or dedications, the existence of which is unsuspected or unknown beyond the limits of the village where they are.

In connection with the subject of this chapter, mention must be made of a peculiar hill about eighteen miles from Bellary. Captain Newbold was the first to call public attention to it, and his account will be found at page 134 of No. 18 of the Journal of the *Madras Literary Society.*

About three miles beyond Kodutanni and close to the Antapúr pass on the right of the road there is a small hill about fifty feet high and four hundred in circumference, and surrounded by hills of considerable elevation. The summit of this hill or mound is rounded, and the surface partially covered with scanty patches of dry grass, from which crop out masses of tufaceous scoriæ. The hills around are composed of a ferrugineous sandstone in which minute scales of

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mica are found disseminated, but this mound is evidently composed of very different materials, and when struck it emits a hollow cavernous sound. Some have thought it of volcanic origin, but Captain Newbold thought it more likely to be the remains of an ancient furnace. The local tradition is that this mound is composed of the ashes of an enormous Rakshasha or giant, whose funeral pile this was. This giant's name was Edimbassurali, and he was living here when the five sons of king Pandion visited the country. The giant's sister fell in love with one of them named Bhimsainah, and instigated him to kill her brother who was opposed to the alliance. Another account is that a great battle accompanied by fearful loss of life, was fought here. After the conflict the wounded and the dead were gathered together and placed, so as to form an enormous funeral pile which was then fired. These ashes or whatever they are effervesce when treated with dilute sulphuric acid, and thus show traces of carbonate of lime. Colonel Lawford thought the ashes were such as were found at funeral piles and very dissimilar to those formed in lime-kilns. Dr. Benza thought it was limestone slab, but certainly not pumice-stone or in any way of volcanic origin. "The stone is white and osseous looking and internally porous and reticulated." There are two smaller mounds at the foot of the copper mountain. Specimens from the mound have recently, at my suggestion, been collected and sent down to Madras for examination.

CHAPTER X.

THE BELLARY MISSION IN CONNECTION WITH THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(Communicated by the Reverend E. LEWIS.*)*

THIS is the only Protestant Mission in the Bellary district. It was commenced in the year 1810 by the Reverend J. Hands, who had been sent out by the Directors of the London Missionary Society with the view of establishing a Canarese Mission in Seringapatam: but finding it impracticable to accomplish his object in that city, through the kind, steady and spirited exertions of a pious Chaplain at Madras, he with great difficulty succeeded in obtaining permission from the Government to settle at Bellary. Very soon after his arrival, he commenced the study of the Canarese language, but without a Dictionary or a Grammar, and with very

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incompetent Native aid. In a comparatively short time, however, he was able to converse with the people in Canarese, and in 1812 commenced a Grammar and Vocabulary, and completed a version of the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke. In the same year a Church consisting of twenty-seven members, European and East Indian, was formed, a Native School established, and the Charity School for the education of European and East Indian children, and the support of such of them as were destitute, was founded, an institution which has since proved very useful. Mr. Joseph Taylor was also at this time received as a candidate and student for Missionary work by Mr. Hands, and continued to assist in the Mission till 1819 when he was ordained. In 1820 he went to Belgaum to establish a Mission there, where he laboured for many years with great success. An English School was established in 1813, but was only continued for four or five years, as it was found to take up too great a proportion of the Missionary's time. The annual festival at Hampi was first visited by a Missionary from Bellary in 1815, at which time the attendance at the festival was estimated at 200,000. A Tract Society was this year formed, and several copyists were kept in constant employ. All the Tracts that could be supplied by these means failing to meet the demand, a Printing Press was deemed desirable, but the Government would not allow of its establishment. The Branch Bible Society was formed in Bellary in 1817; and the Gospels and Acts prepared for the Press. The first Native member, a Brahmin, was received into the Church in 1819. Direct Missionary labours amongst the Telugu population of the district were commenced by Mr. Howell, who was received as a candidate for Missionary work in 1819 and employed in Bellary till 1822, when he was ordained and appointed to commence the Telugu Mission in Cuddapah. In 1826 Mr. Paine was sent out by the Directors of the Society to take charge of the Press which had been recently set up, and in which an edition of the Scriptures in Canarese was being printed. For many years the Press was a very efficient and important part of Mission work in Bellary. From it have issued an edition of the whole Canarese Scriptures, a second edition of Canarese Scripture portions, a large number of Telugu portions, besides many thousands of Tracts and other books in both languages.

In the year 1827, Samuel Flavel, one of the most devoted, zealous and successful of Native preachers, arrived in Bellary, where he

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laboured most efficiently for some years amongst his fellow-countrymen.

For our Canarese Dictionary, we are indebted to Mr. Reeve, another Missionary who spent several years of a devoted life in Bellary. Such is a brief review of the formation and first years of the Bellary Mission. Upon the foundations thus laid have many excellent men, able, zealous and devoted workers, laboured, some of whom have died and others removed to other spheres of labour. Of these the names of Messrs. Reid, Thompson and Wardlaw should be mentioned, and that of Mr. Coles, who for a longer period than any of the others laboured in this Mission. Though the Press and a few other branches of labour of the earlier days of the Mission have been discontinued the work has not decreased, more strength being devoted to the now existing branches.

The present operations of the Mission may be briefly indicated as follows :—

Labourers.—There are at present two Missionaries and eight Native preachers employed in constant work.

Churches.—There are two Churches in Bellary, one in the Bruce-petta and one in the Kowl Bazaar; in the former, two services are held in Canarese and one in Tamil every Sunday, and one service in each language during the week; in the Kowl Bazaar, two services are conducted on Sunday and one in the week in Tamil or Canarese or Telugu. The total number of Christian people connected with the Bruce-petta congregation is 210 and with the Kowl Bazaar 53.

Evangelistic Work.—Several months in the year are given by one of the Missionaries to public preaching in the towns and villages of the district at a distance from Bellary; and two or three Mission agents preach every day in the streets of Bellary.

Colportage.—Two Colporteurs are employed by the Bible Society in connection with the Mission for the sale of Scriptures; and two others are employed by the Local Mission for the sale of Tracts. The sales have usually been and still are large. The system of selling Scripture portions and Tracts has been in practice in this district for many years and has always proved successful.

Boys' Schools.—The formation of schools for the Christian instruction of heathen children is one important means that has been in operation since 1812. At different periods the number of schools has varied. At one time there were as many as thirty Boys'

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Vernacular Schools. These were gradually reduced in number, and now we have only four Boys' Schools, three Vernacular and one English. The English School was established in 1845 and has improved year by year as more time has been able to be devoted to it by a Missionary. At present it contains 284 boys, and 10 classes, the highest being the Matriculation class. There aret en teachers employed one a graduate of the Madras University, besides other undergraduates and certificated teachers. The school fees alone in 1871 amounted to Rs. 2,577-4-4, the Government Grant-in-aid to Rs. 1,347.

In Bellary itself there are two Vernacular Schools still kept up, one in Tamil in the Kowl Bazaar, and one in Canarese in the Cottagara village in Bruce-petta, containing the first thirty-two boys, the second twenty-seven.

Girls' Schools.—The Boarding and Day School was commenced in 1833. In the Boarding School there are now fifteen girls who are entirely supported and educated from the funds of the school. These all attend the Day School together with the daughters of the Christian people in Bruce-petta and a few heathen, thus making a present total of thirty-six. The girls are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar in English; reading, writing, grammar in Canarese, and needle-work, fancy and plain. A Grant-in-aid from Government is received for this school on the system of payment for results.

There are two Caste Girls' Schools in Bruce-petta, one containing forty-nine girls, chiefly from Lingaite families, the other thirty from Brahmin families. In the Kowl Bazaar is a small Girls' School in which Tamil only is taught. The number of girls attending this school is fourteen.

Out-stations.—There are five villages in the district in which Christian people belonging to the Mission live, but there is only one in which a native teacher is stationed, and that is a village on the banks of the Túngabadra river, called Honnúr, in which place Christian Services are conducted every week by the teacher, when the Christians from near villages meet together. Connected with this out-station are twenty-seven Christian people. There is also a Boys' Vernacular Day School containing twenty-one boys.

These various branches of Mission work are supported:—

1. By Grants from the Directors of the London Missionary Society; who now in addition to the Missionaries' salaries give an

annual Grant of Rs. 1,200 for Native teachers, Rs. 500 for Boys' Schools, Rs. 150 for Itinerating.

2. By local contributions from Europeans, which are collected month by month, and amounted for all purposes in 1871 to Rs. 1,486-2-3. Besides these Rs. 143-2-0 were subscribed by Hindu gentlemen for Caste Girls' Schools; and Rs. 313-15-9 by Native Christians. The out-station at Honnúr has been entirely supported for the past three years by a "Friend" in Bellary.

3. School fees which in 1871 amounted to Rs. 2,584-2-4.

4. Grant-in-aid from Government, of which Rs. ——— for the Boys' English School, and Rs. 198 for the Girls' Boarding and Day Schools were received in 1871.

CHAPTER XI.

THE CATHOLIC MISSION AT BELLARY.

(Communicated by the Rev. P. DOYLE.)

"THE first priest that visited this part of the country was father Joachim called by the natives Athika Nauder." He came to Bellary in 1775. He is held to this day in great veneration by the natives. His charge extended over the ceded districts and a great portion of the Nizam's territory till his death at Bangalore in 1829.

The Bellary Mission continued under the charge of Goa priests till 1837 when the Rev. W. Dinan was appointed by Government, chaplain to the Roman Catholic Soldiers at Bellary.

The Rev. Mr. Pedroza, the resident Goa priest, considered this an invasion of his rights and a breach of the concordat between the Holy see and the king of Portugal. This dispute engendered a great deal of ill-feeling between the two churches which lasted till the arrival of the Archbishop of Goa in 1862, when a compromise since confirmed by His Holiness the Pope was agreed to. Each party was to remain in possession of the churches then occupied by them, and neither party was to interfere with the other or attempt to win converts.

In 1860 an Asylum for destitute children of European descent was established by the residents of the station, and in 1864 Government gave a Grant of Rupees 75 monthly for the support of the children. This was withdrawn in 1868, and in its stead a Grant equal to the local subscriptions was substituted.

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The Rev. W. Dinan left Bellary for Belgaum in 1840 and was succeeded in August by the Rev. P. Doyle, the present chaplain. In 1841 an English School for boys and another for girls, and a Tamil School for natives was established. In the year 1857 these were placed under the 'Grant-in-aid' system.

A Female Industrial School was established in 1868, and another for boys in the following year.

The number of European and East Indian Catholics in Bellary is 403, and that of native christians 1,950.

2. *Out stations.*—More than 100 years before father Joachim came to Bellary there had been a flourishing Mission at Krishapuram in the Dharmaveram taluq, where the tombs of three of the priests still remain. The converts were persecuted by Tippú Sultán and eventually removed to a village near Madras.

About the same time a wealthy family residing in Moodigooba, Anantapúr taluq, were converted, and through their influence Amoorthappa of Yallasee became a christian. Paramatta Yallasee is now the largest christian village in the district, and has a church and a catechist and a congregation of more than 200. There are other congregations at Chinna Peapilly, Gooty taluq, and Ramdrúg, Alúr taluq.

The Goa priests have chapels at Bellary, Ramdrúg, Muddenagiri and Adoni. They have about 300 native christians under their jurisdiction in Bellary, and about the same number scattered about in villages of the Alúr and Adoni taluqs.

Catholic Churches in Bellary.

The Church of St. Mary was erected in 1866 by Government for the use of the soldiers; as the church in the Fort was too far from the new European Barracks. The church in the Fort was also the property of Government. It was disused when the European troops were located outside the Fort.

2. St. Lazarus' Church for Native christians was erected in 1847 by subscriptions at a cost of Rupees 5,000. It is about to be re-built and will cost a similar amount.

Schools.

A School-room for boys, and another for girls were erected in 1864 at a cost of Rupees 5,103. Government gave a Grant of Rupees 2,000. The remainder was raised by subscription.

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An Asylum for destitute boys of European descent, and another for girls were erected in 1866 at a cost of Rupees 6,380. One-half of this amount was granted by Government, and the other moiety was raised by subscription.

An Industrial School for girls was established in 1868. They use sewing machines, and do all kinds of needle-work, and the amount of their earnings from the commencement till the 30th April 1871 was Rupees 275-0-10.

The School-room erected in 1866 for girls was with the sanction of Government changed to a Workshop for boys in 1869. The total amount of cash received for work done from the 1st July 1869 till 31st December 1870 was Rupees 1,996-6-8. About Rupees 300 were due on bills which have been since paid. From the 1st January till 30th April 1871, Rupees 2,414-7-0 have been received, and there are outstanding bills to the amount of Rupees 400.

On the 1st April an account was taken of the plant and stock in hand which was valued at Rupees 1,356. A store-room and sheds for smiths, painters and carriages are being erected, which will cost over Rupees 1,000.

There are at present two European and one Native priests in Bellary. They visit the outposts occasionally in turn. The expense of their support and travelling and also of the church is defrayed from the salary (Rupees 200) and allowances (Rupees 23) of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, and some small fees received at marriages and funerals, &c. No fees are required from the soldiers or from those who are too poor to pay them.

The schools are supported by Grants from Government and by school fees, and the liberal subscriptions of the community at Bellary.

The school in the Native Infantry lines is held in a small Oratory situated in the lines of the 16th Native Infantry.

The Tamil School is held in the compound of St. Lazarus' Chapel.

The average daily attendance at the four schools is 175.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.—Showing Land Revenue and Moturpha from Fasli 1200—1242.

No. 2.—Revenue from all sources from Fasli 1240-1279.

No. 3.—Land Revenue for a series of years, Taluqwar.

No. 4.—Abkari for a series of years, Taluqwar.

No. 5.—Stamp Revenue for a series of years, Taluqwar.

No. 6.—Salt Revenue for a series of years, Taluqwar.

No. 7.—Income Tax receipts for a series of years, Taluqwar.

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No. 1.—Statement showing the Land Revenue and Moturpha from Fasli 1210 to Fasli 1242, (A. D. 1800—1832.)

Fasli.	Land Revenue.	Visabadi (merchants.)	Moturpha (artizans.)	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1210	16,50,910			*Note.*—These figures show the actual collections, and are therefore a little below the revenue as settled at Jamabandi or the actual "Demand" of the year.
1211	19,57,437			
1212	19,95,849	None collected.		
1213	21,47,170			
1214	26,35,315			
1215	28,27,798	80,920	1,91,658	
1216	25,24,086	81,211	1,94,891	
1217	24,53,739	92,744	1,98,551	
1218	27,44,585	99,491	2,14,799	
1219	24,76,706	97,310	1,89,909	First year of Triennial Lease.
1220	25,96,761	98,275	1,89,014	
1221	29,53,409	1,04,352	1,86,139	
1222	25,11,360	1,05,935	1,84,351	
1223	26,26,311	1,05,996	1,86,003	First year of Decennial Lease.
1224	26,41,361	1,06,954	1,86,209	
1225	26,60,725	1,06,431	1,86,357	
1226	25,39,910	1,06,406	1,85,970	
1227	25,70,487	1,04,545	1,79,860	
1228	24,57,463	1,06,139	1,82,827	
1229	25,18,692	1,06,206	1,78,432	
1230	22,74,267	1,10,499	1,77,161	
1231	23,22,252	1,19,214	1,83,869	
1232	23,71,426	1,19,619	1,87,362	
1233	19,65,555	1,11,879	1,76,755	Return to ryotwari settlement, assessments lowered.
1234	21,86,611	1,06,918	1,64,628	
1235	22,89,024	1,03,419	1,71,693	
1236	22,41,633	1,09,486	1,67,669	
1237	19,11,595	1,09,185	1,66,508	
1238	21,98,689	1,09,809	1,70,137	
1239	19,23,155	1,10,888	1,74,770	
1240	20,56,278	1,11,270	1,71,204	
1241	19,95,024	1,10,792	1,71,535	
1242	16,72,286	1,10,502	1,63,852	

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No. 2.—Revenue from all Sources, for a series of years.

FASLI	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	20,59,029	19,99,286	16,72,286	21,04,479	20,43,260	21,70,904	20,95,035	22,53,615	18,19,593	21,99,002
Customs	3,97,422	3,96,823	3,90,964	3,96,823	3,61,932	3,63,359	3,88,479	3,00,180	2,80,172	3,14,999
Abkari	2,56,428	2,55,709	2,55,795	2,54,237	2,13,177	2,05,665	2,08,101	2,23,099	2,33,466	2,29,835
Farms and Licences	16,533	16,615	14,271	12,859	16,687	15,717	17,540	17,116	17,331	17,069
Moturpha	2,82,473	2,82,327	2,74,354	2,63,783	2,60,309	2,52,041	2,50,344	2,55,184	2,53,704	2,56,185
Stamps	21,770	21,131	18,919	17,082	19,080	20,998	21,243	27,776	25,573	25,318
Total	30,33,657	29,71,894	26,26,587	30,49,263	29,14,445	30,28,684	29,80,742	30,76,973	26,29,842	30,42,408

FASLI	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	21,97,058	23,38,763	23,08,149	22,83,741	21,23,747	19,70,543	22,53,296	22,31,524	21,81,374	22,52,344
Customs	3,43,367	3,43,799	3,37,545	2,81,121	1,00,916	9,907	5,630	6,711	6,919	6,295
Abkari	2,34,080	2,43,808	2,52,837	2,71,215	2,82,175	3,01,660	3,00,276	3,01,997	3,16,789	3,15,536
Farms and Licences	18,419	18,606	19,347	20,294	18,465	19,147	18,894	21,193	19,977	19,626
Moturpha	2,56,589	2,59,860	2,60,522	2,61,752	2,66,890	2,68,189	2,69,095	2,72,230	2,71,629	2,73,848
Stamps	26,205	26,699	25,975	22,029	11,851	2,546	2,997	4,067	10,877	14,884
Total	30,75,720	32,31,538	32,04,375	31,40,152	28,04,044	25,71,992	28,50,190	28,37,723	28,07,566	28,82,523

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No. 2.—(*continued*) *from Fasli* 1263 *to* 1279.

(The returns between Fasli 1260 and 1262, inclusive are too incomplete to be entered in this Statement.)

Fasli	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271
Land Revenue ..... } Do. Miscellaneous ..... }	Rs. 22,38,221	Rs. 19,34,121	Rs. 19,80,248	Rs. 20,99,731	Rs. 19,94,391	Rs. 20,33,827	Rs. 20,00,518	Rs. 20,88,680	Rs. 21,16,597
Abkari	2,87,036	2,47,548	2,31,648	2,55,340	2,91,671	2,68,537	2,68,525	2,67,765	3,71,320
Salt	*	11,628	11,062	*	*	10,134	10,287	10,295	*
Stamps	34,464	20,923	26,186	30,616	34,100	33,144	36,771	64,130	1,11,638
Moturpha	2,56,843	2,38,638	2,33,695	*	1,97,048	1,97,997	1,97,893	1,31,007	4,416
Income Tax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,50,505	2,12,311
Total	.....	24,52,958	24,82,839	.....	.....	25,43,639	25,13,994	27,12,382	.....

Fasli	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279
Land Revenue ..... } Do. Miscellaneous ..... }	Rs. 24,55,571	Rs. 24,32,029	Rs. 25,01,012	Rs. 23,02,531	Rs. 23,74,752	Rs. 22,53,202	Rs. 24,26,843	Rs.
Abkari	3,90,044	5,31,907	5,01,501	5,00,403	7,05,838	6,00,302	5,34,370	
Salt	10,947	12,651	12,875	12,423	10,743	10,745	10,011	
Stamps	92,089	95,688	1,33,261	1,49,221	1,53,599	1,89,637	1,96,702	
Income Tax	1,38,886	1,14,018	1,20,784	.....	10,397	97,004	57,554	
Total	30,87,537	31,86,273	32,69,433	29,64,578	32,55,329	31,50,890	32,25,480	

* No accounts preserved.

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No. 3.—Taluqwar Statement of Land Revenue and Miscellaneous, for a series of years.

	Taluqs.	Fasli 1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bellary.....	1,55,764	1,71,591	1,77,495	1,73,152	1,85,919	1,84,911	2,09,243	2,24,756	2,48,603	2,67,495	2,75,026	2,31,684	2,71,855	2,44,187	2,98,073
2	Hospett.....	93,597	89,783	83,028	85,870	87,188	92,023	1,47,098	1,59,449	1,64,810	1,63,424	1,55,080	1,56,227	1,52,580	1,54,832	1,49,038
3	Kùdlighi.....	1,25,434	1,29,442	1,36,598	1,29,307	1,39,614	1,32,046	97,458	1,02,706	1,13,078	1,06,079	1,05,216	99,417	95,564	1,03,935	1,03,802
4	Huvinhadagalli	94,227	96,409	99,507	1,02,369	1,07,780	1,10,070	1,21,921	1,27,009	1,32,580	1,34,664	1,34,760	1,33,890	1,34,405	1,34,900	1,34,432
5	Harpanhalli....	91,124	92,178	97,644	1,00,951	98,614	1,07,590	93,237	97,107	1,03,616	1,05,628	1,05,239	1,06,842	1,06,240	1,09,115	1,07,459
6	Alûr.....	1,51,276	1,61,636	1,71,011	1,60,515	1,63,479	1,43,974	1,79,982	2,02,859	2,40,575	2,68,686	2,95,398	2,31,160	2,85,578	2,85,491	2,92,677
7	Adoni.....	1,61,471	1,52,197	1,55,047	1,52,091	1,59,556	1,73,212	1,77,814	1,91,196	2,10,452	2,36,895	2,43,394	2,47,310	2,50,017	2,50,825	2,48,634
8	Gooty.....	1,17,105	1,13,150	1,20,065	1,22,381	1,24,537	1,38,848	1,68,514	1,84,109	2,02,608	2,10,758	2,24,388	1,94,219	2,03,541	1,85,755	2,15,022
9	Tádpatri.....	1,36,928	1,25,475	1,25,682	1,26,617	1,24,503	1,30,016	1,80,708	1,88,850	1,91,153	1,98,534	1,76,792	1,75,810	1,74,332	1,74,939	1,74,956
	Yadaki.....	94,819	87,376	87,713	88,447	88,545	92,772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Raidrúg.....	89,844	88,785	98,854	96,243	99,023	1,00,303	99,122	1,06,151	1,14,772	1,21,153	1,25,451	1,13,013	1,15,069	1,23,955	1,21,627
11	Anantapúr.....	97,847	95,974	1,12,329	1,11,288	1,23,457	1,21,411	1,37,026	1,40,444	1,58,382	1,42,106	1,33,743	1,24,116	1,09,050	95,361	1,26,088
12	Dharmaveram..	1,09,594	1,19,334	1,33,851	1,17,807	1,38,208	1,37,685	1,40,444	1,50,761	1,71,024	1,48,790	1,52,416	1,39,428	1,27,846	1,12,482	1,21,572
13	Pennakonda...	1,09,120	1,22,036	1,31,359	1,03,960	1,32,202	1,18,869	1,09,853	1,09,014	1,31,251	1,09,622	1,20,721	1,13,456	1,11,609	86,182	1,05,923
14	Hindipúr.....	81,863	84,923	93,641	72,102	95,680	82,749	1,30,224	1,20,964	1,49,791	1,17,085	1,41,313	1,33,336	1,34,071	1,08,222	1,22,779
15	Madaksira.....	84,731	98,683	1,06,031	79,723	1,02,495	88,820	94,381	1,10,418	1,21,936	1,05,153	1,10,204	99,267	1,00,794	82,853	1,04,724
	Panchapalliem.	1,34,173	1,43,979	1,49,065	1,54,606	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hosszúr.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,655	804	940	957	1,871	3,356	2,201	168	37
		19,28,416	19,72,951	20,78,920	19,77,429	19,70,800	19,55,299	20,88,680	22,16,597	24,55,571	24,32,029	25,01,012	23,02,531	23,74,752	22,53,202	24,26,843
	Miscellaneous..	5,705	7,297	20,811	16,962	63,027	45,219									
		19,34,121	19,80,248	20,99,731	19,94,391	20,33,827	20,00,518									

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No. 4.—Taluqwar Statement of Abkarry and Miscellaneous, for a series of years.

	Names of Taluqs.	Fasli 1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bellary	13,575	11,633	18,000	22,400	22,400	22,400	22,400	28,500	28,501	28,500	28,500	28,500	62,500	31,283	43,600
2	Hospett	19,326	19,397	15,300	19,000	20,901	20,901	20,901	43,500	43,500	43,500	43,500	43,500	50,475	55,008	45,905
3	Kúdlighi..	21,101	20,551	16,300	21,500	21,500	21,500	21,506	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	35,000	21,562	16,128
4	Huvinhadsgalli	8,975	8,705	7,820	7,820	7,820	7,820	7,823	13,501	13,500	13,504	13,500	13,500	16,012	15,001	13,601
5	Harpanhalli	6,070	6,013	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	22,322	20,000	15,104
6	Alúr	9,025	10,014	9,835	9,835	9,835	9,835	9,840	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,700	33,715	29,295	22,530
7	Adoni	36,500	32,151	38,050	43,100	44,000	44,000	44,008	55,900	55,900	55,900	55,900	55,901	1,07,000	1,07,001	82,001
8	Gooty	20,024	19,626	22,530	26,661	28,226	28,214	27,414	40,200	40,200	40,200	40,200	36,963	96,544	50,128	47,528
9	Tádpatri..	6,900	6,324	6,805	6,805	6,805	6,805	18,308	20,717	20,700	20,700	20,700	20,700	32,842	34,001	26,402
	Yadiki	11,675	9,165	10,800	11,500	11,500	11,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Raidrúg	15,500	12,608	15,900	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	25,902	25,900	25,900	25,900	25,905	25,133	31,017	19,500
11	Anantapúr	10,801	9,700	12,800	15,800	15,800	15,800	15,802	21,300	21,300	21,300	21,300	21,300	34,744	14,000	15,274
12	Dharmaverem	16,301	12,608	16,500	20,550	20,550	20,550	20,557	27,200	27,200	27,200	27,200	27,200	34,141	43,900	36,500
13	Pennakonda	13,200	14,984	15,880	15,880	15,880	15,880	15,881	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	30,829	23,276	26,034
14	Hindipúr..	7,525	7,541	8,120	8,120	8,120	8,120	8,120	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	14,534	25,000	18,733	18,164
15	Madaksira	7,850	9,092	9,800	9,800	9,800	9,800	9,811	13,900	13,900	13,900	13,900	13,900	8,531	15,002	15,019
	Bellary Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,743	1,60,603	1,30,201	1,32,800	91,050	91,095	91,080
	Panchapalliem	23,200	21,531	24,500	27,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2,47,548	2,31,648	2,55,340	2,91,671	2,68,537	2,68,525	2,67,771	3,71,320	3,90,044	5,31,907	5,01,501	5,00,403	7,05,838	6,00,302	5,34,370

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No. 5.—Taluqwar Statement of Stamps and Miscellaneous, for a series of years.

	Names of Taluqs.	Fasli 1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bellary	13,047	14,840	16,059	16,234	15,734	15,684	26,586	2,786	1,474	1,156	2,803	3,938	1,460	2,065	1,240
2	Hospett	52	38	56	34	36	39	8,170	9,857	6,602	6,293	10,935	10,441	10,518	15,133	16,394
3	Kúdlighi	1,534	1,784	2,174	3,392	2,265	4,377	529	624	1,127	1,645	1,236	3,114	2,480	2,030	3,069
4	Huvinhadagalli ...	14	15	10	36	29	56	719	1,263	1,984	2,090	2,302	3,026	3,588	2,788	3,110
5	Harpanhalli..	11	19	9	33	40	23	329	1,077	1,059	1,559	2,181	2,274	2,564	2,205	2,386
6	Alúr.	7	13	99	46	46	34	490	2,084	1,442	1,575	2,746	3,016	3,330	4,309	3,616
7	Adoni...	1,157	1,378	2,034	2,232	3,609	3,849	8,932	13,685	9,700	9,502	4,786	6,750	5,491	7,612	8,796
8	Gooty	1,057	1,453	1,892	2,210	2,130	2,133	1,799	11,554	9,562	11,934	20,075	19,791	20,412	30,638	33,262
9	Tádpatri.	19	32	26	26	30	35	322	2,497	2,518	3,001	4,274	5,517	6,876	8,839	8,077
	Yadiki	8	6	27	10	26	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Raidrúg	504	1,142	1,754	2,046	1,976	1,693	3,302	3,906	4,227	3,967	9,935	6,943	4,705	4,378	5,304
11	Anantapúr	1,496	2,428	2,557	4,178	3,276	4,961	4,413	12,246	8,093	8,452	1,964	6,925	8,053	11,193	9,580
12	Dharmaveram	17	10	35	48	49	51	221	1,481	1,569	1,810	2,761	3,213	3,790	2,558	2,641
13	Pennakonda	1,914	2,903	3,740	998	45	31	232	1,316	1,415	1,649	1,878	3,361	3,660	3,122	2,729
14	Hindipúr	16	16	4	2,515	3,797	3,683	7,726	8,787	6,992	8,411	11,938	13,369	13,000	16,978	17,019
15	Madaksira	25	67	85	53	56	89	430	1,218	2,180	2,684	2,380	5,921	4,596	4,221	4,426
	Panchapalliem	43	42	61	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hossúr	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	37,257	32,145	29,960	51,067	51,622	59,076	71,538	75,053
	Total.....	20,923	26,186	30,616	34,100	33,144	36,771	64,130	1,11,638	92,089	95,688	1,33,261	1,49,221	1,53,599	1,89,637	1,96,702
	Miscellaneous.....	1,538	2,305	2,773	2,720											
	Total.....	22,461	28,491	33,389	36,820											

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No. 6.—Taluqwar Statement of Salt Revenue, for a series of years.

	Names of Taluqs.	Fasli 1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,056	1,818	1,712	1,745	1,325	1,491	1,139
2	Hospett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	488	541	554	443	432	412
3	Kúdlighi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	269	319	275	273	272	290
4	Huvinhadagalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	200	199	170	163	147	186	205
5	Harpanhalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	485	448	376	489	525	592
6	Alúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	573	619	585	580	547	636	576
7	Adoni	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	948	2,025	1,645	1,647	1,676	1,680	1,748
8	Gooty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	1,118	938	846	855	807	822
9	Tádpatri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	536	857	703	691	636	427
	Yadiki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Raidrúg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,897	1,968	2,515	2,523	1,578	1,479	1,599
11	Anantapúr	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	311	328	346	288	264	242
12	Dharmaveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	377	397	388	401	378	372	236
13	Pennakonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	652	563	627	548	600	636
14	Hindipúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	452	509	566	518	462	414
15	Madaksira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,311	1,314	1,357	1,071	987	903	673
	Panchapalliem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	11,628	11,062	...	...	10,134	10,287	10,295	...	10,947	12,651	12,875	12,423	10,743	10,745	10,011

No Taluqwar correct Account can be found in the Record from Fasli 1264 to 1270.

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No. 7.—Showing Taluqwar Revenue from License and Income Tax.

Taluqs.	1270.	1271.	1272.	1273.	1274.	1275.	1276.	1277.	1278.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	21,608	28,524	21,027	20,148	17,139	.....	.....	14,972	7,804
Hospett	15,083	17,893	12,317	8,688	11,047	.....	.....	7,384	4,456
Kúdlighi	7,854	8,577	7,390	5,345	6,022	.....	364	5,456	1,176
Hadagalli	10,935	10,598	6,687	4,980	4,989	.....	1,013	4,369	1,728
Harpanhalli	5,401	5,477	3,363	2,813	2,788	.....	.....	2,580	704
Alúr	6,434	8,870	6,523	7,871	8,217	.....	2,340	2,676	3,584
Adoni	14,739	34,773	19,517	20,180	20,317	.....	2,832	11,042	13,328
Gooty	19,083	20,592	15,589	10,188	14,187	.....	748	12,386	5,728
Tádpatri	900	19,630	9,708	7,215	6,298	.....	.....	5,694	4,160
Raidrúg	5,450	7,191	3,513	3,349	3,323	.....	.....	3,758	744
Anantapúr	7,093	8,749	4,596	2,968	2,876	.....	560	7,486	3,291
Dharmaveram	7,822	9,690	4,525	3,362	3,430	.....	.....	3,202	2,192
Pennakonda	5,369	5,731	3,548	2,260	2,160	.....	138	8,834	3,084
Hindipúr	8,268	8,327	5,705	3,987	3,926	.....	122	2,368	2,416
Madaksira	3,609	4,260	2,426	1,749	2,031	.....	.....	4,450	1,700
Hossúr	10,857	13,429	12,452	8,709	9,334	.....	2,280	337	1,459
	1,50,505	2,12,311	1,38,886	1,13,818	1,18,084	.....	10,397	96,994	57,554

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APPENDIX B.

No. 1.—Cultivation Statistics for a series of years.

No. 2.—Sources of Irrigation.

No. 3.—Grain prices since 1800.

No. 4.—Cotton, Indigo and Sugar-cane cultivation.

No. 5.—Agricultural Statistics, Classification of Land.

No. 6.—Percentage of Inam cultivation, &c., (Taluqwar.)

No. 7.—Statement explaining Mr. Pelly's revision of the settlement in 1856.

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No. 1.—*Statement showing the particulars of Cultivation &c. for a series of years in the District of Bellary.*

Fasli.	Official Years.	Circar Ayacut.		Total Holding.		Waste Remitted.		Remaining Cultivation.										Additional Assessment.	Second Crop Assessment.	Sundry Items.	Total.	Deduct Remission.	Remaining Ryotwar.
								Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Total.									
														Actual Cultivation.		Waste Charges.		Total.							
		Extent.	Assessment.																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1255	1845-46	...	49,68,332	21,08,430	27,96,669	4,24,055	4,80,939	15,69,97[illegible]	14,46,753	87,507	6,83,677	26,892	1,85,300	16,39,740	22,80,995	44,634	34,735	16,84,375	23,15,730	1,13,956	89,500		25,19,186	7,26,876	17,92,310
1256	1846-47	...	42,71,835	21,63,[illegible]98	28,58,057	3,44,749	3,34,972	16,77,73[illegible]	14,95,319	1,13,052	8,31,223	28,159	1,96,543	17,44,534	24,04,828	74,415	58,257	18,18,949	25,23,085	1,52,894	1,30,078		28,06,057	7,37,313	20,68,744
1257	1847-48	...	50,47,944	22,21,076	28,82,330	3,32,842	3,50,325	17,49,42[illegible]	15,22,211	1,10,784	8,19,279	28,022	1,90,515	18,18,888	24,78,284	69,346	53,721	18,88,234	25,32,005	1,50,047	1,18,414		28,00,466	7,49,699	20,50,767
1258	1848-49	...	50,49,830	22,48,026	28,78,658	3,17,392	3,87,503	18,00,00[illegible]	15,28,986	1,01,872	7,68,941	28,760	1,93,228	18,81,076	24,57,730	49,558	33,425	19,30,634	24,91,155	1,31,101	92,372		27,14,628	7,14,894	19,99,734
1259	1849-50	...	50,50,878	22,33,803	28,56,135	2,68,669	3,22,534	18,17,30[illegible]	14,77,466	1,20,066	8,65,559	27,759	1,90,576	19,16,023	24,98,214	49,111	35,387	19,65,134	25,33,601	1,66,765	1,28,436		28,28,802	7,60,434	20,68,368
1260	1850-51	...	50,52,067	21,92,111	28,06,724	2,60,035	2,87,091	17,82,50[illegible]	14,69,247	1,22,098	8,60,065	27,416	1,90,321	18,73,829	24,75,083	59,247	44,550	19,32,076	25,19,633	1,77,879	1,15,022		28,12,534	7,52,631	20,59,903
1261	1851-52	...	50,52,520	21,88,235	27,78,442	3,02,897	3,27,137	17,45,50[illegible]	14,66,377	1,13,402	7,99,059	26,436	1,85,869	18,16,730	24,02,908	68,608	48,397	18,85,338	24,51,305	1,63,578	1,16,475		27,31,358	7,33,625	19,97,733
1262	1852-53	54,13,363	50,54,368	21,96,122	27,74,479	2,73,161	2,74,282	17,76,28[illegible]	14,87,134	1,21,716	8,36,359	24,965	1,76,704	18,58,643	24,60,556	64,318	39,641	19,22,961	25,00,197	1,92,787	1,21,588		28,14,572	7,55,441	20,59,131
1263	1853-54	...	...	20,03,823	25,88,994	5,26,102	5,94,387	13,54,07[illegible]	10,96,409	98,360	7,21,505	25,286	1,76,693	14,39,863	19,64,033	37,858	30,574	14,77,721	19,94,607	1,34,544	82,169		22,11,320	7,08,511	15,02,809
1264	1854-55	...	...	19,57,768	26,17,556	4,57,560	4,05,275	13,69,86[illegible]	12,57,163	1,04,988	7,75,538	25,356	1,79,580	14,83,887	22,02,183	16,321	10,098	15,00,208	22,12,281	1,39,446	89,456		24,41,183	6,80,950	17,60,233
1265	1855-56	...	...	16,80,823	23,53,552	1,36,021	1,42,473	14,10,64[illegible]	12,72,464	1,10,619	7,77,833	23,535	1,60,783	15,24,516	21,93,609	20,286	17,471	15,44,802	22,11,080	1,52,466	68,613		24,32,159	6,56,216	17,75,943
1266	1856-57	54,16,573	50,59,822	18,51,874	25,27,050	77,944	1,06,574	16,31,96[illegible]	14,49,047	1,17,908	8,10,631	24,059	1,60,798	17,46,042	23,95,721	33,888	24,755	17,73,930	24,20,476	1,71,591	1,00,055		26,92,122	8,05,204	18,86,918
1267	1857-58	...	...	19,57,753	23,04,611	69,920	1,31,834	17,61,82[illegible]	13,78,924	1,01,222	6,48,117	24,788	1,45,636	18,32,273	21,38,386	55,560	34,391	18,87,833	21,72,777	1,08,844	61,209		23,42,830	5,62,749	17,80,081
1268	1858-59	...	...	18,96,497	18,31,101	27,056	33,170	17,19,94[illegible]	11,34,349	1,49,479	6,63,582			18,10,688	17,65,908	58,733	32,023	18,69,421	17,97,931	11,349	1,85,126		19,94,406	2,07,638	17,86,768
1269	1859-60	...	...	20,39,043	19,30,753	52,922	94,281	18,42,74[illegible]	12,07,469	1,43,379	6,29,003			18,77,365	17,53,393	1,08,756	83,079	19,86,121	18,36,472	17,454	1,57,112		20,11,038	2,39,265	17,71,773
1270	1860-61	...	...	21,38,926	19,63,175	19,271	42,311	19,75,31[illegible]	12,67,096	1,44,340	6,58,768			20,43,060	18,79,213	76,595	41,151	21,19,655	19,20,864	26,243	1,59,962		21,07,069	2,35,176	18,71,893
1271	1861-62	Transfer of Villages. 49,98,717	31,51,197	22,92,302	20,09,116	15,517	42,197	21,29,89[illegible]	13,02,542	1,46,891	6,64,376			21,89,816	19,16,640	86,969	50,279	22,76,785	19,66,919	28,740	1,44,752		21,90,411	1,89,982	20,00,429
1272	1862-63	...	...	24,08,038	20,87,959	11,313	18,335	22,40,40[illegible]	13,68,051	1,56,316	7,01,572			23,10,791	20,28,955	86,934	40,669	23,96,725	20,69,624	41,221	1,97,426		23,08,271	1,40,635	21,67,63[illegible]
1273	1863-64	...	...	24,36,889	21,25,264	18,524	74,921	22,77,86[illegible]	14,15,398	1,40,510	6,34,944			22,86,989	19,71,054	1,31,376	79,288	24,18,365	20,50,342	34,007	1,48,706		22,33,055	85,034	21,48,021
1274	1864-65	...	...	24,93,709	20,99,296	5,044	16,755	23,29,20[illegible]	14,49,951	1,59,465	6,32,590			23,62,977	20,10,886	1,25,688	71,655	24,88,665	20,82,541	41,785	1,24,164		22,48,490	47,511	2,20,979
1275	1865-66	...	...	24,30,812	20,72,906	1,22,538	1,47,480	21,50,96[illegible]	13,02,256	1,57,372	6,23,169			21,43,933	18,56,921	1,64,341	68,504	23,08,274	19,25,425	46,613	1,02,164	5,469	20,79,671	55,773	20,23,898
1276	1866-67	48,76,423	30,01,233	23,75,886	20,82,800	1,86,272	86,523	20,32,01[illegible]	13,71,843	1,57,601	6,24,434			21,36,421	19,71,829	53,193	24,448	21,89,614	19,96,277	43,338	94,347	4,887	21,38,849	37,431	21,01,418
1277	1867-68	...	...	24,37,733	20,78,802	1,02,342	1,34,288	21,98,63[illegible]	14,22,197	1,36,733	5,22,334			22,31,996	19,00,607	1,03,395	43,907	23,35,391	19,44,514	30,968	85,008	1,09,276	21,69,766	1,87,782	19,82,034
1278	1868-69	...	...	24,67,862	20,70,240	12,510	52,650	23,07,42[illegible]	14,44,846	1,47,926	5,72,743			23,07,734	19,44,412	1,47,618	73,178	24,55,352	20,17,590	35,448	1,01,488	1,12,579	22,67,105	1,21,215	21,45,890
1279	1869-70	...	...	24,36,901	20,53,482	7,017	29,445	22,76,60[illegible]	14,28,940	1,53,284	5,95,097			22,74,211	19,46,216	1,55,673	77,821	24,29,884	20,24,037	39,140	1,05,980	1,13,417	22,82,574	1,21,443	21,61,131

No Garden head.

Since Fasli 1263 when they were transferred to wet.

Before Fasli 1275 the Sundry Items were included in the Land Revenue.

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No. 2.—Sources of Irrigation.

Taluqs.	Tanks.	River Channels.	Spring Channels.	Anicuts.	Wells.		
					Old.	New.	Total.
Bellary	9	8	49	9	523	224	747
Hospett	36	33	8	27	322	253	575
Kúdlighi	120	0	39	55	1,945	306	2,551
Hadagalli	21	3	30	14	392	143	535
Harpanhalli.....	47	0	11	0	289	56	345
Raidrúg	75	56	203	11	1,378	273	1,651
Dharmaveram ...	163	25	350	11	2,495	680	3,175
Pennakonda	173	68	112	24	1,989	668	2,657
Hindipúr.....	251	33	24	25	1,032	700	1,732
Madaksira	164	0	138	22	2,444	1,299	3,743
Gooty	65	42	291	19	706	297	1,003
Tádpatri	18	37	90	4	1,015	183	1,198
Anantapúr	78	20	405	5	2,032	315	2,347
Alúr	60	0	3	3	154	89	243
Adoni	73	1	51	1	1,471	193	1,664
Total...	1,353	326	1,804	230	18,187	5,979	24,166

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No. 3.—Prices of Grain since Fasli 1210.—(A. D. 1800.)

Fasli.	Paddy.		Rice.		Cholum.		Ragi.		Horse Gram.		Sajja.		Cotton.	Remarks.
	Rupees per garce.	Seers for a rupee.	Rupees per garce.	Seers for a rupee.	Rupees per garce.	Seers for a rupee.	Rupees per garce.	Seers for a rupee.	Rupees per garce.	Seers for a rupee.	Rupees per garce.	Seers for a rupee.	Candy of 60 maunds.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1210	90	53			90	53	90	53	72	66	55	87	64	
1211	80	60			80	60	80	60	75	64	45	106	60	
1212	140	34			140	34	120	40	85	56	60	80	58	
1213	190	25			200	24	190	25	160	30	195	24	97	
1214	200	24			210	23	200	24	169	28	205	23	105	
1215														No accounts preserved.
1216														
1217														
1218														
1219	81	59	206	23	101	47	82	58	80	60	91	53		
1220	106	45	211	22	106	45	77	60	86	55	92	52		
1221	95	50	231	21	127	38	97	49	124	38	117	41		
1222	121	39	304	16	170	28	138	35	200	24	165	29	61	
1223	120	40	313	15	168	28	133	36	218	22	148	33	58	
1224	118	40	286	17	162	30	130	37	164	29	186	26	58	
1225	109	44	270	18	123	39	115	41	127	38	115	41	59	
1226	105	45	268	18	120	40	98	49	100	48	115	41	65	
1227	115	41	298	16	118	40	106	45	127	37	114	42	73	
1228	113	42	266	18	166	29	137	35	135	36	159	30	74	
1229	117	41	282	18	172	28	162	30	179	27	158	30	75	
1230	109	44	262	17	142	34	124	39	129	37	124	39	70	
1231	118	41	260	19	139	34	131	37	136	35	125	38	58	
1232	123	39	257	18	121	40	100	48	115	42	106	45	58	
1233	113	42	271	18	150	32	127	38	148	32	154	31	56	
1234	144	33	339	14	197	24	161	30	212	23	192	25	51	
1235	100	48	250	19	142	34	116	41	148	32	163	29	39	
1236	91	53	227	21	114	42	101	48	107	45	126	38	38	
1237	97	48	222	21	107	44	91	53	107	45	106	45	43	
1238	99	48	234	20	92	52	87	55	99	48	93	51	37	
1239	92	52	218	22	90	53	84	57	102	47	87	55	38	
1240	81	59	196	24	79	61	70	69	90	53	74	65	37	
1241	73	65	172	28	71	68	65	74	78	62	68	69	32	
1242	110	43	260	18	139	34	125	38	158	30	136	35	55	
1243	136	35	302	16	188	26	174	28	230	21	171	28	60	
1244	108	44	234	20	151	32	130	37	165	29	142	34	56	
1245	90	53	207	23	100	48	81	59	103	47	93	52	58	

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No. 3.—Prices of Grain since Fasli 1210.—(A. D. 1800.)—Contd.

Fasli.	Paddy.		Rice.		Cholum.		Ragi.		Gram.		Sajja.		Cotton	Indigo	Remarks.
	Rupees per garce.	Seers for a rupee.	Rupees per garce.	Seers for a rupee.	Rupees per garce.	Seers for a rupee.	Rupees per garce.	Seers for a rupee.	Rupees per garce.	Seers for a rupee.	Rupees per garce.	Seers for a rupee.	Candy of 60 maunds.	Candy of 60 maunds.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1246	102	47	231	21	98	47	85	56	106	45	93	52	55		
1247	100	48	231	21	95	51	129	37					50		
1248	112	43	253	19	150	32	110	44					41		
1249	105	44	239	20	132	36	82	58					32		
1250	90	53	209	23	92	52	67	72					32		
1251	82	58	191	25	69	70	59	81					33		
1252	72	66	170	28	63	76	58	83					32		
1253	68	70	156	31	62	77	58	83					33		
1254	72	66	154	31	61	79	95	50			Wheat.		34		
1255	102	47	234	20	108	44	96	50	250	19	199	24	35		
1256	100	48	222	21	105	45	94	51	276	17	235	20	35		
1257	101	47	219	22	111	43	100	48	261	18	194	25	36		
1258	96	50	214	22	101	47	93	52	192	25	178	27	40		
1259	84	57	190	25	87	55	81	59	178	27	186	26	37		
1260	71	67	180	27	98	50	82	58	225	21	204	23	39		
1261	72	66	172	28	86	56	81	59	195	25	166	29	50		
1262	69	70	166	29	85	56	76	63	201	24	152	32	42		
1263	99	48	229	21	145	33	126	38	164	39	225	21	49	98	
1264	118	40	264	18	155	31	137	35	188	26	269	18	50	96	
1265	119	40	267	18	154	31	141	34	174	28	267	18	56	86	
2266	95	50	222	22	113	42	103	47	134	36	222	22	55	87	
1267	116	44	256	19	157	30	122	39	136	35	229	21	71	68	
1268	157	30	341	14	175	27	158	30	189	25	246	20	77	62	
1269	155	31	332	14	188	26	168	29	188	26	264	18	68	71	
1270	152	32	363	13	166	29	152	32	180	27	338	14	51	94	
1271	157	30	377	13	154	31	138	35	177	27	353	14	73	66	
1272	162	30	404	12	188	36	166	29	183	26	370	13	191	25	
1273	231	21	581	8	345	14	282	17	323	15	773	6	309	16	
1274	267	18	624	8	329	15	272	17	383	13	854	6	209	23	
1275	255	19	610	8	379	13	335	14	425	11	1051	5	190	25	
1276	350	14	821	6	445	11	403	12			965	5	169	28	
1277	215	22	501	10	210	23	198	24			479	10	92	52	
1278	182	26	442	11	144	33	126	38			317	15	116	41	
1279	173	28	419	11	149	32	128	38			549	9	158	30	

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No. 4.—Cultivation of Cotton, Indigo and Sugar-cane, for a series of years.

Fasli.	Cotton.		Indigo.		Sugar-cane.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1261	250,116	3,98,893	2,412	8,003	.....	.....
1262	248,008	3,68,771	4,934	10,571	.....	.....
1263	214,581	2,75,013	5,238	13,125	.....	.....
1264	167,250	2,14,254	1,992	3,781	4,835	70,344
1265	125,730	1,61,868	1,115	3,756	5,347	68,511
1266	261,045	4,06,011	3,569	6,802	4,414	62,660
1267	203,244	2,50,183	5,070	12,381	6,356	78,353
1268	242,424	2,69,360	2,751	3,904	6,603	60,235
1269	285,501	2,98,316	3,213	4,539	8,286	74,555
1270	282,673	2,95,344	2,966	4,161	8,033	72,940
1271	294,287	3,06,222	2,518	3,022	5,644	52,568
1272	389,527	3,99,025	3,417	4,520	8,065	93,388
1273	466,013	4,77,587	1,709	2,229	8,081	80,660
1274	416,741	4,37,641	204	173	5,785	55,839
1275	338,915	3,52,569	1,217	1,759	7,213	69,475
1276	305,028	3,04,029	787	940	6,861	74,924
1277	410,297	4,30,275	1,132	1,624	7,798	87,596
1278	331,135	3,62,953	5,395	6,242	6,354	74,276
1279	526,827	5,54,584	9,157	15,248	8,206	82,076
1280	366,632	3,74,030	7,558	12,053	9,678	94,197

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	Acres.	
I.—Total area of the district.....	6,948,480	I.—Is the supposed area of the district computed from the Sheet Atlas of India, by the Supt., Revenue Survey. It is really much more than this, nearer 7,264,600.
(*a*) Barren Porumboke =	642,778	(*a*) The barren area (Porumboke) consists of village and pagoda sites, beds of tanks and irrigation channels, cattle stands, burning grounds, rocky and swampy soil, &c.
(*b*) Residue culturable =	6,305,702	
II.—Of Land culturable.		II.—The remaining culturable land is divided into:—
1. Inams.	1,429,279	1. Minor Inams or Inam tenures less than a village.
2. Culturable not cultivated	2,439,522	2. Culturable waste unoccupied by anybody.
3. Fallow, (occupied waste)	162,690	3. Fallow or land in the occupancy of ryots, but left waste for grazing, want of water, &c.
4. Actually cultivated...	2,274,211	4. Land actually under tillage.
Total.....	6,305,702	
III.—Of occupied Lands.		III.—This again is divided into:—
1. Dry.....	2,129,222	1. Dry.—Unirrigated lands which produce crops which are brought to maturity chiefly by falling rain.
2. Wet irrigated. ...	144,989	2. Wet.—Irrigated by tanks and channels.
Total.....	2,274,211	

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No. 6.—Statement showing the Percentage of Inam Cultivation and other particular Taluqwar.

Taluqs.	Square miles.	Acres.	Survey Area.	Cultivation.		Percentage of survey area cultivated.	Percentage of			
				Acres.	Assmt.		Govt.	Inam.	Dry.	Wet.
					RS.					
Bellary	985	630,400	576,169	434,291	4,08,607	75·7	64·5	35·5	98·4	1·6
Raidrúg	890	569,600	...	181,962	1,21,990	32·	76·8	23·2	92·7	7·3
Hospett	540	345,600	260,114	116,537	1,87,392	45·6	68·1	31·9	85·4	14·6
Gooty	1,014	648,960	575,183	363,726	2,99,304	63·3	62·6	37·4	96·8	3·2
Anantapúr	789	507,960	382,660	227,110	1,37,945	59·4	77·4	22·6	89·6	10·4
Tádpatri	772	494,080	287,246	241,974	2,12,615	83·9	67·9	32·1	93·3	6·7
Alúr	677	433,280	405,530	342,048	4,44,073	84·4	57·9	42·1	99·8	·2
Adoni	805	515,200	449,587	378,469	3,78,697	84·1	58·5	41·5	98·1	1·9
Dharmaveram	1,226	784,560	...	266,489	1,41,659	...	79·7	20·3	91·7	8·3
Hindipúr	481	307,840	259,304	105,217	1,38,668	40·9	81·9	18·1	77·7	22·3
Pennakonda	654	410,560	...	147,348	1,12,224	56·	80·9	19·1	85·9	14·1
Madaksira	439	280,960	265,040	91,812	1,12,185	30·	81·1	18·9	79·5	20·5
Harpanhalli	592	378,880	419,977	148,146	1,04,943	39·	87·5	12·5	96·6	3·4
Hadagalli	623	398,720	401,334	220,658	1,44,296	54·9	85·	15·	98·6	1·4
Kúdlighi	864	552,960	523,824	145,298	98,687	27·7	82·7	17·3	89·6	11·4

Note.—In all Taluqs except Harpanhalli and Hadagalli, the acreage shown by the Pymaish (old survey) account, is much below what it should be.

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No. 7.—Statement explaining the revision of the settlement rates in 1856.

Taluqs.	New Assessment.	Difference between old and new.	Percentage.	Decrease on		Decrease on land transferred from wet to dry.	Revenue before and after		
				Cultivated.	Waste.		Fasli 1266.	Fasli 1268.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	3,21,839	42,322	11·6	21,827	20,495	527	1,59,647	1,65,315	+ 5,668
Hospett	1,04,971	15,626	12·9	11,616	3,958	1,724	67,991	72,423	+ 5,337
Harpanhalli	1,73,855	3,210	1·8	3,210	—	377	80,927	84,874	+ 3,941
Kúdlighi	2,40,234	10,782	4·2	7,371	3,411	1,808	1,17,887	1,22,725	+ 4,883
Hadagalli	1,62,586	6,286	3·7	5,357	929	1,275	83,017	90,713	+ 7,696
Adoni	2,82,225	35,571	11·2	16,044	19,527	3,355	1,43,757	1,48,618	+ 4,861
Alúr	2,96,155	49,988	14·5	27,490	22,498	231	1,57,698	1,50,384	— 7,314
Panchapalliem	2,57,477	25,611	9·0	12,039	13,572	2,167	1,35,960	1,40,792	+ 4,392
Gooty	2,15,844	30,222	12·2	9,046	21,176	4,210	1,08,825	1,12,353	+ 3,528
Yadiki	88,725	6,889	7·2	5,215	1,674	12,926	87,772	82,628	— 856
Raidrúg	2,39,316	29,321	12·9	4,656	24,665	3,975	85,484	84,290	— 1,194
Tádpatri	1,31,429	8,946	6·3	6,776	2,170	5,350	1,22,163	1,20,914	— 1,249
Anantapúr	1,92,046	14,035	6·7	4,813	9,222	19,747	1,04,741	1,14,577	+ 9,836
Pennakonda	1,69,006	13,629	7·5	6,616	7,013	23,619	1,25,488	1,26,389	+ 901
Hindipúr	1,35,336	16,012	10·5	5,780	10,232	16,168	89,762	91,182	+ 1,420
Madaksira	1,59,468	7,247	4·3	3,421	3,826	8,994	99,380	96,068	— 3,312
Dharmaveram	2,03,481	7,005	3·3	4,857	2,148	16,693	1,23,379	1,24,809	+ 1,430
Total	33,74,003	3,22,702	8·75	1,56,186	166,516	1,67,846	18,86,918	19,29,054	+ 42,136

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APPENDIX C.

No. 1.—Police Statistics for the year 1864.
No. 2.— Do. do. 1865.
No. 3.— Do. do. 1866.
No. 4.— Do. do. 1867.
No. 5.— Do. do. 1868.
No. 6.— Do. do. 1869.
No. 7.— Do. do. 1870.
No. 8.— Do. do. 1871.
No. 9.—Statement of the sanctioned strength and cost of the Police, for a series of years.
No. 10.—Statement of the different castes in the Police.
No. 11.—Statistics of the District and Subsidiary Jails.
No. 12.—Operations of the Criminal Courts.

Operations of the Civil Court for 1870.

a.—Number and nature of suits.
b.—Value of suits.
c.—General results of trials.
d.—Business of Appellate Courts (Civil.)
e.—Appeals in Criminal Cases.

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MADRAS POLICE, BELLARY DISTRICT.

No. 1.—Statement of Crime in the Bellary District during 1864.

Crimes.	Cases			Persons			Property	
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.
Murder	27	10	37·73	52	14	26·92	...	...
Culpable Homicide	3	1	33·3	2	1	50·	14	14
Rape	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hurts and Assaults	814	335	41·15	1,685	558	33·11	...	...
Other offences against person	125	38	30· 4	230	72	31·304	120	76
Dacoity	125	16	12· 8	200	33	15· 5	13,704	944
Robbery	145	9	6·206	95	12	12·63	3,330	395
House-breakings	487	70	14·37	316	89	28·16	25,586	4,414
Thefts...	1,326	358	26·99	1,033	566	52·85	39,659	2,342
Other offences against property	464	118	25·43	626	201	32·108	9,588	2,027
Other offences under Indian Penal Code	821	331	40·31	1,312	795	60·59	14	8
Total.....	4,338	1,286	29·56	5,552	2,341	41·86	92,015	10,220
Special and Local Laws	3,298	2,081	63·09	5,747	3,802	66·01	2,320	409

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MADRAS POLICE, BELLARY DISTRICT.

No. 2.—Statement of Crime in the Bellary District during 1865.

Crimes.	Cases			Persons			Property	
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.
Murder	28	8	28·57	71	8	11·26	134	10
Culpable Homicide	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Rape	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Hurts and Assaults	667	353	52· 9	1,464	636	43·44	...	...
Other offences against person.	101	42	41·58	162	64	39·506	...	...
Dacoity	91	10	10·98	206	24	11·65	7,644	612
Robbery	99	12	12·92	85	20	23·52	2,865	186
House-breakings	415	79	19·03	281	106	37·72	36,405	2,669
Thefts	1,302	370	28·41	889	528	59·38	25,843	7,555
Other offences against property	425	154	36·23	618	231	37·37	8,161	986
Other offences under Indian Penal Code	841	347	41·26	1,090	723	66·33	188	8
Total.....	3,974	1,375	39·63	4,870	2,340	48·04	81,240	12,026
Special and Local Laws.	2,864	1,980	69·13	6,269	4,854	77·42	279	180

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

MADRAS POLICE, BELLARY DISTRICT.

No. 3.—Statement of Crime in the Bellary District during 1866.

Crimes.	Cases			Persons			Property	
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.
Murder	32	9	28·12	85	14	16·47	122	14
Culpable Homicide	3	1	33·3	8	1	12·5	...	...
Rape	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Hurts and Assaults	677	294	43·42	1,486	541	36·406	...	...
Other offences against person	127	43	33·85	226	81	35·84	...	...
Dacoity	355	49	13·802	1,118	257	22·09	31,277	4,633
Robbery	201	53	26·36	200	96	·48	4,369	633
House-breakings	732	181	24·72	608	293	48·19	52,397	6,899
Thefts	2,197	874	39·78	2,447	1,568	64·07	29,933	10,223
Other offences against property	618	255	41·26	931	516	55·42	26,012	8,609
Other offences under Indian Penal Code	993	414	41·67	1,763	1,311	74·36	567	15
Total.....	5,938	2,173	36·41	8,876	4,678	52·703	1,44,677	31,026
Special and Local Laws	3,724	2,860	76·79	6,797	5,281	77·69	507	470

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

MADRAS POLICE, BELLARY DISTRICT.

No. 4.—Statement of Crime in the Bellary District during 1867.

Crimes.	Cases			Persons			Property	
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.
Murder	12	1	8·3	45	1	2·2	566	10
Culpable Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hurts and Assaults	666	295	44·29	1,333	491	36·83	...	...
Other offences against person	119	49	41·17	162	62	38·27	...	...
Dacoity	70	3	4·28	187	15	8·02	10,333	748
Robbery	127	27	21·35	113	39	34·51	3,565	1,039
House-breakings	418	93	22·24	204	120	58·82	34,333	6,739
Thefts	1,244	411	33·03	927	587	63·32	21,345	7,638
Other offences against property	409	151	36·91	450	199	44·2	15,098	2,609
Other offences under Indian Penal Code	753	468	62·15	1,772	1,329	·75	393	...
Total.....	3,819	1,498	39·22	5,194	2,843	54·73	85,633	18,783
Special and Local Laws	3,219	2,556	79·403	6,133	4,967	8·09	533	226

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MADRAS POLICE, BELLARY DISTRICT.

No. 5.—Statement of Crime in the Bellary District during 1868.

Crimes.	Cases			Persons			Property	
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.
Murder	20	11	55·	28	13	46·42	382	70
Culpable Homicide	2	1	50·	4	1	·25	13	...
Rape	10	2	20·	8	2	·25	...	...
Hurts and Assaults	740	299	40·405	1,613	493	30·56	...	...
Other offences against person	133	57	44·35	179	71	39·608	65	50
Dacoity	48	8	16·6	101	24	23·76	6,826	348
Robbery	76	24	31·57	78	47	60·25	7,803	1,382
House-breakings	289	79	27·335	191	103	53·92	41,844	4,632
Thefts	1,137	389	36·21	921	578	62·75	67,649	24,970
Other offences against property	266	104	39·09	383	186	48·302	18,023	769
Other offences under Indian Penal Code	761	412	54·13	1,530	1,109	72·47	1	...
Total.....	3,482	1,386	39·83	5,036	2,627	42·16	1,42,606	32,221
Special and Local Laws	2,540	1,978	77·86	4,495	3,442	77·87	1,112	442

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MADRAS POLICE, BELLARY DISTRICT.

No. 6.—Statement of Crime in the Bellary District during 1869.

Crimes.	Cases			Persons			Property	
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.
Murder	12	5	41·5	15	10	66·6	427	1
Culpable Homicide	3	3	100	7	7	100	...	...
Rape	4	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Hurts and Assaults	728	275	37·77	1,805	548	30·35	10	...
Other offences against person	159	51	32·09	259	84	32·43	...	...
Dacoity	32	2	6·25	69	6	13·04	8,483	325
Robbery	41	11	26·82	40	19	47·5	1,923	98
House-breakings	254	63	24·803	197	97	54·31	51,256	4,400
Thefts	930	308	33·11	685	422	61·605	28,239	5,860
Other offences against property	298	103	34·56	427	178	41·45	14,246	904
Other offences under Indian Penal Code	828	460	55·5	1,702	1,169	68·68	7	7
Total.....	3,289	1,281	38·94	5,218	2,540	48·67	1,04,591	11,595
Special and Local Laws	2,773	2,193	79·08	4,829	3,808	78·85	189	154

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MADRAS POLICE, BELLARY DISTRICT.

No. 7.—Statement of Crime, Bellary District during 1870.

Crimes.	Cases			Persons			Property	
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.
Murder	21	9	42·85	45	19	42·2	99	16
Culpable Homicide	9	3	33·3	7	3	42	...	...
Rape	9	1	11·1	6	1	16·6	...	...
Hurts and Assaults	1,001	373	36·31	2,284	72	3·07	75	74
Other offences against person ...	250	94	37·6	380	138	36·31	47	...
Dacoity	20	6	30·	52	30	57·69	14,330	575
Robbery	61	28	45·901	68	42	61·75	5,919	181
House-breaking	331	104	31·41	235	143	60·85	61,169	6,339
Theft	1,143	453	39·6	1,061	674	63·52	21,477	4,722
Other offences against property ...	467	164	35·11	642	256	39·87	21,131	2,938
Other offences under Penal Code ..	1,035	554	53·52	1,757	1,174	66·24	21	1
Total...	4,347	1,789	...	6,537	3,182	...	1,24,268	14,846
Special Laws.....	2,988	2,425	...	4,101	3,187	...	153	127
Grand Total...	7,335	4,214	...	10,638	6,369	...	1,24,421	14,973

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No. 8—Statement of Crimes for the year 1871.

Nature of Offences.	Cases			Persons			Property	
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.
Murder	23	7	30	52	9	17	78	7
Culpable Homicide...	4	3	75	6	3	50	0	0
Rape	8	3	40	6	3	50	0	0
Hurts and Assaults...	1,237	411	33	2,953	788	25	139	44
Other offences against person	251	71	28	487	112	26	150	0
Dacoity	21	5	27	27	12	46	2,151	48
Robbery	82	37	42	122	60	50	2,392	338
House-breaking...	316	91	28	241	109	47	81,133	10,256
Theft	1,047	394	37	1,123	578	49	24,768	5,239
Other offences against property	463	134	29	683	185	27	9,893	863
Other offences under Penal Code	1,237	589	49	2,103	1,194	44	1,088	23
Total.....	4,689	1,745	37·2	7,803	3,053	39·1	1,21,792	16,818
Special and Local Laws	3,773	3,059	...	5,074	3,985	...	393	359
Total.....	8,462	4,804	...	12,877	7,038	...	1,22,185	17,177

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No. 9.—Statement showing the strength and cost of the Police Force for a series of years.

Years.	Sanctioned strength.	Actual Strength.			Cost.				Cost per man.	Illit.
		Supervisors.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Pay and Allowances	Clothing, &c.	Rent, Stationery, &c.	Total.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1865-66 ...	1,395	3	30	1,351	1,89,003	21,047	4,300	2,14,350	154	725
1866-67 ...	1,385	2	31	1,445	1,83,172	19,350	2,250	2,04,772	138	773
1867-68 ...	1,385	3	31	1,366	1,83,529	20,254	4,442	2,08,225	148	705
1868-69 ...	1,385	3	30	1,284	1,79,307	16,021	5,922	2,01,250	152	626
1869-70 ...	1,395	3	28	1,049	1,55,101	10,952	5,658	1,71,711	159	672
1870-71 ...	1,395	3	24	1,095	1,41,194	8,702	10,231	1,60,127	143	627

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No. 10.—Statement showing the castes in the Police Force.

	1865-66.		1866-67.		1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Inspectors.	Constables.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Inspectors.	Constables.
1. Europeans	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	2	...	1
2. East Indians	5	3	4	...	4	...	3	...	3	1	3	2
3. Brahmins	15	52	16	73	16	86	15	69	10	63	9	68
4. Rajputs	4	80	4	88	4	92	4	81	4	82	4	76
5. Nayudus	2	291	2	296	3	293	3	274	5	170	4	178
6. Mudeliars	...	67	...	32	...	32	...	26	...	16	...	50
7. Komatis	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
8. Satanis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9. Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	1	...	3
10. Gollahs	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	9	...	...
11. Koravers	...	...	...	18	...	30	...	34	...	105	...	118
12. Muhammadans	2	751	2	837	2	733	3	706	3	553	3	562
13. Christians	...	6	...	6	...	4	...	6	1	6	...	5
14. Pariahs	...	97	...	89	...	81	...	66	...	40	...	32
Total	30	1,351	30	1,445	31	1,366	30	1,284	28	1,049	24	1,094

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No. 11.—*Statistics of District and Subsidiary Jails.*

Year.	District Jail.																Subsidiary Jails.			
	Average daily strength.		Admission to Hospital.		Average daily sick.		Deaths.		Percentage of Deaths.	Expenditure.									Number.	Number of Prisoners.	Total of days of Confinement.	Average.
										Establishment.	Rations.	Per head.	Clothing.	Per head.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Per head				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1865—66.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	11	901	9,704	10·77
1866—67.....	816		525	12	22		120	4	15·2	3,204	47,779	67·7	121	2·10	6,369	54,473	61·7	11	2,159	20,799	9·63
1867—68.....	451	27	462	1	26·9	·05	39	..	8.15	3,337	20,343	45·4	1,168	2·11	4,610	29,458	61·9	11	1,224	11,924	9·74
1868—69.....	339	23	528	13	24·9	·78	8	..	2·20	3,393	16,433	45·13	470	1·6	961	21,257	58·4	11	851	9,992	11·7
1869—70.....	304	21	494	10	23·4	·94	12	..	4·	3,571	11,621	36·7	860	2·12	995	17,047	52·4	19	630	6,825	10·0
1870—71.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,585	17,601	59·2	1,402	3·90	7,976	30,567	85·6	17	920	8,577	9·3

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No. 12—*Statement showing the number of cases filed before and disposed of by different Magistrates during the year* 1868, 1869, 1870 *and* 1871 *in the District of Bellary.*

Magistrates.	Years.	No. of triable cases filed.		Persons tried, &c.			No. of committable cases filed.		Persons committed, &c.		
		Cases.	Persons.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Total.	Cases.	Persons.	Discharged, &c.	Committed, &c.	Total.
District Magistrate.	1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1869	5	5	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	78	150	73	74	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1871	79	125	80	27	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		162	280	153	105	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joint Magistrate.	1868	176	289	170	103	273					
	1869	136	215	145	69	214	7	15	8	3	11
	1870	130	264	155	99	254	12	36	19	4	23
	1871	277	712	386	133	519	6	11	3	1	4
		719	1,480	856	404	1,260	25	62	30	8	38

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No. 12.—*Statement showing the number of Cases, &c.—continued.*

	Years.	No. of triable cases filed.		Persons tried, &c.			No. of commitable cases filed.		Persons committed, &c.		
		Cases.	Persons.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Total.	Cases.	Persons.	Discharged.	Committed.	Total.
Head Assistant Magistrate.	1868	107	193	130	61	191	13	27	11	16	7
	1869	112	163	66	94	160	8	16	11	5	16
	1870	85	111	58	52	110	10	31	12	19	31
	1871	111	188	129	44	173	22	45	14	30	44
		415	655	383	251	634	53	119	48	70	118
Assistant Magistrate.	1868	135	255	150	102	252	6	13	6	6	12
	1869	83	102	45	53	98	12	21	9	12	21
	1870	77	105	100	56	156	11	15	1	14	15
	1871	91	165	78	67	145	31	33	1	32	33
		386	627	373	278	651	60	82	17	64	81

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Cantonment Magistrate.	1868	485	797	230	561	791	7	10	7	3	10
	1869	574	866	265	585	848	7	8	1	7	8
	1870	710	936	405	529	934	31	33	12	21	33
	1871	943	1,259	560	691	1,251	9	9	5	4	9
		2,712	3,858	1,460	2,364	3,824	54	60	25	35	60
General Deputy Magistrate.	1868	99	150	69	80	149	2	2	2	....	2
	1869	144	302	144	100	244	28	51	28	23	51
	1870	151	268	121	130	251	11	27	12	15	27
	1871	170	300	114	180	294	9	21	9	12	21
		564	1,020	448	490	938	50	101	51	50	101
Treasury Deputy Magistrate.	1868	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1871	5	11	6	5	11	.....	.....	....	....	....
		5	11	6	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No. 12.—Statement showing the number of Cases, &c.—continued.

	Years.	No. of triable cases filed.		Persons tried, &c.			No. of commitable cases filed.		Persons committed, &c.		
		Cases.	Persons.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Total.	Cases.	Persons.	Discharged, &c.	Committed, &c.	Total.
All Sub-Magistrates.	1868	3,029	7,060	2,843	4,128	6971	158	374	186	177	363
	1869	3,059	7,010	2,488	4,418	6906	96	236	135	80	215
	1870	4,286	8,026	3,351	4,596	7947	139	277	158	112	270
	1871	4,983	9,398	4,524	4,629	9153	128	246	136	107	243
		15,357	31,494	13,206.	17,771	30,977	521	1,133	615	476	1,091

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

a.—Statement showing the number and nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several classes of Courts in the Zillah of Bellary in the year 1870.

Nature of Claims.	Number of cases in different Courts.												Remarks.
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.					
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Civil Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Civil Court Cases.													
Money due on contract. — On written promise for sum certain	8	...	2,241	...	...	17	2,266	1,191	...	123	...	1,314	
Money due on contract. — On unwritten promise for sum certain	14	...	97	...	...	...	111	194	...	5	...	199	
Money due on contract. — On account stated	...	...	142	...	...	2	144	86	...	12	...	98	
Money due on contract. — Money paid or received	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	80	...	81	
Money due on contract. — For goods sold and delivered	...	...	10	...	...	..	10	21	...	124	...	145	
Rent	...	...	8	...	...	1	9	9	...	8	...	17	
Recovery of personal property, or value thereof...	...	...	74	...	...	...	74	41	...	26	...	67	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

a.—Statement showing the number and nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several classes of Courts in the Zillah of Bellary in the year 1870.

Nature of Claims.	Number of cases in different Courts.												Remarks.
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.					
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Civil Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Civil Court Cases—continued.													
Damages. For injuries to person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Damages. For injuries to property	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	12	..	28	...	40	
Damages. For defamation	...	...	7	...	...	1	8	...	..	...	..	...	
Damages. For other injuries, not included in the above	...	...	48	...	...	...	48	7	...	...	...	7	
Damages. For breaches of contract, not included in the above	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	2	...	...	...	2	
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	

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Suits to set aisde contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..		
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Suits connected with religion and caste	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	.	...		
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Suits relating to marriage, dower and divorce	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	..	...	...	...		
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	..	...	18	...	..	...	18	...	...	...	...	...		
Suits to establish or contest wills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Claims to inheritance. Under Hindu Law	...	...	11	...	...	3	14	...	...	...	...	...		
Claims to inheritance. „ Muhammadan	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	..		
Claims to inheritance. „ any other Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows... ...	..	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...		
Suits relating to the revenue	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	4		
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property	...	...	194	...	...	1	195	...	...	...	...	...		

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a.—Statement showing the number and nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several classes of Courts in the Zillah of Bellary in the year 1870.

Nature of Claims.	Number of cases in different Courts.												Remarks.
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.					
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Court.	Civil Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Civil Court Cases—continued.													
Claims in right of pre-emption	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than Rent Suits.)	...	...	2	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits for partition of immoveable property	...	...	15	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits regarding boundaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits for, or relating to, real property, not included in the above	...	...	488	...	...	1	489	...	...	...	...	...	

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Revenue Court Cases.													
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII of 1816, Section 4)	..	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	
Claims to hereditary offices or their emoluments (Regulation VI of 1831, Section 3)	...	71	...	...	...	..	71	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11)	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits relating to ejectment. (Section 12)	...	3	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c., (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49 and 80)	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	
Total ...	22	90	3,443	..	...	30	3,585	1,569	...	410	...	1,979	

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(b.)—Statement showing the value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Zillah of Bellary in the year 1870.

Value.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.														Remarks.
	Ordinary Suits.								Small Causes.						
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Comr.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Prin. Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total number of Suits.	Total value in Rupees.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents & Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Civil Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total number of Small Causes.	Total value in Rupees.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Not exceeding Rupees 5	4	14	1	...	...	...	19	82	21	...	82	...	103	373	
„ „ 20	12	1	119	...	...	...	132	1,952	542	...	170	...	712	9,598	
„ „ 100	...	10	1,632	..	...	...	1,642	1,06,209	1,003	...	134	...	1,137	40,394	
„ „ 500	...	27	1,452	...	...	...	1,479	3,13,625	...	...	22	...	22	4,304	
„ „ 1,000	...	3	291	...	...	2	296	2,06,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ „ 5,000	...	5	...	...	...	22	27	54,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ „ 10,000	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	42,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ „ 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1,32,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Exceeding Rupees... ...1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits of which it is not possible to estimate the money value.	...	58	1	...	...	...	59	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	16	118	3,496	...	...	35	2,665	8,58,865	1,566	...	408	...	1,974	54,669	

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C.—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Zillah of Bellary in the year* 1870.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from 1870.	Filed in 1871. (including Suits remanded and re-admitted.)	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Uncontested. Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	Contested. Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.	Total Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending. Over two months.	Over four months.	Over twelve months.	Average duration of Suit. Contested. M. D.	Uncontested. M. D.	Referred to arbitration.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Village Courts	4	22	..	26	..	..	2	..	3	3	1	..	4	3	16	10	1	..	2	0 22	0 13	..	
Revenue Courts	46	90	1	137	1	31	10	9	9	2	3	9	43	33	118	18	..	14	4	1 27	2 0	27	
District Munsifs — Ordinary	853	3,507	3	4,363	3	1	38	96	782	336	833	340	715	356	3,496	864	297	85	..	8 9	5 5	7	
District Munsifs — Small Causes	132	1,578	..	1,710	..	..	48	58	390	27	441	293	239	70	1,566	144	11	..	..	0 29	0 26	..	
Small Cause Courts — As P. S. Amins.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Small Cause Courts — Small Causes	8	410	..	418	..	5	10	..	79	186	42	..	63	28	408	10	1	..	..	0 12	0 8	1	
Principal Sadr Amins. — Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Principal Sadr Amins. — Small Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Civil Courts — Ordinary	26	31	..	57	..	..	..	9	5	1	3	..	6	11	35	22	7	9	1	12 22	10 16	1	
Civil Courts — Small Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	1,069	5,638	4	6,711	4	37	108	172	1,268	555	1,323	642	1,070	501	5,639	1,068	317	108	7	25 1	19 8	36	

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d.—Statement showing the business of the Appellate Courts in the Zillah of Bellary in the year 1870.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from 1870.	Instituted in 1871. (including appeals remanded and re-admitted.)	Received by trahsfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under Secs. 5 and 6, Act XXIII of 1861.	Heard *ex-parte*.			Contested.			Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Pending.		Objections under Section 348 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.				Over four months.	Over twelve months.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Principal Sadr Amins.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
Civil Courts.... Revenue..... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil.....	357	242	...	599	..	31	12	3	1	48	9	12	3	119	480	149	256	...	...	
Total.....	357	242	...	599	...	31	12	3	1	48	9	12	3	119	480	149	256	...	...	

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(e.)—*Statement showing the result of Appeal in Criminal Cases in the Zillah of Bellary in the year* 1871.

Courts.	Number of Persons.									Pending.		Remarks.
	Appeals remaining from 1870.	Filed in 1871.	Total.	Appeals rejected under Section 417.	After perusal of Records.				Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	
					Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Divisional Magistrates. ...	3	120	123	12	45	6	59	110	2	1	1	
District Magistrates	1	14	15	...	5	...	10	15	...	...	...	
Courts of Session.	6	95	101	46	19	24	11	54	...	1	1	
Total.....	10	229	239	58	69	30	80	179	2	2	2	

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APPENDIX D.

No. 1.—Statement showing the average heat at various periods of the year.

No. 2.—Rainfall, month by month, for a series of years.

No. 3.—Taluqwar statement of rainfall.

No. 4.—Villages in the district and their population.

No. 5.—Taluqwar statement of villages, classified.

No. 6.—Detailed statement of population in 1866.

No. 7.—Taluqwar totals of the census of 1871.

No. 8.—Detailed statement of the population within the Bellary Municipality in November 1871.

No. 9.—Abstract of Births and Deaths.

No. 10.—Statement of accidental deaths and fires and suicides.

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No. 1.—*Statement showing the average Temperature in the shade at Bellary.*

	MAY.			JULY.			DECEMBER.		
1869.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.
10th	93·7	104·4	104·2	86·4	94·	94·	80·2	88·6	88·5
20th	92·8	106·5	106·2	86·2	90·	90·	83·2	92·7	92·6
30th	88·6	100·5	100·1	83·9	91·	91·	76·3	85·4	85·4
1870.									
10th		(Observations not taken.)							
20th									
30th	...	...	...	...	...	...	76·2	84·0	83·8
1871.									
10th	87·2	102·	101·8	86·2	93·2	92·8	79·8	92·4	92·2
20th	85·0	101·	100·5	81·4	87·6	87·2	78·	88·0	87·8
30th	91·8	104·2	104·	82·0	92·8	92·6	76·5	88·2	88·

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No. 2.—*Statement showing the Rainfall, month by month, for a series of years.*

Months.	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
January	..	..	..	2·	..	No Accounts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	·55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·05	·26	
February	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	·3	..	..	·41	..	..	..	..	..	..	
March	..	..	..	7·6	..		..	..	..	·5	·6	..	·80	2·6	..	..	..	·55	·13	..	·27	·01	
April	1·45	..	1·	1·	..		·55	1·40	·11	1·20	·5	..	·53	·98	·42	2·52	·42	·9	·18	·9	·11	..	
May	·40	7·25	3·75	3·35	1·55		4·75	2·45	3·95	·6	·2	2·15	1·65	·75	2·81	2·47	·69	1·3	·71	2·48	1·59	..	
June	·55	..	·95	1·	..		·15	3.	·25	·35	6·5	·90	2·66	·53	2·95	2·15	·29	2·9	4·7	2·27	5·13	..	
July	2·35	1·95	3·95	·45	·70		·45	1·5	·95	1·90	·3	1·10	·20	1·25	·92	3·48	·65	·85	3·1	2·36	2·	..	
August	5·60	4·90	1·75	2·7	·45	·3	6·45	..	·10	3·9	1·2	3·40	..	2·61	7·45	3·99	·90	1,16	3·45	8·52	4·84	..	
September	3·25	3·	10·85	1·5	1·60	1·6	2·1	1·4	1·35	·7	3·5	4·16	6·74	2·81	1·17	·45	3·77	3·75	6·57	1·99	2·40	..	
October	2·75	3·25	7·45	·8	9·	13·3	5·	6·67	12·93	2·	1·44	1·13	5·23	3·99	1·82	·23	9·2	4·90	1·71	2·69	6·78	..	
November	·15	2·	·45	1·	..	..	·2	2·6	2·1	1·5	..	2·6	·24	..	·60	·80	·15	..	·9	·47	·55	..	
December	..	..	4·95	..	..	..	·9	..	..	..	..	..	·3	·1	..	·14	·55	..	..	·48	..	..	
	16·5	22·35	35·1	21·4	13·3	..	20·55	19·02	21·74	12·65	14·24	14·90	19·20	15·62	18·14	16·69	16·62	16·31	21·45	22·16	23·73	..	
											13·0	17·75	22·36	9·50	30·68	11·	13·07	12·92	23·13	15·12	14·52	..	

Note.—The figures from 1850 to 1860 are from the returns kept in the General Hospital

2. Those from 1860 to 1870 are the average of the whole district, and are taken from returns submitted to the Revenue Board.

Note.—Total rainfall as registered at Civil Dispensary.

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No. 3.—Taluqwar statement of Rainfall, during the last six years.

Years.	Bellary.	Hospett.	Kúdlighi.	Hadagalli.	Harpanhalli.	Alúr.	Adoni.	Gooty.	Tádpatri.	Raidrúg.	Anantapúr.	Dharmaveram.	Pennakonda.	Hindipúr.	Madaksira.
1865.....	8·35	13·50	17·70	15·40	14·50	6·90	18·10	15·30	19·90	10·20	10·80	21·40	27·60	26·70	19·90
1866.....	11·00	16·40	14·70	15·80	27·00	12·40	19·90	16·60	16·90	11·40	13·30	16·60	23·30	17·20	14·80
1867.....	13·38	27·21	21·37	13·19	16·03	19·40	20·74	12·07	8·90	17·45	11·00	5·34	10·40	6·77	8·22
1868.....	23·12	28·72	22·09	11·62	10·63	17·03	23·10	22·57	22·44	12·95	26·38	23·33	14·94	17·03	21·84
1869.....	13·85	17·00	28·65	19·78	19·90	24·53	25·93	28·12	19·55	14·62	21·97	14·72	23·67	18·05	25·57
1870.....	15·25	20·40	16·22	25·62	20·00	29·50	33·08	29·61	28·62	15·20	24·60	22·82	26·60	23·12	24·97

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No. 4.—Statement showing the villages in the district, and their population.

Taluqs.	Under 100	100-250.	250-500.	500-750.	750-1000.	1000-1500.	1500-2000.	2000-2500.	2500-3000.	3000-3500.	3500-4000.	4000-4500.	4500-5000.	5000-6000.	6000-7000.	7000-8000.	8000-9000.	9000 10,000.	Above 10,000.	Deserted.	
Bellary	9	27	44	32	25	17	3	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	179
Alúr	4	10	28	19	10	13	9	5	4	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	108
Gooty...	4	17	45	25	27	17	4	6	2	2	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	159
Hindipúr	10	17	15	13	10	23	7	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	....	...	..	...	11	112
Madaksira	24	52	31	17	11	9	5	5	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	....	5	162
Tádpatri	3	3	15	20	15	18	12	4	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	97
Anantapúr...	8	19	21	20	17	20	13	5	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	128
Hadagalli....	8	39	44	32	4	8	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	16	163
Pennakonda.	6	13	24	14	15	16	3	4	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	107
Harpanhallí	34	72	43	22	9	6	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	45	241
Hospett	11	24	42	19	10	10	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	21	146
Adoni...	3	32	44	49	19	21	6	2	6	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	15	203
Kúdlighi.	58	89	78	24	12	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	361
Raidrúg	11	28	48	37	16	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	161
Dharmaveram....	10	40	69	21	17	11	11	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	196
	203	482	591	364	217	208	82	49	24	10	19	6	6	4	6	...	4	1	3	244	2,523

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No. 5.—Statement showing the number of Villages and Hamlets, Taluqwar.

Taluqs.	Square miles.	Acres according to Ayacut.	Sub-divisions.	Ryotwar.		Deserted Shotriem.				Total.		
				Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	
Bellary	985	586,548	11	166	8	9	8	4	...	179	16	Note 1.—There are no Zemindari, Amani or rented villages.
Hospett	540	271,313	10	108	7	19	46	20	...	147	53	
Kúdlighi	864	537,015	14	258	30	117	...	9	...	384	30	2.—In Sandúr there are 28 villages and 2 hamlets.
Hadagalli	623	410,516	12	146	35	13	...	4	...	163	35	
Harpanhalli	592	431,175	13	183	2	44	9	13	...	240	11	3.—The areas in column 2 are those always given as the area of the Taluq, and include the culturable area of the survey accounts, and also Porumboke. This is the reason of the difference between these figures and those in B 6 where Porumboke is not included.
Raidrúg	890	544,770	17	140	51	8	22	8	1	156	74	
Dharmaveram	1,226	695,161	15	174	170	11	...	11	...	196	170	
Hindipúr	654	301,164	7	83	153	7	44	25	14	115	211	
Pennakonda	481	269,175	7	77	233	2	86	33	11	112	330	
Madaksira	439	276,801	13	136	172	9	...	14	...	159	172	
Gooty	1,014	594,144	16	140	93	4	16	11	2	155	111	4.—The number of villages given in this table and the one preceding differs, because in the latter deserted villages have not been counted, and in a few cases hamlets have been counted as villages.
Tádpatri	772	319,490	10	92	123	1	21	4	3	97	147	
Alúr	677	411,170	7	94	3	5	3	7	...	106	6	
Adoni	805	480,826	18	169	30	11	3	24	2	204	45	
Anantapúr	789	467,911	11	109	131	...	40	19	3	128	174	
Total.	11,351	6,597,099	181	2,075	1,241	260	298	206	36	2,541	1,585	

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No. 6.—Statement showing the population at the Census of 1866-67.

Tálugs.	Area in square miles.	Villages.	Hindus.			Mussalmans.			Christians.			Total.			Density of population per square mile.	1871.	
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Total.	Density.
Bellary	985	175	58,004	55,617	113,621	7,309	6,828	14,137	1,054	857	1,911	66,367	63,302	129,667	131	180,157	183
Raidrúg	890	148	32,775	29,340	62,116	1,721	1,616	3,337	...	...	...	3,4497	30,956	65,453	73	88,069	98
Alúr	677	99	34,838	32,894	67,732	3,031	2,806	5,837	167	150	317	38,036	35,850	73,886	109	94,282	139
Adoni	805	180	66,263	56,500	122,763	8,971	7,791	16,762	61	43	104	75,295	64,334	139,629	172	179,448	222
Tádpatri	772	93	49,935	45,704	95,639	5,025	4,661	9,686	30	30	60	54,990	50,395	105,385	136	116,714	151
Anantapúr	789	109	42,094	37,799	79,893	2,578	2,378	4,956	127	76	203	44,799	40,253	85,052	107	101,558	128
Dharmaveram	1,226	185	48,979	44,564	93,543	1,437	1,241	2,678	30	33	63	50,449	45,835	96,284	77	119,877	98
Pennakonda	654	90	37,075	33,803	70,878	2,371	2,205	4,576	6	3	9	39,452	36,011	75,463	115	79,824	122
Madaksira	439	143	30,639	28,428	59,067	822	711	1,533	...	...	...	31,461	29,139	60,600	138	79,528	181
Hindipúr	481	79	35,337	32,890	68,260	1,968	1,783	3,751	...	...	...	37,305	34,673	71,978	141	87,763	174
Hospett	540	125	33,862	32,879	66,741	3,980	3,707	7,687	3	...	3	37,845	36,586	74,431	137	91,825	170
Kúdlighi	864	349	36,842	35,550	72,392	987	838	1,825	...	...	...	37,829	36,388	74,217	86	93,647	109
Hadagalli	623	159	37,205	33,243	70,448	1,864	1,602	3,466	...	...	...	39,069	34,845	73,914	86	90,306	145
Harpanhalli	592	221	31,310	28,366	59,676	1,693	1,495	3,188	..	...	...	33,003	29,861	62,864	104	86,000	145
Gooty	1,014	144	49,601	45,955	95,556	3,887	3,577	7,464	53	48	101	53,541	49,580	103,121	102	148,013	146
Sandúr	145	...	...	...	11,436	...	...	1,511	...	...	116	6,771	6,292	13,066	90	15,033	104
Total	11,496	2,249	...	...	1,209,717	..	...	92,394	...	...	2,887	680,698	624,300	1,304,998	113	1,652,044	143

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No. 7.—Statement showing the total result of the Census taken in the Bellary District on the 15th November 1871, Fasli 1281.

No.	Taluqs.			Population on the 15th November 1871.	Population as per Census in Fasli 1276
1	Bellary	Taluq	129,012	180,316	129,627
		Municipality	51,145		
		Railway	159		
2	Hospett			91,825	74,431
3	Kúdlighi			93,647	74,217
4	Huvinhadagalli			90,306	73,945
5	Harpanhalli			86,000	62,869
6	Alúr	Taluq	94,282	94,304	73,886
		Railway	22		
7	Adoni	Taluq	157,019	179,572	139,629
		Municipality	22,429		
		Railway	124		
8	Gooty	Taluq	141,980	148,786	103,121
		Municipality	6,033		
		Railway	773		
9	Tádpatri	Taluq	116,714	116,746	105,385
		Railway	32		
10	Raidrúg			88,069	65,453
11	Anantapúr	Taluq	96,587	101,558	85,052
		Municipality	4,971		
12	Dharmaveram			119,877	96,284
13	Pennakonda			79,824	75,463
14	Hindipúr			87,763	71,978
15	Madaksira			79,528	60,592
				1,638,121	1,291,932
1	Sandúr State			15,033	13,066
				1,653,154	1,304,998
	Number travelling by rail			1,110	
	Total			1,652,044	

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No. 8.—*Statement showing in detail the population in Bellary town and Cantonment at the Census of November* 1871.

1.—Royal Horse Artillery	1,048
2.—Her Majesty's 3-60th Rifles	647
3.—Sappers and Miners	130
4.—Second Regiment Light Cavalry	2,325
5.—Fourth Regiment M. N. I.	2,441
6.—Sixteenth Regiment M. N. I	2,442
7.—Government Buildings	223
8.—Jail, Garrison Hospital and Civil Dispensary ...	496
9.—Fort, Cantonment, Staff Lines, Karkhana... ...	2,113
10.—Chuttrams and halting places in the Bazaar ..	181
11.—Cowle Bazaar	16,094
12.—Brucepettah	23,005
Total..	51,145

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No. 9.—Abstract Statement of Births and Deaths.

Year.	Population.				Births.				Deaths.			
	Hindus.	Mussalmen.	Christians.	Total.	Hindus.	Mussalmen.	Christians.	Total.	Hindus.	Mussalmen.	Christians.	Total.
1868.....	1,209,717	92,394	2,887	1,304,998	...	...	...	18,850	...	...	...	22,852
1869.....	...	...	...	...	22,536	955	10	23,502	26,018	1,356	13	27,387
1870.....	...	...	...	...	23,433	1,661	8	25,102	18,635	1,030	13	20,928

Note 1.—Registration of Births commenced in April 1868.

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No. 10.—Statement showing the number of Accidental Deaths, Suicides and Fires.

Years.	Accidental Deaths.						Suicides.												Fires.			
	Drowning.		Other causes.		Total.		Drowning.		Hanging.		Poison.		Literal weapons.		Other causes.		Total.		Number.	Houses destroyed.	Property lost.	Lives lost.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
1865.....	148	143	102	52	250	195	18	59	6	4	...	2	9	1	10	...	43	66	442	780	12,093	8
1866.....	125	170	115	44	240	214	9	72	22	5	...	...	4	...	2	...	33	77	511	1,013	19,517	9
1867.....	135	187	109	56	244	243	28	60	6	6	1	...	4	...	1	...	38	68	434	806	11,312	3
1868.....	140	175	124	56	264	231	15	64	18	2	1	...	1	1	2	6	37	72	507	796	9,080	8
1869.....	149	185	107	48	256	233	17	77	11	2	...	1	4	...	5	1	37	81	511	984	19,671	7
1870.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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APPENDIX E.

No. 1.—Showing the expenditure on Public Works during the last six years.

No. 2.—Showing the receipt and expenditure of the Municipal Commissions.

No. 3.—Showing the number of Schools and their classification.

No. 4.—Munro's Scale.

No. 5.—Statement of Taluqwar Establishments.

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No. 1.—Statement showing expenditure on Public Works in the last six years.

Years.	Allotments including private Contributions.	Expenditure.	New Works.						Repairs.						Expenditure from District Funds.
			Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural Works.	Communications.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural Works.	Communications.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	2,51,246	2,16,669	51,736	3,805	494	3,977	...	60,012	13,775	1,499	63,849	77,534	...	1,56,657	14,015
1866-67	2,79,482	2,54,804	1,05,420	8,161	1,320	3,683	...	1,18,584	19,437	1,334	46,464	68,985	...	1,36,220	9,609
1867-68	3,36,378	3,07,392	1,03,534	10,542	31,750	1,354	...	1,47,180	17,493	2,818	54,135	85,766	...	1,60,212	49,239
1868-69	3,96,050	3,82,383	1,43,311	24,597	32,695	8,585	...	2,09,188	27,479	1,647	50,728	93,341	...	1,73,195	73,892
1869-70	2,68,122	2,68,416	83,765	54,030	17,090	9,285	...	1,64,170	22,193	991	39,707	41,355	...	1,04,246	94,178
1870-71	2,59,569	...	89,466	35,418	8,361	1,337	....	1,34,582	26,954	2,500	46,834	49,700	...	1,25,988	1,35,056

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No. 2.—Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipal Commissions.

	Taluqs.	Receipts.												Expenditure.							Balance.
		Rate on houses and lands.	Trades Tax.	Tolls.	Carriages & Animals.	Registration of Carts.	Licenses.	Fines.	State contribution.	Arrears including balance.	Miscellaneous.	Other receipts and advances recovered.	Total.	New Works.	Repairs.	Conservancy.	Police.	Establishment.	Miscellaneous not under Section 25.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	Adoni	3,200	...	800	944	400	...	...	1,587	2,871	1,005	...	10,807	500	1,000	3,120	1,877	1,272	156	7,925	2,882
	Bellary	10,027	...	4,133	7,162	775	...	...	3,609	1,735	1,382	...	28,824	...	1,884	7,447	5,597	4,348	1,429	20,705	6,119
1868-69	Adoni	3,807	3,278	...	2,062	253	...	...	1,981	2,882	643	...	14,908	1,633	1,644	3,494	3,160	1,517	1,111	12,562	2,346
	Bellary	18,837	...	10,866	8,527	936	...	...	10,025	10,433	6,862	...	66,489	4,618	26,152	16,117	11,193	4,384	4,832	61,299	5,190
1869-70	Adoni	4,045	...	5,550	1,776	334	514	848	1,754	1,082	556	2,145	18,607	4,437	1,067	3,017	1,347	1,944	2,675	14,485	4,122
	Anantapúr	772	...	2,945	521	208	...	133	1,012	...	187	982	6,761	825	2,120	1,571	437	1,188	298	6,440	322
	Bellary	15,960	...	17,875	9,583	1,256	1,988	728	10,205	6,607	13,995	5,148	83,339	9,508	13,718	18,870	7,395	5,144	17,299	71,933	11,406
	Gooty	774	...	6,750	681	287	...	359	722	...	...	...	9,574	845	3,958	3,130	529	1,431	195	10,087	...
1870-71	Adoni	4,313	...	6,388	1,241	344	412	514	2,889	4,985	385	...	21,473	7,545	642	3,379	2,066	2,043	3,379	19,053	2,419
	Anantapúr	703	...	4,429	390	288	12	317	1,151	715	...	...	7,947	1,421	1,519	1,574	640	1,073	1,617	7,845	102
	Bellary	13,112	...	16,845	10,071	1,512	837	834	11,343	15,540	6,112	...	76,511	9,082	19,972	20,765	13,155	5,194	6,778	74,948	1,563
	Gooty	787	...	4,894	568	236	...	105	1,464	1,105	63	...	9,925	2,225	691	3,032	525	1,095	1,704	9,302	...

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No. 3.—*Statement showing the number of Schools, &c.*

	1865-66.		1866-67.		1870-71.	
	No.	Boys.	No.	Boys.	No.	Boys.
I.—Government Schools.						
a. College	...	...	...	...	1	...
b. Higher Grade	...	...	...	...	1	...
c. Lower Grade	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total...	4	425	3	389	4	419
II.—Private Schools.						
a. Rate Schools	...	...	...	...	8	835
b. Grant-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...	...
i. Missionary	4	479	5	445	4	449
ii. Non-Missionary	5		4		98	1,963
c. Without grants, but under inspection	...	...	...	...	39	708
Total...	9	479	9	445	149	3,855
	13	904	12	834	153	4,274

Note 1.—The schools are thus classified with reference to the standard reached.

	1865-66.		1866-67.		1870-71.	
1. Colleges	...	...	...	...	1	7
2. Higher Class	1	246	1	267	2	566
3. Middle Class	10	586	10	547	16	827
4. Lower Class	1	42	...	...	132	2,765
5. Girls' Schools	1	30	1	20	2	109
	13	904	12	834	153	4,274

Note 2.—The two girls' schools are classed as middle class. One with 31 children is for girls alone, the other is mixed, having 45 girls and 33 boys.

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No. 4.—Monro's Scale.

Beriz of Village including Moburpha.	In Kantarayi Pagodas.				Converted into Rupees.		
	Remuneration.		Average payment per 100 pagodas.		Beriz of Village.	Remuneration.	
	To Reddis.	To Curnums.	To Reddis.	To Curnums.		To Reddis.	To Curnums.
Pagodas					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
50	4	6	8	12	150	12	18
100	6	9	6	9	300	18	26
150	7	11	4·7	7·4	450	21	32
200	9	13	4·5	6·8	600	26	39
250	10	16	4	6·4	750	29	46
300	12	18	4	6	900	35	53
350	14	20	4	5·7	1,050	41	59
400	16	22	4	5·6	1,200	46	66
450	17	23	3·8	5·2	1,350	50	68
500	18	24	3·6	4·8	1,500	53	70
550	19	25	3·5	4·6	1,650	56	74
600	20	26	3·3	4·4	1,800	58	77
650	21	27	3·3	4·3	1,950	61	81
700	22	29	3·1	4·1	2,100	65	85
750	23	30	3·1	4·1	2,250	67	89
800	24	32	3	4	2,400	70	93
850	25	33	3	4	2,550	73	97
900	26	35	2·9	3·9	2,700	76	102
950	27	36	2·8	3·8	2,850	79	105
1,000	28	37	2·8	3·7	3,000	82	108
1,100	29	38	2·8	3·5	3,300	85	112
1,200	30	39	2·5	3·3	3,600	88	116
1,300	31	41	2·4	3·2	3,900	91	119
1,400	32	42·6	2·3	3	4,200	94	124
1,500	33	44	2·2	2·9	4,500	96	128
1,600	34	45·4	2·1	2·8	4,800	99	132
1,700	35	46·8	2·1	2·8	5,100	102	136
1,800	36	48·2	2·0	2·7	5,400	105	141
1,900	37	49·6	2	2·6	5,700	108	145
2,000	38	51	1·9	2·5	6,000	111	149

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Monro's Scale.—continued.

Beriz including Moturpha.	In Kantarayi Pagodas.				Converted into Rupees.		
	Remuneration.		Average payment per 100 pagodas.		Beriz including Moturpha.	Remuneration.	
	To Reddis.	To Curnums.	To Reddis.	To Curnums.		To Reddis.	To Curnums.
Pagodas.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,000	38	51	1·9	2·5	6,000	111	149
3,000	43	57	1·4	1·9	9,000	125	166
3,100	43·5	57·6	1·4	1·9	9,300	127	168
3,200	44	58·2	1·4	1·8	9,600	129	170
3,300	44·5	58·8	1·3	1·8	9,900	130	172
3,400	45	59·4	1·3	1·8	10,200	131	173
3,500	45·5	60	1·3	1·7	10,500	133	175
3,600	46	60·6	1·3	1·7	10,800	134	177
3,700	46·5	61·2	1·2	1·7	11,100	136	179
3,800	47	61·8	1·2	1·6	11,400	137	180
3,900	47·5	62·4	1·2	1·6	11,700	139	182
4,000	48	63	1·2	1·6	12,000	140	184
5,000	53	63·6	1·1	1·3	15,000	155	185
5,500	...	63·9	—	1·2	16,500	—	186
6,000	58	64·2	1·1	1·1	18,000	169	187

Note.—The correct conversion of the Pagoda would be at the rate of Rupees 2-14-10, but Rupees 3 were taken for the sake of convenience in calculating the same.

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No. 5.—*Statement showing the Establishment sanctioned for each Taluq.*

ESTABLISHMENT.	Bellary.		Hospett.		Kúdlighi.		Huvinhuddgalli.		Harpanhalli.		Alúr.		Adoni.		Gooty.		Tádpatrí.		Raidrug.		Anantapúr.		Dharmavaram.		Pennakonda.		Hindipúr.		Madaksira.	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tahsildars	1	225	1	175	1	175	1	150	1	150	1	175	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	175	1	175	1	200	1	150	1	150	1	150
Serishtadars	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60
1st Class Inspectors	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30
2d do.	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25
3d do.	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	2	40	2	40	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20
Gumastas	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40
Do.	7	105	6	90	6	90	6	90	6	90	7	105	7	105	7	105	7	105	6	90	6	90	6	90	6	90	6	90	6	90
Shroff	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15
Assistant do.	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dafterbuuds	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7
Daffadars	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
Peons	21	126	21	126	21	126	21	126	21	126	21	126	21	126	22	132	22	132	21	126	21	126	21	126	21	126	21	126	21	126
Mashalchees	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10
Deputy Tahsildars	1	100	2	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	1	70	1	50	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	70	..	..	..	..
	1	70																												
Gumastas	4	60	3	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	2	30	1	15	..	..	..	..	2	30	2	30	..	..	..	..
Dafterbunds	2	14	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	7	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	7	..	..	..	..
Peons	4	24	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	2	12	2	12	..	..	..	..	2	12	2	12	..	..	..	..
			2	12																										
Mashalchees	2	10	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	5	..	..	..	..
Taluq Scavengers' Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taluq Sweepers	..	..	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	5	10	4	8	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cart inclusive of bullocks and drivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..

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APPENDIX F.

Note.—This Appendix contains some suggestions and corrections which have been made by various gentlemen who have looked over the proofs. A few mis-spellings have also been corrected.

Page 1, *line* 12.—Colonel Moberly says, "The average height is from 900 to 1,200.

Page 2, *line* 6.—It is hardly correct to say that the Túngabadra flows by Hospett, which is four miles from the river bank. Hossúr is on the bank.

Page 3, *line* 16.—The Lanka Malla Hills are also known as the Erra Mallas.

Page 3, *line* 30.—Mr. King writes, "This would seem to imply that the fissures had been caused by the mass of country having been rent asunder by this contraction. This was not really the case; the correct view is that the fissures were guided by the system of jointing, and not caused by rending (a strong term), but by the quieter and slower force of what may be called shrinkage, and then widened by denudation."

Page 8.—The clearance costs Rs. 5,000, not Rs. 500.

Page 11.—There are three lines of works on the Bellary rock, and the fort can also be reached, though with difficulty, by ascending the smooth west face.

Page 12.—At the census of 1871, the population of the Cowle Bazaar was 16,094, and that of the Bruce-pettah 23,005. The total population including the troops was 51,145. Further particulars are given in a statement in the Appendix D 8.

2. Water from the Alipúr tank was let down into the fort ditch in January 1872 and nearly filled it. See also the Chapter on Public Works.

3. The height of the plain above sea level is 1,600 feet, that of the rock about 450 feet higher.

Page 13.—For Hirehall read Hiréhal.

Page 16.—For Naglapúr and Donaikenkerra it would be more correct to say viá Marimanhalli and Narayanadeverakerra.

Page 21.—Kúdlighi is S. W., not S. E. of Bellary.

Page 22.—Pagodas vary in value, as is explained later in this book. The Kantarayi Pagoda is usually assumed to be Rs. 2½.

For Tippoo read Tippu.

Page 23.—Mr. Foster suggests that the banks of the river are too high and the bed too low to admit of channels being formed.

Page 25.—Bhima Rau. It seems to be doubtful if this man was really killed at Kopala. I am informed that his wife has never adopted the distinctive garb of a Hindu widow.

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Page 29.—It is hardly correct to say that the Pennér flows through the Taluq. As a matter of fact there are about 10 square miles on the right bank which belong to the Raidrúg Taluq.

Page 33.—Roads. The Chippagiri road is not nearly finished; about five miles from Alúr alone are in good order.

2. Language. Mr. Foster says, "Canarese is as common as Telugu;" and Mr. Gibson, "Canarese and Telugu are spoken tolerably equally, but the former prevails and is spoken almost exclusively in the west of the Taluq where Telugu is not 'understanded of the people.'"

Page 34.—The road from Siragúpa to Adoni is stated to be "in good progress."

Page 35.—Mr. King says, "The Adoni rock should be described as 'igneous and metamorphic;' the term volcanic is usually applied to rocks of more recent age."

Page 36.—The statement that the Bellary-Secunderabad road is bridged throughout is erroneous. There are several large streams still unbridged.

Page 40.—'Soft limestone.' Mr. King writes, "better say concretionary limestone. The word limestone is usually applied to the clearly bedded rock. Is it not a kind of kunker?

2. For 66 per cent. read 63 per cent.

Page 46, *line* 10.—For eastern read eastern and northern.

Page 47.—The road between Tádpatri and Anantapúr is now completed.

Page 49.—Timmappa Nayudu, son of the founder of Tádpatri.

Page 50.—For limestone read a kind of serpentine limestone.

Page 51.—The road to Dharmaveram is not from Anantapúr, but from the trunk road a little below Marúr. No estimates were sent in for the road from Dharmaveram to Nyanapalli, but an old bandy-track has been greatly improved.

2. The Superintending Engineer says, "The Bukkacherla project has not been sanctioned."

Page 57.—The trees in the avenue are not banyans (Marrichettu, Ficus indica) but of another kind of fig, the Tellajuvvichettu. Tádmari is in the east, not west.

Page 61, *line* 5.—For 56 per cent. read 37·7.

Page 61.—Population, Language, &c. Mr. Gibson who knows more of Pennakonda than I do, says, "The words Telugu and Canarese should be transferred. Canarese may be spoken in some of the western villages, but I never met a man who could not understand Telugu."

Page 62.—Bukkapatnam is 18 miles from Pennakonda, and 16 from the point where the road branches from the Trunk road. Pámdurti is 14 miles from Bukkapatnam. The statement on page 64, line 6, is incorrect.

Page 63.—The height of Pennakonda has quite recently been taken by an officer of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, and from its base on the first mile of the Madaksira road, its height was found to be 1,000 feet above the plain. It is therefore about 950 feet above the town. Two of the rooms in the bungalow on the top of the hill are formed out of bastions of an old fort up there. On another peak are the ruins of some large temples, and halfway up there is a tank and garden. About one mile from Pennakonda where the road passes over some rising ground is a mineral spring, slightly calybeate.

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Page 64.—Pámdurti is not on the Chittravatti but on a nameless stream which after filling a tank at Agraharam, flows past Pámdurti and then joins the Maduléru which eventually unites with the Chittravatti.

Page 66. Language.—Mr. Gibson again dissents, "Canarese is understood to some extent and here and there spoken, but *the* vernacular of the Taluq is Telugu. The only southern Taluq in which Canarese can be said to hold its own against Telugu is Madaksira.

Page 67.—Cultivation. For 30 read 34·3.

Page 68.—It appears that these roads are not metalled throughout. Roads "from Madagisi (Mysore frontier viâ Madaksira to Paughur (8½) and from Madodi viâ Rollahalli to Madaksira have also been omitted."

Page 72, 3 *lines from the bottom.*—For 62° read 57°. This is on the authority of Mr. Gibson's own observations in 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872. On 24th March 1872 his thermometer registered at Kodúr, Hindipúr taluq, 52°. Further particulars of the temperature are given in the Appendix D.

Page 75.—Famine of 1854. See G. O. of 18th August 1856 and Mr. Dalyell's report on the various famines that have from time to time visited the Presidency.

Page 82.—"All Komatis are acknowledged as Vaisyas" (Head Asst. Collector.)

Page 84.—Mr. Gibson believes that the Korachas of Bellary are the same as the Errikalas of Nellore and the Northern districts.

Page 89.—Mr. Foster says, "I believe the wind has something to do with carrying fevers, we must not always look for the origin of the fever on the ground on which it shows itself."

Page 90.—"Leprosy is not at all uncommon," (W. Foster.)

Page 91.—Mr. King writes: "For slate say schist. Schist, schistose, schistose slate are applied to the metamorphic or crystalline rocks, the gneiss series, &c. The term slate is usually applied to the sub-metamorphic rocks."

Page 92.—Colonel Moberly would say, "From 1 to 12 feet deep, the average being four or five."

Page 93.—For granite, read granitoid gneiss.

Page 93, *line* 15.—Mr. King says, "This is what we call a run of fault rock, or fault breccia, that is, it is a material which has subsequently filled up a fissure of faulting or fracture.

Page 93, *line* 27.—The Sandúr hills are "gneiss much weathered."

Page 95.—For batron read natron.

Page 94, *line* 4.—"Mural ridges." This is fault rock again.

Page 94, *line* 21.—Mr. King says, "Throughout this para. it would be better to say, quartzite instead of sandstone. The rocks of this part of the district belong to what we call the Vindyan formation, but which I have elsewhere called the Cuddapah and Kurnool formations. They are all more or less altered or metamorphic, and are made up of quartzites, slates and limestones."

Page 94, *line* 34.—For schist say slaty shale. "It is the custom to speak of schists in the gneiss series; slates, slaty shales, &c., in the immediately metamorphic series, to which these quartzites, limestones, &c., belong." For an account of

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these hills see also a paper by W. King, Esq., in Records of the Geological Survey of India, No. 1, 1869.

Page 95.—Mr. King doubts whether the fossils in the possession of Dr. Cole were really found here, and with reference to the 'petroleum,' points out that all the members of the Geological Survey are agreed about its nature, and that he himself reported on it nine years ago (1862.)

Page 98.—Colonel Moberly and others disagree. It is a matter of taste; but those I know have a strong taste of mud. Mr. Gibson has "seen in the Bukkapatnam tank fish weighing four or five lbs. but I do not know the name."

Page 99, *line* 5, *see also page* 177.—"Another cause is also the physical unsuitability of certain districts for the growth of trees. In Bellary for instance the government commenced planting topes in 1825, and a yearly allowance was granted for the purpose. The result of the operations of 28 years has been the rearing of 1,917,913 trees at an aggregate cost exclusive of interest of Rs. 1,93,603. The annual return is Rs. 1,908 or less than 1 per cent. (Board's Proceedings, 31st May 1865.)

Page 105, *line* 33.—For Vijeyanagar read Vijiyanagar.

Page 106, *line* 5.—For Mahommedan read Muhammadan.

Page 106, *line* 5.—For Burreed read Burrid.

Page 107, *line* 3.—For Mahommedans read Muhammadans.

Page 116.—It will be remembered that the site on which Madras is built was granted to the Company by one of these Chendragiri princes. When Aurungzebe invaded the Dekhan, Venkatapati Raya (1672) was the ruling prince. The country was annexed by Aurungzebe, who however allowed to the Raja the five Mahals of Daroji, Kampli, Bukkaságra, Gungavatti and Anegundi. He died in 1692 and was succeeded by Chinna Raya (1692-1703.) The line then goes on,

Dasa Raya (1703-1720.)
Chikka Deva Raya (1720-1733.)
Rama Raya (1733-1756.)

Timma Raya (1756-1805.) This prince lived to a great age and was the Raja at the time of the cession (1800). In the early part of his reign he used to pay

Rupees 12,000 to Basalat Jung.
" 12,000 to the Mahrattas.
" 4,000 to Gooty Morari Rao.

When Hyder Ali over-ran the country he released his Raja from these obligations, and seems to have shown singular respect for the representative of the fallen house. He however made him pay a tribute of 10,000 pagodas a year and furnish 150 horses and 5,000 peons. After Hyder's death Tippu no longer treated the Raja with friendship. On one occasion Timma Raya attacked some of Tippu's troops camped near Daroji, and drove off his revenue officer who came for tribute. He also refused to join Tippu at Adoni when summoned to do so. For these offences Tippu marched against him and the rebellious Poligar of Kenchengodu. The latter he circumcised and married to a Muhammadan girl. The Anegundi Raja escaped to Sholapúr, but his town was burned and the temples destroyed. Baba Jang was left as Governor and he built a mosque and large well at Kamlapúr. In 1790 taking advantage of the presence of the Mahratta Chief, Purseram Bhaw, who had been instrumental in restoring to his estates the Poligar of Harpan-

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halli, Timma Raya attempted to recover Anegundi. He was partially successful, but fled again in 1792. He came back again about the time of the siege of Seringapatam. Captain Newbold says, "The Rajas of the family do not tie the turban in the usual way since the death of Rama Raja who lost his head. Timma Raya used to tie his like a fillet, leaving the top of the head uncovered." Since the death of Timma Raya there have been three Rajas, of whom the last died in April 1871. He has left a posthumous child.

Page 121.—For Bijapore read Bijapúr.

Page 123.—For Vijeyanagar read Vijiyanagar.

Page 127.—3 lines from bottom, read "the town and lower forts."

Page 137.—For Cotoor read Kottúr.

Page 138.—M. Bhima Rau. See note to page 25.

Page 139.—For Controy read Kantarayi; so called because first issued by Kanta Raya of Mysore. A similar correction to be made on page 141, and wherever the word occurs.

Page 154.—Water raised by machinery. The word has been inadvertently taken from Colonel Munro's letter, but all that is meant is the raising of water by a bucket.

Page 172.—Mr. Foster is of opinion that "all this quarrel might with advantage be omitted; it is amusing to hear the Board of Revenue asserting in the most self-satisfied manner that they have shown that the Collector is wrong in every assertion, &c., and to hear a civilian of a few years' standing say, 'the Board have disproved the Collector's theory with more or less success."

Page 175.—The following table shows the extent to which the ryots availed themselves of the permission to resign all land which they were unable to cultivate and which they did not want. The Mr. Thackeray, whose settlement was then altered was an uncle of the novelist and for a long time lived at Adoni. I have seen it stated that the novelist was born there, but this is of course incorrect. Some of Munro's most interesting letters are to Mr. Thackeray, who in early life was one of his assistants.

	F. 1230. 1820-21	F. 1232. 1821-22	F. 1232. 1822-23	F. 1233. 1823-24	Per-centage of two last cols
I.—Dry Soils.					
1. Black	861,886	877,631	979,635	887,765	9·3
2. Mixed	499,023	573,306	557,907	479,025	14·1
3. Red.....	285,671	295,813	381,925	313,634	17·9
II.—Irrigated.					
1. Tanks, &c..	1,022,053	1,030,706	1,162,721	1,033,730	11·
2. Garden....	237,768	250,819	266,021	254,637	4·3
Total....	2,906,403	2,968,277	3,348,211	2,968,792	10·

Page 176.—The proportion between the Circar and Inam lands is shown in this table. Mr. Robertson says, "In the survey report of the Ceded Districts drawn up by Colonel Munro, about three-fifths of the total Inam of the district was considered to be waste, though of the

	Circar.	Inam.	Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Survey area.....	43,99,144	19,90,130	39·
2. In cultivation	28,23,032	13,90,074	47·

Service Inams held by Reddis and Karnams, about three-fourths were found to be cultivated. According to his computation at that time, Inam land with an assessment of Rupees 10,35,000 was under cultivation, which is Rupees 3,64,074 below that of the present year. In other words the cultivation of Inam lands has increased since the survey more than 18 per cent." It has been shown 47 per cent. of the land under cultivation was held on Inam tenure. Of this 21 per cent. were Service Inam ; 14 per cent. Dharmadaya (charity lands) ; 9 per cent. Dasawandam and Miscellaneous, and 3 per cent. Devadaya or church lands.

	RS.
Average Revenue from Fasli 1213—1218.....	25,56,152
Deduct 25 per cent..	6,39,038
	19,17,114
Average Revenue from Fasli 1232—1243.....	20,77,759
	1,60,645

Page 178.—" Favored by the season and high prices, the district has in a great measure recovered from the injurious effects of previous Faslis, and there is ground for believing that a succession of medium years and prices will raise the land revenue to the amount formerly. The revenue is steadily rising and already 8⅔ per cent. of the permanent remission of 25 per cent. has been made good. (Extract Jamabandi Report.")

Page 179.—*It* was only in Fasli 1248 (1838-39) that the revenue fell off so much. The previous year was not much below the average, and the revenue (Rupees 22,53,615) was more than two lakhs above the average of the preceding ten years. Much of this increase is due to lands given out on cowle tenure in Alúr and Gooty becoming liable to full assessment. The cowle rules were more liberally construed by Mr. Robertson and effected great good in Raidrúg, Gooty and Alúr. Mr. Pelly describes the Alúr and Raidrúg taluqs as having been 'utterly ruined' under the leases. All the best lands were rapidly becoming jungle again. See also the Jamabandi Report for Fasli 1249. There were two kinds of cowle (1) Kayem or fixed, and (2) Chedati or progressive. In the former a nominal assessment is charged for five years, whether the land is fully reclaimed or not, and even though resigned the first year. Under the system of Chedati cowle, the assessment was gradually increased, but lands were more frequently given on Kayem cowle.

Page 179.—Fasli 1251 (1841-42.) A census was taken in this year, and in his Jamabandi report the Collector contrasts the results with those of the censuses of Faslis 1216 and 1242 (1806 and 1832.) As compared with Fasli 1216 there is in fifteen taluqs an increase of 2,82,112, and in the Harpanhalli and Raidrúg taluqs a decrease of 6,548.

As compared with Fasli 1242 there is a general decrease of 3,204 attributable to the famine and cholera of 1838. " The number of square miles according to the survey of the late Colonel Mackenzie is 13,056. There was then an average of 86 5-16th to the square miles. The number of horned cattle is estimated to be 800,000.

Page 180.—Fasli 1254. The net settlement this year was Rs. 1,59,994 less than that of the preceding year. One item in the decrease (Rs. 39,844) "represents the sum given up to the ryots by abolishing the gain by exchange and introducing one universal rate of rupees and annas." The demand for Tuccavi (advances) is still considerable owing chiefly to the depression existing among the agricultural classes, both rich and poor, which has shown itself of late owing to a continued fall in the prices of grain for a series of years. (See Jamabandi Report of Fasli 1254.)

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Page 185.—The area of the Head Assistant's Division is 3,200 square miles and not 1,770 as stated in the text.

Page 187.—The taluqs were classified by Mr. Pelly when he drew up his report on the revision of establishments throughout the Presidency. There is no first class taluq in the district. The taluqs are thus classified:—

II	Class,	Salary	225, Bellary.
III	do.	do.	200, Gooty, Adoni, Tádpatri and Dharmaveram.
IV	do.	do.	175, Hospett, Kúdlighi, Alúr, Raidrúg and Anantapúr.
V	do.	do.	150, Hadagalli, Harpanhalli, Pennakonda, Hindipúr and Madaksira.

Page 189.—For the assertion that Mera fees were instituted by Sir T. Munro, see Board's Proceedings, 7th March 1860.

2. Rewaz-patti. Mr. Foster says, "There are three rewaz-pattis written in Faslis 1214, 1216 and 1232. These only give the amount of fees paid in those Faslis, they were not intended as statements of what was the proper amount to be paid." The other division officers dissent, and agree with the statement made on page 189.

Page 192, *line* 13.—Mr. Foster says, "This is not common; it would not be legal, and such a slur ought not be thrown on us unnecessarily." More than 150 of these suits were decided in the Sub-Collector's Office alone in 1870.

3. *Abolition of turns.*—"When Mr. Pelly was appointed to revise the village establishments, he wrote to Collectors giving an account of what he intended doing, and, I think, he said, turns are to be abolished forthwith. This was not intended as an order, but would seem to have been taken as such. Turns were abolished, but in 1859." (From Sub-Collector.)

Page 208.—See also Board's Proceedings of August 17, 1871, No. 3,487. Mr. Chaplin also argued that thousands of tank-diggers, and others engaged in the manufacture would be thrown out of employ, and would take to less reputable means of livelihood, or emigrate to the Nizam's dominions, Mysore, and other foreign states, and that earth-salt was almost indispensable to keep the cattle alive during the hot months. Mr. Robertson would not reply to the Board's Orders on the subject, having, as his successor says in a letter written in 1844, fully considered and being and well acquainted with the hardship and distress which such measure would entail. In 1843 some remarks of the Board on earth-salt as one of the sources of extra revenue, called forth the exhaustive report of Mr. Mellor alluded to above. In 1844 the Madras Government decided not to enforce the Monopoly law in Bellary, and this decision was approved of by the Court of Directors, who however desired that the system might be placed under a more defined system of regulation, and suggested that a moderate tax might be laid on the produce, instead of levying 'Moturfa' from the makers. In E. M. C. of 10th October 1849, paras. 16 and 17, the Government proposed to legalize the manufacture, and either permit it under license or farm out the manufacture and sale. The extreme difficulty of dealing with the question, and the insuperable objections to both the licensing and farming systems were urged by the Board, and acquiesced in by Government, who decided (E. M. C., 19th June 1851) that the practice of taxing the manufacturers of earth-salt should continue in Bellary, the rates being adjusted periodically. This decision was approved by the Court of Directors.

E. M. C., 1st August 1844, No. 781, Revenue Department.

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The question was again fully discussed in 1863 when the abolition of the moturfa and license taxes again made it necessary to decide which was the best mode of taxing the earth-salt, if the manufacture was to be permitted. At last in 1866 it was resolved (G. O., 27th April 1866, No. 996) that the manufacture could not be advantageously either excised or monopolized, and that there was no alternative between continuing it on its then footing and abolishing it. It was decided to postpone the latter measure until the N. W. Line of the Railway entered the Bellary district. The price of sea-salt varies in the different taluqs; it is more expensive in the western and southern taluqs. At present the price in Bellary is 10½ Madras measures of sea-salt and 15½ measures of earth-salt for a rupee.

Board, 16th February 1863, No. 956.
Government, 15th April 1863, No. 603, Revenue Department.

Now that the railway has been opened throughout the district the Board "consider that the time has arrived for definitely prohibiting the manufacture of earth-salt in the Ceded Districts." They consider it may be suppressed if sufficient notice be given (say until April 1873), and if compensation for vested interests be promised. There is no reason to suppose the people of the Ceded Districts are less able to pay the monopoly price of salt than the people of any other district in the Presidency, and it is shown by the Collector of Cuddapah that not only the poorer classes but also the wealthy ryots will continue to use earth-salt as long as they can get it a little cheaper than sea-salt, notwithstanding its inferiority to the latter. Moreover it is not only in the Ceded Districts that earth-salt interferes with the monopoly, it is beginning to do so by being imported into Nellore. In reply to G. O., 3rd December 1870, No. 1,926, asking whether some special indulgence may not be shown to the people of the Ceded Districts in regard to the use of earth-salt for cattle, the Board say, "that to permit its continuance on this ground would be practically to permit it to continue for an indefinite period for general domestic use. The cattle will still continue to benefit by the use of saline earth or coarse earth-salt, even when the manufacture is suppressed as far as the consumption for human use is concerned. Obviously they will be no worse off than the cattle of other districts.

The latest returns from the district show that there are now 2,634 modus, the average produce of each of which is 850 Madras measures or 700 garce. The revenue demand for Fasli 1279 (1869-1870) was Rupees 11,142.

Page 221.—The Pennakonda Sub-Magistrate has not now first class powers, but the Hospett Sub-Magistrate has.

Page 223, *line* 27.—There were also Kotwalls at Pamadi, Palsamudram, Anantapúr and Dharmaveram.

Page 223, *line* 37.—Tádpatri is also under the Assistant Superintendent.

Page 224, *line* 8.—The pay of Inspectors and men has been recently altered throughout the Presidency. The men now get between Rupees 7 and Rupees 8.

Page 225.—The Ratnagiri and Madodi stations in Madakur have been abolished and one opened at Rollahalli.

Page 229.—The Head Assistant Collector is also without a cutcherry. It was at one time proposed to convert the Gunga Mahal into a cutcherry, but this idea has been abandoned.

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Page 230.—The Gadakal and Patakotacheruvu bungalows have been given up since the opening of the Railway.

Page 240, Road No. 33.—There is no bungalow at Guntakal, it fell down many years ago.

Page 240, Road No. 34.—This is a continuation of No. 33 and not of No. 32, as stated.

Page 241.—This seems a fitting place for a notice of that portion of the Railway that passes through the district.

One hundred and forty-six miles of the north-west line of the Madras Railway, including the short branch to Bellary are in the district.

The line was opened as far as Tádpatri on the 1st September 1868, a further portion of 30 miles to Gooty was opened on the 1st August 1869. On the 12th December 1870 the line was completed as far as the Túngabadra river, the northern boundary of the district (76 miles). The branch line from the Guntakal junction to Bellary was opened as far as Virapúr (18 miles) on the 16th January 1871, and over fourteen miles into the Bellary terminus on 1st March 1871.

There are stations at Tádpatri, Rayelcheruvu, Gooty, Guntakal, Nuncherla, Asperi, Adoni and Kosgi.

On the branch line the stations are Virapúr and the terminus at Bellary.

The bridge over the Túngabadra consists of 58 girder openings, measuring 70 feet from centre to centre. The piers are of masonry and the foundations all rest upon solid rock. A temporary way was laid through the bed of the river in the dry season of 1870, and eight sets of girders were conveyed over the river to the north bank before the June freshes. The girders were all rivetted and rolled by the beginning of January 1871, and on the 16th of that month an engine was run over. The Haggari bridge, eight miles from Bellary, on the branch line is incomplete. The bridge was designed of 34 openings of 70 feet from centre to centre, with wrought iron girders resting on clusters of screw piles. The piles for 19 piers have been got down, but on account of the depth of sand near the right-bank, it is now intended to substitute cylinders for pile-piers.

Page 252.—Revenue of Sandúr. Thirty years ago (1841) the receipts were: (1) Land Revenue and Moturpha, Rupees 27,835; (2) Customs, Rupees 1,229; (3) Abkari, Rupees 546; (4) Small Farms and License, Rupees 773; (5) Oil rent, Rupees 232 = Rupees 30,615.

PART III.

Page 262.—Manure is seldom used on dry land and only in the vicinity of villages.

Page 262, *line* 7.—Mr. Banbury thinks that "400 lbs. per acre is nearer the mark really." The crops raised on the red and mixed soils are very inferior to those raised on the black. In Fasli 1268, 228,805 of régada land and 31,699 of lál and masab land were under cotton.

Page 265.—Tobacco is usually grown first outside villages, for the sweepings and rubbish thrown into these fields make an excellent manure. The average produce per acre is estimated to be 24 Indian maunds. The average assessment

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of the lands under cotton in Fasli 1267 was Rupees 1-8. The expense of cultivation is Rupees 10 per acre. As the average price of the last ten years has been Rupees 2 per maund, the net profit is about Rupees 36 per acre.

Page 273—Red dyes. "Roseine and fuchsine which are aniline dyes are now much used in Bellary for red and pink. They are obtained in Bombay." (Mr. Banbury.)

Page 274.—'Halda,' a species of gall-nut.

Page 283.—Municipalities. The old Municipal Act of 1856 was in force in Bellary and Anantapúr. The latter was the last town in the Presidency in which the Act was in force.

Page 292.—Of the pillars at Lepakshi, Mr. Foster writes, "I believe they did hang; the engineer is said to have taken heavy stones to the top and put them over one of the columns until it came to the ground. I do not think the engineer left the district half so many years ago."

Page 294.—Mr. Foster says of the attendance at the Hampi festival, "The reason for the decrease in the number of pilgrims is that the guru is not allowed to ride into the town, and as he cannot walk he declines to come, and the number of worshippers falls off."

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APPENDIX G.

List of Names of the principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct spelling.
BELLARY.			
Bellary	...	బళ్లారి	Ballari.
Sunganakull	786	సంగనకల్లు	Sanganakallu.
Mincherry	361	మించేరి	Mincheri.
Koorgode	3,556	కురుగోడు	Kurugodu.
Virapore	530	వీరాపురము	Virapur.
Hirehal	4,909	హిరేహాళ	Hirehallu
Courtney	3,517	కుడతని	Kudatani.
Kollagul	2,364	కొళగల్లు	Kollagallu.
Siragiri	3,534	శిరగేరి	Sirageri.
Yemmiganur	3,222	ఎమ్మిగనూరు	Emmiganúr.
Mokah	2,573	మోక	Moka.
Siragupa	5,748	శిరగుప్ప	Siraguppa.
Kenchengode	1,021	కెంచనగుడ్డము	Kenchenguddam.
Desanur	2,242	దేశనూరు	Désanúr.
Rupengudi	1,686	రూచనగుడి	Rupangadi.
GOOTY.			
Gooty or Ghooty	6,033	గుత్తి	Gutti.
Jakkalcheruvu	1,487	జక్కులచెరువు	Jakkulacheruvu.
Kullumuddi	896	కల్లుమడి	Kallumadi.
Nagasamudrum	3,052	నాగసముద్రం	Nagasamudram.

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List of Names of the principal Towns, &c.—(continued.)

Ordinary spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct spelling.
GOOTY—*(contd.)*			
Krishtapad.....	2,839	క్రిష్టాపాడు	Krishtapadu.
Konakondla.....	4,453	కొనకొండ్ల	Konakondla.
Appicherla.....	3,069	అప్పేచర్ల	Appécherlú.
Pedda Waddagur .	1,858	పెద్దవడుగూరు	Pedda Vaduguru.
Erratunraz.....	1,616	ఎర్రదిమ్మరాజుచెర్వు	Erratimmarazacheruvu.
Patakulcheruvu....	912	పాతకొత్తచెరువు	Patakottacherúvu.
Neelgunda.....	2,176	నెలగొండ	Nelagonda.
Karoor.....	3,684	కరూరు	Karúru.
Ooderpi Konda....	1,076	ఉదిరిపికొండ	Udiripikonda.
Guntakul...	4,037	గుంతకల్లు	Guntakallu.
Havligy.....	2,014	హవళిగి	Havligi.
Gadakal.....	2,003	గడేకల్లు	Gadekallu.
Uravakonda.....	6,925	ఉరవకొండ	Uravakonda.
Amdial.....	2,878	ఆమిద్యాల	Amidyalam.
Paltoor.....	2,177	పాల్తూరు.....	Páltur.
Vidipinkul.....	2,491	విడిపినకల్లు	Vidipinakallu.
Velpamadagu.....	2,382	వేలుపుమడుగు.....	Velupumadagu.
Pennoblum.....	35	పెన్నహొబళం	Penna Hobalam.
Pemady..... ..	6,075	పామిడి	Pamidi.
ANANTAPUR.			
Anantapur.....	4,971	అనంతపురం	Anantapúr.
Raptad..... ..	1,667	రాపాడు.....	Raptádu.

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List of Names of the principal Towns, &c.—(continued,)

Ordinary spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct spelling.
ANANTAPUR—*(continued.)*			
Maroor	1,805	మూరూరు	Marúru. [dram.
Bookroysamudram	2,295	బుక్కరాయసముద్రం	Bukkarayasamu-
Kudair	1,778	కూడేరు	Kudéru.
Paramatta Yeleru.	1,985	పడమటయేరు	Padamata Yaléru.
Atmakur	1,920	ఆత్మకూరు	Atmakúr.
Ippa'ru	2,002	యిప్పేరు	Ippéru.
Bukkacherla	921	బుక్కచెర్ల	Bukkacherla.
Alamoor	1,275	ఆలమూరు	Alamúr.
Naddimdoddi	1,546	నడిమిదొడ్డి	Nadimidoddi.
Tadmarri	1,914	తాడిమరి	Tadimari.
Dumpetla	2,300	దంపెట్ల	Dampetla.
Malivantum	2,015	మాల్యవంతం	Malyavantam.
Pinnadori	1,663	పిన్నధరి	Pinnadhari.
Narpalla	1,878	నార్పల	Narapal'a.
Singanamalla	3,072	శింగనమల	Singanamalla.
Cheeaid	1,008	చియ్యేడు	Chiyédu.
Mustoor	1,632	ముష్టూరు	Mushtúr.
Mortad	1,926	మొరతాడు	Moratád.
Garldinna	1,042	గార్లదిన్న	Garladinna.
Googodu	1,611	గూగూడు	Gugódu.
Peddakotta	1,677	పెద్దకోట్ట	Peddakotta.

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Ordinary spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct spelling.
TADPATRI.			
Tadpatry	8,182	తాడిపత్రి	Tádiparti.
Suggeldinna	1,817	సజ్జలదిన్నె	Sajjaladinna.
Cherlopully	2,031	చర్లోపల్లి	Cherlopalli.
Senigalgadur	3,646	శెనగలగూడూరు	Senagalagudúru.
Muchukota	1,598	ముచ్చుకోట	Mutsukota.
Yellanur	3,923	యల్లనూరు	Ellanúru.
Komanamalla	1,058	కుమ్మనమల	Kumanamalla.
Chintakayemundla	1,726	చింతకాయమంద	Chintakayi-manda.
Daditota	2,058	దాడితోట	Daditota.
Yellutla	1,324	యల్లుట్ల	Ellutla.
Yadiki	7,202	యాడికి	Yadiki.
Chendana	2,139	చందన	Chandana.
Nittúr	3,975	నిట్టూరు	Nittúru.
Yeggadúr	916	యిగడూరు	Eggadúr.
Jotoor	3,484	జూటూరు	Jutúru.
Royalcheroo	2,438	రాయలచెరువు	Rayalacheruvu.
HOSPETT.			
Hospett	9,845	హొస్పేట	Hospetta.
Darojee	2,388	దరోజి	Daroji.
Mettry	662	మెట్రి	Mettri.
Gouripuram	52	గౌరిపురం	Gavuripuram.
Joga	711	జోగా	Joga.
Tornagul	1,114	తోరణగల్లు	Toranagal.

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Ordinary spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct spelling.
HOSPETT—*(con.)*			
Ingligy.....	63	ఇంగళిగి.....	Ingligi.
Gadiganoor.....	1,224	గాదిగనూరు.....	Gadiganúr.
Camlapoor.....	5,048	కామలాపురం.....	Kamlapúr.
Booksagrum.....	1,165	బుక్కసాగరం.....	Bukkasagram.
Antapoor.....	907	అంతాపురం.....	Antapúr.
Narraindeverkerra	3,557	నారాయణదేవరకెర	Narayanadevera-[kerra.
Chitwadigi.....	3,823	చిత్తవాడిగి.....	Chittavadigé.
Hossur.....	2,028	హొసూరు.....	Hossúr.
Girgum.....	896	గరగా.....	Garaga.
Humpy.....	484	హంపి.....	Hampi.
HINDIPUR.			
Hindipore.....	6,086	హిందుపురం.....	Hindupúr.
Kodykonda.....	1,317	కొడికొండ.....	Kodikonda.
Coloor.....	1,642	కోళూరు.....	Kolúru.
Palsamudram.....	1,109	పాలసముద్రం.....	Palsamudram.
Goruntla.....	1,806	గోరంట్ల.....	Gorantla.
Budali.....	3,388	బూదలి.....	Budali.
Chilmatore.....	3,536	చిలమతూరు.....	Chilmatúr.
Canchisamudram..	1,657	కంచిసముద్రం.....	Kanchisamudram.
Chalivendala.....	1,750	చలివెందలా.....	Chalivendala.
Sirwarum.....	1,217	శిరివరం.....	Sirivaram.
Cholsamudrum.....	1,324	చోళసముద్రం.....	Cholasamudram.
Lepakshi.....	2,033	లేపాక్షి.....	Lepakshi.

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Ordinary spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct spelling.
HINDIPUR *(con.)*			
Chowloor	1,634	చౌలూరు	Chavulúr.
Santé Bidanoor	1,564	సంతేబిదనూరు	Sante Bidanúr.
Puryghee	4,520	పరిగి	Parigi.
Sirakolum	1,154	శిరేకోళం	Sirékolam.
Ootakoor	1,403	ఊటకూరు	Utakúr.
Vanavólu	2,976	వానవోలు	Vanavula.
Poolamaty	1,174	పులమతి	Pulamati.
ADONI.			
Adoni	.....	ఆదవాని	Advani.
Mandagiri	695	మండిగిరి	Mandigiri.
Isvee	2,768	ఇశివి	Isivi.
Hatchhally	2,527	హచ్చోల్లి	Hatstsolli.
Hallwy	2,869	హాలివి	Halvi.
Kowtall	4,700	కౌతాళం	Kavutalam.
Rowdoor	1,068	రవుడూరు	Ravudur.
Chinna Toombul	2,501	చిన్నతుంబళం	Chinna Tumbalam.
Pedda Toombul	2,000	పెద్దతుంబళం	Pedda Tumbalam.
Tungaradona	1,126	తంగరడొన	Tangaradóna.
Kosgee	6,809	కోసిగి	Kosigi.
Toombiganoor	172	తుంబిగనూరు	Tumbiganúr.
Naguldinny	2,569	నాగలదిన్న	Nagaladinna.
Kanakavidu	1,924	కనకవీడు	Kanakavídu.
Madaveram	2,248	మాధవరం	Madhaveram.

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List of Names of the principal Towns, &c.—(continued.)

Ordinary spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct spelling.
ADONI—*(con.)*			
Ratchmarry	1,190	రచ్చమరి	Ratsamari.
Nundaveram.....	4,040	నందవరం	Nandaveram.
Halhervy.....	1,939	హాలహార్వి	Halhervi.
Yemmiganoor.....	7,326	ఎమ్మిగనూరు	Emmiganúr.
Gudikull	3,797	గుడికల్లు	Gudikallu.
Hissamuravani.....	3,296	హుస్సారమురవణి	Hissamuravani.
Rampoor	2,080	రాంపురం	Rampúr.
Munchárla.....	1,538	మంచాలి.....	Manchárla.
ALUR.			
Alur	2,616	ఆలూరు.....	Alúr.
Gooliem.....	1,338	గూళ్యం	Gulyam.
Hollalgoondy	3,922	హొలళిలగొండి	Holalgundi.
Halhervy.....	1,501	హాలహార్వి	Halhervi.
Namkul	1,766	నేమకల్లు.....	Némakallu.
Arrikerra.....	2,326	అరికెర	Arikera.
Chippagiri.....	2,063	చిప్పగిరి	Chippagiri.
Ramdroog	2,219	రామదుర్గ	Ramadurgam.
Nuncherla.....	1,110	నంచెర్ల	Nancherla.
Molagavelli	3,789	మొళగవల్లి	Molagavéli.
Hattibellagul	1,933	హత్తిబెళగలు	Hattibelagallu.
Pedda Hottoor	2,520	పెద్దహొత్తూరు	Pedda Hottúr.
Chinna Hottoor ...	2,852	చిక్కహొత్తూరు	Chinna Hottúr.
Jorapoor	2,011	జోహరాపురం	Joharapuram.

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List of Names of the principal Towns, &c.—(continued.)

Ordinary spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct spelling.
ALUR—*(contd.)*			
Santa Kudaloor ...	2,100	సంతేకూళూరు.....	Séant Kuluru.
Harivanam	2,560	హరివాణ.....	Harivanam.
Hebetta	1,683	హెబ్బెట్ట	Hebetta.
Asperi	1,772	ఆస్పరి	Asperi.
RAIDRUG.			
Raidroog	7,734	రాయదుర్గము	Rayadrug.
Canakull	4,891	కణేకలు	Kanakallu.
Bellagoopa	1,572	బెళగుప్ప	Bellaguppa.
Boodygooma	1,129	బూదిగుమ్మ.....	Budigumma.
Bhoopsamudram...	1,000	భూపసముద్రం.....	Bhupasamudram.
Rakutla	2,006	రాకట్ల	Rakatla.
Hanakanhall	1,355	హనకనహళు	Hanakanahallu.
HARPANHALLI.			
Harponhully.....	7,895	హరపనహళ్లి	Harapanahalli.
Nundi Beyoor.....	1,513	నందిబేవూరు	Nandi Bevúru.
Bagaly.....	1,560	బాగళి.....	Bagali.
Chiggatair	2,414	చిగ్గేరి	Chigatéri (Chikka-teru ?
Haggaranoor.	701	హగరనూరు.....	Hagaranúr.
Neelgunda	1,233	నీలగుండ.....	Nilagunda.
Cunchoor	2,010	కుంచూరు	Kunchúr.
Holwagul	2,061	హలవాగలు	Halavagalu.
Tellighy	1,369	తెలిగి	Teligi.
Oochingydroog	2,927	ఉచ్చంగిదుర్గ	Uchingidurgam.

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Ordinary spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct spelling.
HARPANHALLI —*(continued.)*			
Canchagerry	1,668	కంచిగెరె	Kanchigiri.
Arrakerra	1,813	అరిశికెరె	Arisikeri.
HADAGALLI.			
Huvinhadagally ...	4,692	హువ్వినహడగలి	Huvvinahadagalli.
Hirehadagally.....	3,850	హిరేహడగలి	Hirehadagalli.
Magalum	2,829	మాగళం	Magalam.
Adavi Mullankerra	463	అడివిమల్లనకెరె	Adavimallanakerra
Humpsagar.....	4,228	హంపసాగరం	Hampsagaram.
Timberhally	2,633	తంబ్రహల్లి	Timbrahalli.
Humpapatnam	990	హంపాపట్న	Hampapatnam.
Ballahunsy	373	బల్లాహుణిశి	Ballahunsi.
Kogaly	1,864	కోగళి	Kogali.
Hollal	3,020	హొళలు	Hollal.
Wallabapoor.....	289	వల్లబాపుర	Vallabapúr.
Hollagoondy	2,949	హొళగుండి	Hollagundi.
Ittigy.....	2,046	ఇట్టిగి	Ittigi.
KODLIGHI.			
Kudlighi	2,871	కూడ్లిగి	Kudlighi.
Virandroog	165	వీరనదుర్గ	Vírandrug.
Cottoor	4,881	కొట్టూరు	Kottúr.
Ambali	1,002	అంబళి	Ambali.
Hunsy	1,263	హూనిశి	Hanisi.

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Ordinary spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Ordinary spelling.
KODLIGHI—*(continued.)*			
Mallvy	1,235	మూలవీ	Malavi.
Oojiny	1,882	ఊజని	Ujini.
Jerrymalla	619	జరమలి	Jafamalla.
Nimbalagerry	669	నింబళగెరి	Nimbalageri.
Chornoor	1,294	చోరనూరు	Choranúr.
Sovainhally	1,070	సోవేనహళ్లి	Sovénahalli.
MADAKSIRA.			
Madaksira	5,269	మడకసీర	Madaksira.
Hurrysamudrum	1,881	హరేసముద్రం	Harisamudram.
Melvoye	985	మెళవాయి	Melavayi.
Sangarakallu	2,425	శంకరగల్లు	Sangarakallu.
Ramgerry	800	రామగిరి	Ramagiri.
Kallmarry	1,228	కల్లుమరి	Kallumari.
Amrapoor	3,559	అమరాపురం	Amarapúr.
Madody	1,768	మధోడి	Madhodi.
Ratnagiri	1,817	రత్నగిరి	Ratnagiri.
Goodibunda	979	గుడిబండ	Gudibanda.
Morabagul	1,777	మొరబాగలు	Morabagalu.
Uggali	1,763	అగళి	Agali.
Shivaram	1,492	శివరం	Sivaram.

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Ordinary spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct spelling.
PENNAKONDA.			
Pennakonda	5,112	పెన్నకొండ	Pennakonda.
Moonimadagu.....	1,318	మునిమడుగు	Munimadagu.
Somundapully ,...	1,416	సోమందేపల్లె	Somandépalli.
Chalkoor.	758	చాలకూరు	Chálakúr.
Ruddum	3,175	రొద్దం	Ruddam.
Cholmarry.....	1,064	చోళేమరి	Cholémari.
Kogera.....	1,537	కోగిర.....	Kogira.
Kulpee.....	1,464	కల్పి	Kalpi.
Tallamerla.....	2,066	తల్లమర్లా	Tallamerla.
Pootapurty	1,859	పుటపర్తి.....	Putaparti.
Nidimamadi	963	నడిమామిడి	Nidimamidi.
Cottacotta.....	2,110	కొత్తకోట	Kottakota.
Gottoor	2,094	గుట్టూరు	Guttúru.
Venglumcheruvu..	1,279	వెంగళమ్మచెరువు	Vengalamacheruvu
Bookapatam	4,161	బుక్కపట్నం	Bukkapatnam.
Cocheroo	3,587	కొత్తచెరువు	Kottacheruvu.
Sidrampoor.....	2,091	శిద్రాంపురం	Sidrampuram.
Peddapully	1,388	పెడపల్లె	Peddapalli.
Pamdurti.....	3,776	పామదుర్తి	Pamdurti.
Marala.....	1,229	మారాల	Marala.

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Ordinary spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct spelling.
DHARMAVERAM.			
Dharmaveram.....	6,750	ధర్మవరం	Dharmaveram.
Nagasamudram. ...	1,755	నాగసముద్రం	Nagasamudram.
Damajipalli..... ...	776	దేమాజిపల్లి.....	Démajipalli.
Dadiloor	326	దాదలూరు.....	Dadilúr.
Kuntimaddi.....	1,476	కుంటిమద్ది	Kuntimadi.
Chinnakotapully..	1,900	చిన్నకొత్తపల్లె.....	Chinnakotapalli.
Ravulchervu.....	1,580	రావులచెరువు	Ravulacheruvu.
Kanimokala	2,848	కనుమక్కల	Kanamúkala.
Nussunkota	3,003	నసనకోట	Nasanakota.
Ramagerry	914	రామగిరి.....	Ramagiri.
Mushtukovil.....	1,726	ముష్టికోవిల.....	Mushtukovil.
Kunnatoor	1,149	కుణుతూరు	Kunutúru.
Calliandroog.....	2,309	కల్యాణదుర్గం	Kalyandrug.
Konderpidroog....	2,632	కుందుర్పి.....	Kundurpidrug.
Kumbadoor.....	1,574	కంబదూరు.....	Kambadúr.
Mallianoor.....	1,718	మలియనూరు.....	Malianúr.
Mulkalaid	3,599	ములక లేడు.....	Mulakalédu.
Sunnappa	1,335	సనప్ప	Sanappa.

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